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The Watchman.

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

VOL. I.

TORONTO, CANADA WEST, MONDAY, APRIL 22, 1850.

No. 14.

Poetry.

For the Watchman.

THE MURDERED WIFE: A VICTIM OF INTemperance.

BY REV. J. CASWELL.

I saw her first, in ruddy youth unfolding
A bud of beauty, lovelier than the rose;
One of the fairest forms of nature's moulding,
That ever yet on our Terrene arose.
She seemed as gentle, innocent, and fair,
As if designed to live, where beautiful angels are.

I saw her in the height of loveliness:
Time had matured each captivating grace,
And oh! methinks, who saw her must confess,
They ne'er beheld so beautiful a face,
Or form—and yet no pride was seen
In her bewitching smile, or fascinating mien.

I saw her when the silvery moon was shedding
Her softened light upon the face of earth,
With a tall form the forest pathway treading,
Towards the sacred spot that gave her birth;
It was her lover, vowing with ardent breath,
To love, defend, and cherish her till death.

I saw her on the Bridal morn, when blushes
Enhanced the witchery of her winning cheeks,
That flush of maiden-modesty that rushes
To instant view, and innocence bespeaks;
Her hand in his, her eye was fixed above—
And spoke the fervent prayer, and eloquence of love.

I saw her next: a beautiful infant pressing
To her soft bosom, with maternal pride;
It smiled responsive to her fond caressing,
She kissed it once again, and deeply sighed!
What fiend has risen thought! to damp her joy,
Or dim the prospect of her cherub boy!

I saw the tear-drop from her eyelid stealing,
Her bosom heaved, with strong internal strife;
She made an effort to suppress her feeling,—
A noble effort—worthy of a wife:
I feared the worst, and trembled even to think,
Her cruel husband loved her less than drink!

I saw her once again, the snow was falling,
Wild winter rag'd terrific in a storm.
But oh! the sight of her, was most appalling!
I never shall forget her wasted form!
Want! cruel want! had fixed his talons there!
And on her frigid features, sat despair!

"William," she cried, "oh dear! my heart is breaking!
My child! my child!" then on the snow she sank!
"My child! my child!" she uttered, wildly shrieking!
"My child is dead!"—life's bitterest dregs are drunk!
My cruel husband drove us from his door!—
My heart is broke!"—she cried, then all was o'er!

Whitechurch, April 13, 1850.

Miscellany.

For the Watchman.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

The last annual Report of the National Division, exhibits an increase of more than *One Hundred and Eleven Thousand members*, during the year; and demonstrates the prosperity of the financial department, by reporting more than *Three Hundred and Thirty six Thousand Dollars* Cash on hand. In Canada West, the Divisions have increased in number from five to Ninety-five since May last, and the rate of progression is still steadily increasing. In the Home District, Divisions have been established in Oshawa, Whitby, Brooklin, Prince Albert, Stouffville, Markham, Sparta, Toronto, Yorkville, York Mills, Thorn Hill, Richmond Hill, Weston, Lampton, Mimico, Springfield, Port Credit, Streetsville, Meadowvale, Churchville & Brampton; and a number more will soon be opened. The results of these organizations have been of the most pleasing, animating and satisfactory character; as in all other Districts which have enjoyed the healthful influences of these Institutions, so remarkably adapted to improve the Social, intellectual and moral condition of our race. So remarkably adapted, that they receive, with confidence, from the most hopeless depths of inebriation, and retain with almost unerring certainty, by an obligation of Honor alone. Hundreds and Thousands of men universally pronounced utterly destitute of the principle; thus proving, that the condition of our fallen brothers has been wholly misunderstood; and hence it is that the means hereto-

fore employed for their restoration, have tended rather to sink them in despair. The Sons have proved that those who fall through wine, are, in most instances, highly endowed by nature, with the noble sentiments of Benevolence, Generosity and Honor; and discovered, that the sordid, avaricious narrow-minded victim of selfishness, cannot become a drunkard through his own conduct—fall into the condition of the Drunkard, he cannot,—being already far below him, in the constitution of his soul. Satisfied, therefore, that while the Drunkard lives, he is in possession of a soul, which is, generally, of a truly noble and highly sensitive character, though strangled, suffocated and almost entombed under the most revolting accumulations of the filth and pollutions of Bacchus; the Sons, constantly endeavor to reach him through sympathy and brotherly kindness, and thus actually succeed in saving thousands of those whom the world tramples under-foot. In our own District of Home, scores if not Hundreds of such, already attest the truthfulness of the above positions, in evidence of which, we can refer with unflinching confidence, not only to the members of the different Divisions, but also to the wives and children of a host of now happy men, whose generous and high-born souls, thro' once more with the lofty emotions of the worthy and honored husband—of the affectionate and revered father. Testimony of this description is so abundant, that its influence is now felt over nearly the whole of Canada, awakening a deep, and constantly increasing interest, in the rapid onward progress of the Sons of Temperance. In Toronto the Sons are now enjoying a full tide of prosperity. The reforming influence—the healthful moral power of their movements must soon be felt in every department of Society, as from every class the Sons are constantly receiving important accessions. The "Cadets of Temperance," the younger brothers of the Order, will also soon be in the field, an application for a Charter is already executed, and the "Section" will be duly opened as soon as the Books of instruction can be forwarded. The Ladies of our City are also coming up to the rescue—a "Union" of the "Daughters of Temperance" will soon encourage the hearts, and strengthen the hands of the Sons and Cadets; and complete the organization of our Grand Scheme, which shall, with the blessing of God, perfect the redemption of our noble City from the debasing thralldom of that smiling, yet fiendishly malignant power, which while carressed by us as a friend, has turned our waters into blood, and in every house left one dead, and diffused among the thousands of our population, who still live, the poison and malaria of physical and moral death. To counteract these deadly influences, constitutes the first and great work of the Sons, Daughters and Cadets of Temperance. Their second object, is, to secure constant progression, in the intellectual, social and moral improvement of the whole community, and their third aim is to secure to each, necessary assistance in the hour of affliction. That these are our objects, and that they are promoted by appropriate means, our success fully demonstrates; and in proof that we have nothing to fear from the closest investigation, we freely invite the most suspicious to become associated with us. In proof that money is no obstacle, a youth may become a "Cadet" for 1s. 3d., a Gentleman may become a "Son" for 10s., and a Lady may become a "Daughter" for 7s. 6d., no Oath of obligation is imposed in either Case, nor under any circumstances is a Candidate or member, called upon to appeal to a higher principle than that of honor. These three organizations, then, being so very accessible, requiring as conditions of membership, neither large sums of money, nor oaths of secrecy—extending the hand of welcome to the most sceptical, and to the most suspicious, prove, in the most satisfactory manner, that the integrity of their principles, and the morality of their movements are above suspicion.

ROBERT DICK.

April, 13th, 1850 Deputy of the "Sons."

THE SAVIOUR'S AGONY IN GETHSEMANE: ITS NATURE AND CAUSE.

Continued from Page 97.

Secondly; Now endeavour we to trace, somewhat more particularly, the cause of this deep agony of Jesus in Gethsemane.

From his present standing point, as well as all along, our Lord had a full view, a perfect knowledge, of all that was before him. He knew full well the mockery and the scourging which he was to be subjected in the palace of Caiaphas, and the praetorium of Pilate. He knew of the burden that he was to carry from the judgment-hall to Calvary and that there he was ultimately to die by crucifixion. Still, I cannot persuade myself that his knowledge of that constituted any prominent part of the cause of his agony,—except, indeed, in so far as it manifested the notorious wickedness of those that took a part in it—for many a martyr endured all that with the greatest composure and calmness. His knowledge of the ingratitude, the sin, the deep criminality of those around him, and of the terrible judgments that were soon to overtake the Jews, might form a part of the cause of this agony; but certainly only a very subordinate part.

Will you now turn with me to Isa. liii. 6?—This was written 750 years before the time of the Saviour's agony. We take the words as a prediction of the events of that occasion, viewed in one particular aspect: "The Lord hath laid on him the iniquity of us all. Margin: 'The Lord hath made the iniquities of us all to meet on him.'" More literally still: the Lord hath caused to rush upon him the iniquities of us all. Our sins are here represented as beasts of prey: Jesus is 'their victim.' From the commencement of his public ministry, but more especially from his agony in Gethsemane, to his expiring on the cross, these were gathering in from various quarters, to rush upon him, to tear his body, and to suck his life's blood. From this, terrible array, by which the Saviour was assailed on this occasion, and which caused his bloody agony, we can only particularize three.

First and foremost amongst the assailants stands the great originator of the human apostasy. Scarce had Jesus entered on his work, when he was accosted by his arch fiend. You are familiar with the temptation he threw in the Saviour's way, and how signally he failed in it. After giving a narrative of this temptation, Luke says, "He departed from him for a season;" significantly intimating that he meant to return again, at some future period, to carry on his foul work. A little before Jesus entered into Gethsemane, he said, "The prince of this world cometh," and not very many minutes after his bloody agony was over, he said, "This is your hour and the power of darkness." It is scarcely possible to explain these statements except on supposition that Satan was at that time busily at work, and renewing, with redoubled energy, his fiery trials. He would aggravate, as far as he could, the bitterness of the cup of which the Saviour had to drink; and depreciate, as far as he could, the value of the final result. Then the contest predicted in Eden was about to be decided; in which the heel of the seed of the woman was to be attacked and stung; but in which, ultimately, the head of the old serpent was to be crushed. At that moment the enemy of God and man would feel like one about to be deprived of his prey; and aroused himself and his coadjutors to make a desperate effort in the end. It was in vain Jesus conquered; and conquered by means of his DEATH. Still, however, the machinations of Satan constituted no small part of the cause of the Saviour's agony in Gethsemane.

Further: the Lord at this time, no doubt, had a clear conception of the evil of sin, and its tremendous desert. He realized most fully the position that he himself occupied: that he stood as the substitute of guilty men: that he was to die in his stead, and to bear the terrible curse that was his due. The bolt of Justice, that would have laid man prostrate, was about to be hurled at him. The words, "Awake, O sword, against my shepherd, and against the man that is my fellow; . . . smite the shepherd,"—which he understood in all their depth of meaning,—were about to be uttered. The dreadful deed was about to be done. This sword was about to take effect. In view of this, the spotless humanity of the Saviour shrunk; and no doubt it, too, entered as an important element into the cause of his bloody sweat.

We take notice of but one other element in connection with the cause of the Saviour's agony; but we believe it to have been the chief. I refer to the sons of God's protection, friendship, and communion being partially withdrawn from him. That this was the case at an early hour on the following day is clear from his own statement: "My God, my God, why hast thou

forsaken me?" and I am sure that we are not warranted in drawing any nice distinction between the two occasions. What took place afterwards may be viewed as having taken place, so far as any rate, also in the garden. Now, even to a saint, who has experienced what it is to hold fellowship with God, there is nothing more trying than the withdrawal of the light of his countenance. See how David felt under such circumstances, Psa lxxviii. 14—16, "Lord why castest thou off my soul? Why hidest thou thy face from me? I am afflicted and ready to die from my youth up; while I suffer thy terrors I am distracted. Thy fierce wrath goeth over me; thy terrors have cut me off." When a saved sinner feels thus on God's forsaking him, O how unspeakably more must the immaculate Jesus have done so! God had forsaken him, not, of course, on account of any desertion on his part, but because he stood there as the substitute of man, and was bearing the curse in his stead; so that thus he might express his disapproval of man's course, and the estimate in which sin was held by him. In the world of spirits, the withdrawal of God's presence from a soul is enough to constitute a hell. This forms no small part of the punishment that awaits the finally impenitent. This, or the looking forward to this, and that only partially, and but for a moment, threw Jesus into agony, and caused him to sweat great drops of blood.

Thirdly. In the close, look we now at this subject in a somewhat more practical way.—When the anticipation of the endurance of sin's punishment threw Jesus into such an agony, how may the heart of every impenitent man meditate terror! Depend upon it, his estimate of its amount and bitterness was not overdrawn. And though we are well aware that the amount of the Saviour's sufferings cannot be reckoned up by us, as certainly do we know that some ingredients will be put into the cup which the finally impenitent must drink, which formed no part of the cup which Jesus drank to its dregs. And these will be intolerably bitter.—In his case there was, there could be, no remorse. But in the case of every finally impenitent sinner there will. There will be self-condemnation, from a consciousness of personal guilt; and there will be self-accusation, from the recollection of trifling with and setting at nought proffered mercy. In his case the element of eternity did not enter into his sufferings; they were unspeakably severe, but of short duration. To the sufferings of the finally impenitent no end will come. And in his sufferings the ingredient of despair had no existence. He was not at once relieved; but he was relieved. The home of the finally impenitent will be one into which not one ray of hope will ever enter!—Oh! fellow-traveller to eternity, think of this in time, whilst as yet the calamity may be averted.

And now, pause and consider the relation in which Jesus stood in Gethsemane and on the cross. What brought him there? Sin. Whose substitute stood he there? Man's. What effected he there? Atonement. How did God regard that atonement? He was satisfied with it: "The Lord is well pleased for his righteousness' sake." "Acquaint now, therefore, thyself with him, and be at peace." Y. E.

THOUGHTS AND MAXIMS.

Remorse is the worm of death that never dies. The needle that is divinely touched ever after trembles towards its pole, and rests not but in its meridian.

The knowledge of evil may help to good, and assist us in the measure of its value; every new idea should be to us as a new feather in the wings that bear us upward. All creatures in their utmost sum, beginning from least, and going onward from first to last, are but shadings, jots, and titles of the one good; that is so beautiful, so great, so good; that nothing else can be so, but in the proportion of its likeness to it.

No beauty strikes so deep, or leaves such work done, as that of the mind and heart. It delights not more than it improves us, and the more it is gazed on, the more shall we be drawn to it, and become as one with it.

It is reported of the wife of Louis XVI of France, that, while walking forth with her ladies in the evening, "she saw one of the king's chaplains, a silly, old, hard-favoured man, fast asleep, and kissed him;" and, on turning and seeing the young ladies laugh at her, she replied, "that it was not his person that she did embrace, but the Divine beauty of his soul." There is a magnet in good things, drawing them to one centre at last, and that centre is the power that vitalizes all good within us.

Family Circle.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

Woman was destined by the Creator to be the companion of man; but how can she fulfil this, her high destiny, in this day of increasing light and knowledge, if not permitted to drink with him at the golden fount?

Many think that intellectual attainments render females conceited and overbearing, and unfit them for domestic duties. This may, in some instances, be the result of superficial knowledge of the ornamental branches and elementary sciences, and where moral instruction has been neglected; but never is it the result of a good substantial education, in which the moral powers have been cultivated in harmony with the intellectual.

But are such results confined to female education? Are there not many of the other sex, who, after spending a year or more at college, return home conceited, vain, and assuming airs little becoming the education at opportunities they have enjoyed?

Others assert, that the sphere in which females move, does not require much knowledge or mental vigor. Why not? Are their cares less numerous or burdensome? Are the duties they are called to perform less important to the well-being of society? Have they not immortal minds to be trained for eternity? If woman is to be annihilated, as some have supposed, still, as to her is entrusted the early training of those who are to live for ever, do not the interests of eternity, as well as of time, require that her mind should be expanded and strengthened by study, and stored with useful knowledge?

Why then should woman be educated? In what should her education consist? And to what extent should she be educated? Are three important interrogatives.

Woman should be educated, because she is an intelligent and accountable being, endowed with reason and judgment, and sustains the same relations to her Creator, to time, and eternity, as man. She should be educated, because she is herself an instructor—the first teacher of mankind. To her is committed, to a great extent, the destiny of deathless spirits. From her the mind receives its first impulse to good or evil. Who has not witnessed the happy influence of an enlightened and pious mother's instruction and admonitions?

Though mothers do not always live to see developed in their children the fruit of their instructions, yet how often has the remembrance of a mother's prayers, and a mother's early counsels, years after she has been slumbering in the dust, struck like a dart into the heart of the profligate, and become the first effectual warning from the brink of ruin.

If such is woman's influence, in the present imperfect and limited course of female education, what might we not expect, had she the same facilities for improvement that the other sex enjoy? Whatever may be the case, the education of the daughters of Canada has been almost entirely overlooked by our government and legislature. But, on the other hand, what has not been done for the intellectual training of her sons? In almost every town and city institutions are established for the cultivation of their minds, and the improvement of their characters.

How exceedingly blind and reckless to the interests of his family would that man be thought, who should introduce into his house, as tutor, one totally ignorant of his responsibilities, and whose education is radically deficient? And woman must sustain these responsibilities, and perform these duties, without the adequate means of preparation; as if she were thought to be intuitively and instinctively possessed of that, which man has to acquire by years of mental application!

In what should her education consist?—"Humph," says one, "that's a simple question! All I want my girls to know is, how to cook and keep house—and if they can read and write and know enough about cyphering to weigh butter, measure milk, &c., that is sufficient.—I don't believe in giving girls such a sight of learning—soon they will get married, and settle down and then it will be no use to them."

What a pity that knowledge is not merchantable commodity, so that woman could dispose of what she possessed for money, when she settles down in life!

Another says, "I am going to send my daughter to the boarding school of ———, who is a very fashionable lady. I want her to learn music, painting, and every accomplishment requisite for a fashionable lady." What a noble decision!

At a proper age she is sent away to a fashionable school, with strict commands not to devote too much time in filling her head with such things as grammar and geography, which are proper only for boys to learn. After an absence of a year, or more, she returns home—her friends hasten to bid her welcome, extending the cordial hand of friendship, but instead of the friendly grasp in return, they are repulsed with a cold fashionable bow. Her domestic duties are despised. Her former companions are treated with contempt. In vain do her parents look for that comfort and happiness, which should have been the result of their kindness.

There are those, however, who, take another view of the subject, are not contented to educate their daughters for kitchen maids alone, nor

yet for parlor furniture, but aim to have their minds invigorated and stored with varied and useful knowledge, which raises them above the follies of earth, and enables them to perform aright their duties to God, and their fellow creatures; and which will increase their comfort, and support them amid the changing scenes of life.

The extent to which women should be educated, must, of course, depend upon a great variety of circumstances, such as operate in deciding the same question, relative to the education of the other sex. Considering the question in the abstract, however, we see no reason why females should not be educated as extensively in those branches, whose chief object is to develop and strengthen the mental powers, as the other sex.

If the statement so often made, that "women are the educators of the people," is true, is it not important, that those who are to mould the public mind should themselves be extensively and thoroughly taught?

It has been said by an eminent writer, that "the progress of a nation in intellectual and moral greatness, may be measured by the virtue and intelligence of its women." May we not regard the increasing interest manifested by parents, in the education of their daughters, as one of the most favorable indications of the growing prosperity of our country?

There are many prejudices yet to be overcome but we have reason to hope that the day is not far distant, when the intelligence of the daughters of Canada shall not be so greatly disproportioned to that of her sons.

A MOTHER'S TREASURE.

How often do we meet with mothers who are exceedingly anxious about the things of time and the perishing body, while they forget that their children are immortal, and that all the actions of their lives will ere long be reviewed, as a ground of approbation or of condemnation, at the bar of a holy God! Is it not a solemn thought, mother, that the infant in your arms, if it live but a few years, will not only be himself forming a character for eternity, but will be exercising an influence that will tell on the destinies of other minds through the whole period of their existence? What think you of that mother who watches carefully the first developments of intellect in her child, with a view to begin its education for this life alone; who if she believes its immortality, does not think it necessary to communicate to it so gloomy a truth as she deems it: in all respects, as if it were the creature of a day? Madness is in the heart of that mother who ventures upon such a course, and she has nothing to expect but that the blood of the souls of her children will testify against her at the day of judgment! The mother may forget it, but the fact still remains, that her child is born for immortality. If you fulfil the duty of a Christian mother, your maternal labours, from the very beginning, will have a bearing upon eternity. As soon as your child can comprehend the thought, you will communicate to him the amazing fact, that his spirit is to exist as long as God exists, that death is only an incident in his existence, not the termination of it; and that on earth his character is formed with reference to a future unchanging scene of retribution. You will bear in mind that he has a corrupt nature, and that as his faculties unfold, his sinful propensities will inevitably develop themselves; and that, unless that nature be renewed by the Spirit of God, your child can never inherit the kingdom of heaven. And then, too, you must remember that that very course which will really most subserve his eternal interests, will also most promote his temporal interests; for godliness has the promise of this life as well as the life to come. Educate them on any other principle, and you neither secure their happiness here nor hereafter. Educate them to a view of this life only, and they are not fit to act their part well even here; for they must be governed by loftier motives than this world can furnish. But, if you train them for eternity, you make the best provision for both worlds they will have occasion to bless you for your labors.

How often are a mother's words and prayers remembered when her persuasive tongue and warm heart are silent and cold in the grave! We are continually meeting with instances of this kind: and, although it often happens that she does not see the blessings come down while a pilgrim below, she finds her children among the redeemed at last.—British Mother's Mag

PATERNAL CARE.

Let the father of a growing family remember, pressing as his business may be, that very much depends upon his devoting systematically some portion of his time to that instruction of his family which no money can procure. Let him by no means plead ignorance, if he begins in time he can grow with his children in their attainments. He should remember that in a course of years a large family, brought up on sound and conscientious principles, will cost less than one child of expensive and dissipated habits. He should remember also that his children have eternal interests, for which he is bound to consult. And when is the child to meet the parent in this search for geodly pearls if the one is wholly occupied in school through the day, and the other in business through the evening.

Geographic and Historic.

OLD BRIGIDA.

The following fact is related in a recent work on Italy, by Mrs. Col. SUTHER.

"Amongst the followers of the house of Stuart, there was a faithful adherent of the name of Hadfield. The father, having no better return to make him for years of service, established him in a hotel on the Arno, at Florence, near the "Quattro-nations" to which the partisans of the royal exiles in consequence restored. Mr Hadfield had recently married, the birth of a son soon completed his domestic happiness.—There could not be a finer, healthier boy. After a few months the child fell asleep one day, and awoke no more—his death was in no way to be accounted for. The grief and disappointment of his parents only gave way to the birth of another infant the following year: it was also a boy, blooming and full of life. He also slept the sleep of death, to wake no more! A third was born, and the same mysterious fate awaited him. The horror of the heart-stricken parents can only be imagined: "The shaft flew thrice, and thrice their peace was slain." The following year the olive branch was again held forth in mercy. A fourth child was vouchsafed—it was a girl. The parents watched and prayed, but trembled. Only a few weeks had passed over when the nurse, to whom the infant had been entrusted, ran to them one day, her countenance full of horror, but she could not articulate—she held out the babe to its mother. In a few moments the poor creature recovered sufficiently to tell, that having left the nursery for a minute or two, while the child slept, and without her shoes, for fear of waking her, she was amazed on her return with noiseless step, to find old Brigida, the laundress of the hotel leaning over the cradle, with a vial in her hand. The crone unconscious of her presence, was talking to herself. The nurse could distinctly hear words to this effect: "I must snatch another heretic from hell! Drink, my child, and join your brothers: they are angles in a Paradise—the blessed virgin waits for you." The wretch was in the act of applying the bottle to the infant's lips, when the nurse rushed forward, snatched up the child and fled! Old Brigida fled too, but it was to a convent—a sanctuary where her guilt was deemed meritorious, and her redemption secure—she died soon after, in the odor of sanctity."

A NEW CITY AND PEOPLE.

The Courier des Etatsunis contains an announcement that the government of Chiopas has sent an expedition to explore the Pimienta, a part of the mountain chain of the Cordilleras, with a view to set at rest the question as to whether there exists, in that locality, a city and people with whom no communication has as yet been established. It will not be uninteresting to give here an account of all that is yet known of this wonderful city and its people.—Mr Stephens, the finest of modern travellers, during his journey in Central America, relates that the padre of Santa Cruz del Niche told him something which increased his excitement to the highest pitch, viz, that four days on the road to Mexico on the other side of the Great Sierra was a living city, large and populous occupied by Indians, precisely in the same state as before the discovery of America. He (the padre) has heard of it many years before, at the village of Chagul, and was told by the villagers that from the topmost ridge of the Sierra this city was distinctly visible. He was then young, and with much labor climbed to the naked summit of the Sierra and from which at a height of 10,000 to 12,000 feet he looked over an immense plain extending to Yucatan and the Gulf of Mexico and saw at a distance a large city spread over a great space, and with towers white and glittering in the sun. The traditional account of the Indians of Chagul is, that no white man has ever reached this city—that the inhabitants speak the Maya language—are aware that a race of strangers has conquered the whole country around, and murder any white man who attempts to enter their territory. They have no coin or circulating medium; no horses, cattle, mules, or other domestic animals, except fowls.

A BLACK MONARCH'S LEVEE.

A discordant din of drums and rude instruments of reeds, &c, announced very shortly the approach of his Majesty. A door was suddenly opened at the further end of the court, whence he was borne into a large cushion, by eight stalwart slaves—the difficulty with which he was carried testifying to his size and weight. The noise of the population outside was deafening. Having deposited the Attah on his throne a screen was suspended before him a few minutes, to conceal some further arrangement of his toilet, on this being withdrawn, the sovereign of Iddah received the strangers in a composed and dignified manner. He is a person of immense size, the skin jet black and shining, the eyes large but sluggish. He wore an ample robe of red velvet, and a pair of loose scarlet trousers, with a helmet shaped cap of divers colors, ornamented with beads and coral: a protusion of this latter hung around his neck.—His feet which were inclosed in very large red

leather boots, were made to walk on the floor, dangled carelessly over the side of the throne. A large crimson umbrella was held over him.—There were several fan-bearers in the suite, who observed a certain regularity of motion in keeping the air freely circulating. On the left stood the "King's Mouth," or prime minister, having in his hand a small horn partly covered with red cloth. Under the throne sat the judges (Mallams) and a host of others, all eager to hear the "white man's palaver." Johnson the interpreter, was then desired to say, "that the party came by order of the captain of the ships, who with three other gentlemen, were commissioners to the Attah from the Queen of England, conveying her Majesty's desire to make a friend of the Attah, as also of all good black men. That the commissioners hoped the Attah was in good health, and they would be very glad if he would come on board, and receive the Queen's message from their lips.—That the interpreter himself had been once a slave, taken when a boy from this very place; but, through the power of the Queen, he was made a free man; and such her Majesty wished all men on earth to be." A small present sent by the commissioners was then shown the Attah; on which he asked through his "mouth" or prime minister, "if they had said all, and if they had done," and being informed that they had for the present; the Attah, through his "mouth," replied:—"I am glad, and I first thank God to see you near me. If your countrymen are glad to see me, they must believe what I say. The late king wished white men to come to his dominions, but he did not care to see them. I am now the Attah, or king, and white people have come to visit me and it gives me great pleasure. If they intend to be true friends they must not be in a hurry; for I like my friends to eat and drink with me several days. If a stranger comes to me, I cannot let him depart without a fair and proper understanding. I did not like to come out in the rain; but the white men were resolved to see me, and I imagined from that they could stop it; but it rains as much as ever. The river belongs to me, a long way up and down on both sides, and I am king. The queen of white men has sent a friend to see me. I have also now seen a present, which is not worthy to be offered to me—it is only fit for a servant, God made me after his image; I am all the same as God; and He appointed me a king."—Captain Trotter's Niger Expedition.

CONVERTING AN AFRICAN KING.

After the treaty was signed by the Commissioners, and marked by Obi, Captain Trotter requested the Rev. Mr. Miller, chaplain to the Commissioners, to ask a blessing of Almighty God on this successful consummation of our labors. The nature of the ceremony we were about to perform having been explained to Obi, with an intimation that he might remain or return, he signified his wish to join us, and imitated our example in kneeling to the Christian's God—to him an unknown and inappreciable Being. In that solemn moment, when the stillness was unbroken, save by the reverential voice of the clergyman, and all were devoutly engaged, Obi became violently agitated. On the conclusion of the ceremony he started up, and uttering a sudden fearful exclamation, called aloud for his Juju man to bring his protecting "Artist," or idol, being evidently under the impression that we had performed some incantation to his prejudice, the adverse tendency of which it would be necessary to counteract by a sacrifice on his part. He stood trembling with fear and agitation; the perspiration streamed down his face and neck, showing how great was the agony of mind he endured. The priest had heard the cry of his sovereign, and rushed into the cabin with the idol—a piece of blackened wood, enveloped in cloth—which the king placed between his feet, was about to offer the customary libation of palm-wine, &c., when Captain Trotter, also much disconcerted at the idea of heathen ceremony being performed in our presence, and in opposition to the rites of our holy religion, interrupted him, and called for Captain Bird Allen, who had just left the cabin. It was an interval of breathless anxiety, the king became every moment more alarmed, and desirous to continue his sacrifice, till it was explained to him that we had asked the Great God, who was Father of us all, to bestow his blessing alike on the black people and on us. This immediately pacified him; he desisted from the operations, and his good humour was quickly returned. The remainder of the visit was spent very much to his gratification, in pouring down his own throat the palm-wine intended for Juju.—as well as that of good Spanish growth, which was placed before him—and afterwards in visiting every part of the vessel.—Captain Trotter's Niger Expedition.

THE RUINS OF NINEVAH.—The difficulties which Captain Layard has to contend with owing to the limited pecuniary resources at his disposal, excites fear that the French antiquarian agent recently despatched will, with his larger funds (30,000*l.* it is stated,) materially encroach on the harvest of antiquities which would fall to the lot of the English nation were Captain Layard's exertions backed by more ample means.

The Press and General Review

WESLEYAN METHODIST REFORM MOVEMENT IN ENGLAND.

Extracts from the Report of the Corresponding Committee, presented at the Aggregate Meeting of Delegates, March 14th, 1850.

This Committee was appointed at a public meeting, held in a large room, Exeter-hall, on Friday, August 31, 1849, when—after hearing the statements of the Rev Messrs. Everett, Dunn and Griffith respecting their expulsion from the Wesleyan Conference—the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

"That, in the judgment of this meeting, the proceedings of the Conference, being a direct violation of the principles of civil and religious liberty, justify the Wesleyan community in taking into their immediate consideration the best means of restraining that body from pursuing a career of intolerance and exclusiveness, dangerous to the best interests of the Connexion; and that, therefore, the following gentlemen be requested to act as a committee, to correspond with all the circuits in Great Britain, and ascertain whether the opinion of the societies is favorable to an aggregate meeting of Delegates, for the purpose of deliberating upon the present crisis of affairs, and that the said committee be empowered to receive subscriptions:—Dr Oxley and Mr Hildreth Kay, treasurers; Messrs Hunt, Gibbons and Harrison, secretaries; Messrs. Kay, Wild, Grosjean, Volekman, Nodes, Stephens, Chipchase, Hanson, Bicknell, Brown, Mann, Raymond, Biddle, Child, Chambers, Rennie, Dunsford, Dresser, E. Dunn, Davy, Stevens; with power to add to their number."

This Committee, augmented from time to time to 65 members, having taken, for a twelve-month, No. 2 Committee-room, Exeter-hall, has regularly held weekly meetings there, on Wednesday and Thursday evenings alternately, besides many others, which have been convened as circumstances dictated the necessity or desirableness of more frequent assemblings of the Committee

One of the Secretaries, Mr Gibbons, having twice tendered his resignation, on account of health and the pressure of business, Mr Grosjean was unanimously requested to fill up the vacancy.

The Committee, immediately upon their appointment, opened up a correspondence with the circuits in Great Britain.

(The list of Circuits is omitted. The number is upwards of one hundred and thirty.—Ed. W.)

On the main object for which this Committee was formed—viz., "to ascertain whether the opinion of the Societies was favorable to an Aggregate Meeting of Delegates,"—there has been no difference of opinion whatever. Every circuit in correspondence with the Committee has most cordially approved of this measure.

In consequence of numerous and earnest requests, contained in the correspondence from the circuits, the Committee was induced to draw up and issue a circular, "To the officers and members of the Wesleyan Societies in general, and to the members of the Committees in the matter of the Expelled Wesleyan Ministers in particular." That circular was extensively distributed throughout the Connexion in Great Britain, and, by the views and opinions which it was the means of eliciting from the several local committees, proved a very efficient means of enabling the London Committee to act, not on what might have been their own views, but in accordance with the expressed judgment and desires of their brethren generally. It was as follows:—

WESLEYAN METHODISM.

"To the Officers and Members of the Wesleyan Societies in general, and the Members of the Committees in the matter of the Expelled Wesleyan Ministers in particular:—

"DEAR BRETHREN:—The circumstances in which our beloved Connexion is placed at present, have justly excited alarm and anxiety in the minds of all interested in its welfare. No Christian people have labored more willingly, and contributed more cheerfully, for the cause of God than have the members of the Wesleyan Societies. They have done this in good faith, without much inquiry respecting those who have been 'over them in the Lord.' It has been, therefore, a source of great grief to them that matters should have arisen calculated to shake their confidence in the present order of things in the Connexion.

"From time to time, in the history of the body, circumstances have transpired calculated to awaken suspicion, and observing men have noticed with alarm the course of that policy which was seeking to rule with iron hand, and, while withdrawing all power from the people and investing it in the preachers, was also bringing the latter under the domination of a few leading men. The enactment of the objectionable Law of 1835 was, at the time, considered by those who are accustomed to look at the consequences of things as the precursor of evil, as it was undoubtedly a violation of the Plan of Pacification. That covenant, between the Conference and the people, though imperfect, if it had been preserved intact, would have prevented many of the evils over which we have now to mourn, and by which we are, as a Christian people, degraded before the eyes of the public.

"Had there been no departure from that solemn compact and had the simplicity of our fathers been more closely copied by those who are their successors, it is fair to presume that we should not have had to lament over such palpable want of success as has of late years distinguished us.

"The acts of the late Conference have, however, called more direct attention to the course which that body, as the legislative head of the Connexion, is pursuing. The expulsion, contrary to all law, of three estimable, laborious, talented, and useful preachers—the Rev. Messrs. James Everett, Samuel Dunn, and William Griffith, jun.—without trial, accuser, or evidence, on a charge based only on

suspicion, is a climax of wrong under which it would be unpardonable in the people to be passive, especially as the ostensible law—justly described as 'steeped in apostasy and unbelief'—may be applied to individual members of our societies, and under the unrighteous provisions of which they may, though charged with no crime, be cut off from fellowship with the church they have been connected with for years. Such a state of things is manifestly at variance with the intentions of our venerable founder, and with the principles of the New Testament.

"The excitement now prevailing in the Connexion on this subject is wide-spread, alarming, and on the increase. This latter is a favorable omen, as it shows that the great body of the people feel deep interest in the purity, integrity, and usefulness of the Connexion; but it may be productive of the most serious consequences. A fatal passiveness or a disastrous division may be the result. To prevent both we hope will be the aim of every lover of John Wesleyan Methodism.

"In order to avert either of these results, the Committee, appointed at the great meeting, at Exeter-hall, on Friday, August 31st, are of opinion, in common with that meeting, and with others in the country, that an Aggregate Meeting of Representatives, from all or the majority of circuits, should be held in London, or in some large provincial town, at as early a date as possible. That meeting to consider the present fearful state of the connexion, the causes that may have led to it, the remedial measures needed, and the best means for securing an improved state of things.

"The London Committee recommended that you take the earliest opportunity of ascertaining the sense of the societies in your circuits by holding meetings of the local preachers, stewards, leaders, members, and trustees, at which full explanation should be given of the laws, usages, and recent occurrences in the connexion, and that you then and there appoint fit and proper persons as representatives to attend the proposed Aggregate Meeting of Delegates. Two should be appointed by each circuit.—The general wish of the circuits will determine the time and place for holding such Aggregate Meeting. On these latter points the London Committee would be glad to have your opinion, in order to guide them in fixing both the time and place.

"In the meantime, seeing that much ignorance prevails, the Committee recommend that the local committee, and such individuals as can afford it, should circulate gratuitously among the people the publications already issued, and which may yet be issued, as give a true picture of the case, such as, 'The proceedings of the Conference,' 'The Speeches of Messrs. Everett, Dunn, and Griffith, at Exeter-hall,' 'The Exposure of the Proceedings of Conference by the Three Expelled Ministers,' 'The Law of 1835,' &c. &c. These cannot be too widely circulated. Others will follow, which will be duly announced.

"You will also direct your attention to the reforms which this Committee consider are needed for the removal of abuses, and the stability, permanence, and extension of Wesleyan Methodism, such as:—

"1st. The rescinding of the anti-Wesleyan and un-Scriptural Law (so called) of 1835.

"2nd. The appointment of laymen as Treasurers of all the Connexional Funds.

"3rd. The discontinuance of the Nomination Committee, which makes committee-men little better than the tools of their nominees, and the choosing of all committees by ballot.

"4th. The right of the Societies, in all official meetings, such as leaders' and quarterly meetings, to memorialise Conference on any subject bearing, in their opinion, on the interests of the Connexion.

"5th. The admission of lay delegates into the District Meetings and the Conference.

"6th. The sitting with open doors of those assemblies, and the right of the Methodist people and the Press to be present; and

"7th. The necessity of a rigid investigation of the Connexional Funds by some competent persons.

"These points are submitted to your careful and prayerful attention by the Committee, as being essential, in their opinion, to the restoration of the shaken confidence of the body, its stability, and permanent extension. All these subjects will, from time to time, be taken up, elucidated, and defended in cheap publications, the principles involved in which are in harmony with the spirit of the age, agreeable to the New Testament, and not contrary to the genius of Methodism.

"The Committee deem it incumbent on the friends of liberty and reform, that suitable provision be made for the three ministers who have been expelled by the Conference. It would be a just and fitting tribute to their personal worth, willing sacrifice, and the noble stand they have made in defence of liberty, and against the establishment of an inquisition. For effecting that desirable object, and for carrying out, also, those necessary reforms suggested above, a considerable sum will be required. The Committee rejoice at the liberal spirit which has already been displayed, and indulge the hope that the friends will see that ample funds are provided.

"The Committee press this upon you. Act at once. Give according to your means, and obtain as much as you can from others. The local committees should immediately appoint treasurers, issue collecting cards and books, to those willing to collect or receive subscriptions. Individuals may thus greatly help the cause, who, from their limited means, can contribute but little themselves. The Committee depend upon your efforts. Collecting-books and cards will be sent on application to the secretaries.

"The moneys collected should be paid in weekly to the local treasurers, and be transmitted once a fortnight, at least, to the treasurers of the general fund, in London, that the amount required may be speedily ascertained and announced, and that the aggregate meeting, when held, may decide on the best mode of its disposal.

"The Committee would give you one word of advice:—Let no one leave the Society. The complaint is not against Methodism, but against those who injure and impede it. All the members should continue to attend their classes, and all the officers their several posts. Keep up the fire of personal devotion; cultivate holiness of heart and life; and seek to extend the blessings you have obtained to others; and 'God, even our own God,' will bless you, and make you a blessing.

"By order of the Committee, HILDRETH KAY, Chairman.

"Wesleyan Corresponding Committee Office, 2, Exeter Hall, Strand, London, Sept. 14, 1849."

"The Expelled Ministers having commenced holding public meetings, for the purpose of bringing the arbitrary power assumed by Conference before the Wesleyan societies and congregations, the Committee deemed it desirable to make this part of the movement as efficient as possible, and for this purpose, in connexion with the Expellee, entered into arrangements for holding public meetings in all the circuits, at the earliest convenient period. Though as many of these meetings have been held as time since Conference would allow, and the strength of the ministers has permitted, such is the eager desire of the societies to receive information on the present position and prospects of Methodism, that numerous applications for public meetings yet remain unaccomplished with. Upwards of seventy such meetings have already

been held, and in all cases an intense interest in the proceedings has been manifested.—Crowded audiences, often till midnight, have listened to the speakers; and resolutions, condemnatory of the acts of the last Conference, and expressive of a determination to obtain Wesleyan Reform, have passed with enthusiasm and unanimity; or if, in some cases, there have been dissentients, these have been so few as only to render the demonstration in favor of Reform the more striking and decisive.

Numerous public meetings have also been held by the local authorities alone, when the aid of the Expelled could not be obtained; and, in these cases, the numbers present and the enthusiasm manifested, have afforded convincing proof that, in the judgment of thousands of Wesleyans, a strong necessity exists for effecting reforms in our body.

EPIDEMICS.

Continued from page 100.

Little, however, remains to be said on this subject, after the able and conclusive reports of the Board of Health on the uselessness of quarantine establishments as a means of prevention, in which the fallacy of popular ideas, on the supposed contagious character of epidemics, is fully exposed. For the interests of civilization, we trust that translated copies of valuable reports will be forwarded to every government of Europe and Asia with which we maintain friendly relations; and we think that the present cabinet will be wanting in its duty to the country, if they do not promptly act upon its recommendations, in abolishing during the next session, as an example to other nations, English quarantine regulations, and in otherwise exerting themselves to cause the example to be followed. Wherever the principle of quarantine is maintained, a standing lesson of inhumanity is inculcated. It is a practical mode of teaching the people the wisdom of abandoning the sick and leaving them to perish, as a cruel necessity; while, at the same time, it diverts the mind from an investigation of the true causes upon which the propagation of epidemics chiefly depend. Upon the disastrous effects of quarantine in paralysing the trade and industry of commercial countries, we need offer no observation. They are now too well known to require comment.

Quarantine regulations are a relic of the ignorance and superstition of the middle ages.—They were first established at Venice and in Italy about the close of the fifteenth century, in the vain but abortive hope of opposing a barrier to the eruption of the plague; but the bills of health were introduced about the period of the destruction of the French army, before Naples, by an epidemic in 1528. The notion of the importance of a forty day's detention was founded upon the religious ideas of the period, of some magical virtue residing in forty-day epochs. Christ has fasted forty days in the wilderness; forty days were asserted to be the limit of separation between acute and chronic diseases; forty days were supposed to be necessary for every change in the growth of a fetus; and forty days composed the philosophical month of the alchemists. Let us hope that we are not far from the time when, instead of lazarettos of imprisonment founded upon such puerile theories, marine hospitals will be established in every port for the immediate but voluntary occupation of all sick persons landing after a voyage, and that the principle of the forcible detention of a ship's crew or passengers will be utterly abandoned.

It may be observed here, that very little faith ought to be placed in the correctness of any of the numerous statements that have appeared of the precise course of the cholera in its march from Asia to Europe, from the date of its appearance at Jessore in 1817. We know of course the year and month when it broke out at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in London, Paris, St Petersburg, and other European cities; and we assume it to be true, that it had appeared as we are told, previously at Teflis, Astrachan, Saratoff, and other places of which we know little; but all these statements amount to nothing more than industrious collections of newspaper paragraphs; and it will be obvious, on a moment's reflection, that cholera may, and doubtless has appeared in a thousand places where there has been no newspaper reporter to testify to its existence. Who will prove to us that it was not raging last September in the interior of Thibet, or at the sources of the Niger, or on the banks of the Amazon? Even its existence last summer in the United States has been but little noticed in England, and although the mortality in many towns of the Union has been excessive, the contagionists have failed to explain to us when and by what mode it crossed the Atlantic ocean, and appeared, without local spontaneity of origin at New York.

We shall not, therefore, attempt to follow the narrative of any so-called history of the progress of cholera that has yet been written; and not to extend this paper to a length too great for the patience of the reader, we shall now confine ourselves to the statistics of the disease as it manifested itself in Paris and London.

The following is an analysis of the principle facts connected with the appearance of cholera in Paris in 1832, drawn up by M. de Watteville.

"Cholera showed itself in Paris on the 26th of March, 1832; four persons were suddenly attacked, and died in a few hours.

"The next day, March 27, 6 other individuals were attacked; on the 28th, those attacked were 22 in number; on the 31st, there were 300; and the cholera had already invaded 35 out of the 48 quarters of Paris.

"Out of the 300 cholera patients on the 31st of March, 86 had ceased to exist before the end of that day. On the 2nd of April, the number of deaths amounted to more than 100; on the 3rd, to 200; the 5th, to 300. On the 9th, more than 1,200 individuals were attacked, and 814 died. In short, eighteen days after the breaking out of the malady, namely, on the 14th of April the number of attacks was 13,000, with 7,000 deaths.

"At length the virulence of the epidemic began to abate; on the 15th of April, the number of deaths fell from 756 to 631; on the 30th they were but 114; and from the 17th of May to the 17th of June, no more than from 15 to 20 per diem occurred. All at once, this limit was exceeded; on the 19th of July, 71 succumbed to the malady; on the 13th, 88 died; the next day, 107; on the 15th, 128; the 16th, 170; and the 18th, 225. But, on the 19th, the number of deaths decreased to 130, and this rapid diminution continuing daily, the alarm of the public began to subside. The epidemic went on decreasing up to the end of September, and on the 1st of October, the cholera was regarded as extinct.

"The total duration of this epidemic, in Paris, was 189 days, or 27 weeks, from the 26th of March to the 30th of September, or from the vernal to the autumnal equinox.

"The period of augmentation or increase was 15 days and that of diminution 62. Thus the second period lasted four times as long as the first.

"The cholera carried off 18,402 individuals in the French capital, viz.:

Table with 2 columns: Month and Number of Deaths. Total: 18,402.

"This total of 18,402 comprised 9,170 men and 9,232 women; and bears a proportion to the general population of 1 to 4,270.

"Of these 18,402 deaths, there were,—

Table with 2 columns: Age Group and Number of Deaths. Total: 18,402.

"We may add, as a curious piece of information, the number of deaths which occurred in the different parts of houses, during the six months of the prevalence of the epidemic:—

Table with 2 columns: Location and Number of Deaths. Total: 11,168.

The last table, which M. de Watteville introduces as a curious piece of information, is the most important part of the whole. It establishes two facts upon which our attention cannot be too strongly fixed, and which there is abundant additional evidence to confirm—first, that the cholera does not attack the poor in preference to the rich, where the poor are not unhealthily lodged; second, that the mortality is greatest where the air is the densest, namely, at its lowest level. In Paris, the reader is probably aware that few persons rent private houses as in England. The different classes of society occupy separate suites on the different floors of houses, built somewhat upon the plan of the chambers of our inns-of-law. The only persons who sleep on the ground floor are the porters and their families, who suffered largely; although the number does not appear so great as on the next floor, because the ground is principally devoted to shops and warehouses. The premiere and seconde, or first and second floors, are exclusively occupied by classes in easy circumstances, and will be noticed that it was among them that the greatest number of deaths occurred. Higher up lived the families of the poorer class, and it will be seen that there were fewer deaths on the third floors than on the second, fewer still on the fourth, and that the inmates of the attics or mansardes (always the very poorest of the poor), nearly-escaped altogether.

In noticing the return of the aggregate deaths in each of the different arrondissements of Paris, the same rule may be observed. The cholera made no distinction between rich and poor, nor between crowded and thinly inhabited districts. The mortality was greatest in proportion to the number of residents, where the houses were built on the lowest land. Thus it was greatest in the tenth arrondissement, which includes the fashionable Faubourg of St. Germain, where many of the houses are isolated and surrounded by gardens, but the level of which is low, corresponding with that of Lambeth in respect to London; and it was in Lambeth where the ravages of cholera in the British Metropolis were the most severe during the late autumn. The smallest number of deaths occurred in the third arrondissement, which embraces part of the

Faubourg Poissonniere and Montmartre, inhabited by a poor population, but situated upon high ground.

Next to the tenth arrondissement, the mortality was greatest in the eighth and ninth arrondissements; the districts including the canals and ditches of the Marais and the Cite, which is an island, or collection of sand-banks in the middle of the Seine.

The number of deaths in the various arrondissements of Paris, exclusive of those who died in the hospitals, were as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Arrondissement and Number of Deaths. Total: 11,178.

TO BE CONTINUED.

The Watchman.

Monday Evening, April 22, 1850.

WESLEYAN AFFAIRS IN BRITAIN.

That, "All is not gold that glitters," is a sentiment, the truth of which mankind has admitted in all ages of the world. The men of Babel rejoiced in their tower, and Lot chose the plains of Sodom; but Jehovah wrote confusion on the one, and rained fire from heaven on the other.

That we should pen these sentiments under the above caption may seem strange to some of our readers. Having strenuously advocated the necessity of reform in Methodism, and especially in that form of Methodism called Wesleyan, some may be ready to imagine that whatever involves a digression from the established discipline and usages of that Community, would afford us unmingled pleasure.

These considerations have induced us to endeavor in to-day's paper to furnish some leading items of information relative to the present position of the professedly Methodist reform party in Britain.

they deem the evils of Methodism as it is, and to devise means for the reform of the system. And in order to enable our readers to form some estimate of the character and spirit of the men engaged in this enterprise, we exclude other matter in order to furnish a few samples of the speeches delivered on that occasion.

That this meeting cordially approves of the doctrines of John Wesley, as laid down in his standard writings, believing them to be scriptural; and the object of the delegates is to make Wesleyan Methodism more efficient, by the removal of such laws and usages as are unscriptural or unfriendly to the civil and religious interests of the body, and by rendering its constitution and laws conformable to the New Testament principles.

Mr. BRAMWELL (Durham): I was rather taken by surprise in being called from the committee up-stairs to second this resolution. I have ever been a great opponent to everything like priestly oppression—to everything redolent with sacerdotal; and I am sorry to say that, from Church history, and all the review which I have had of the creation and progress of churches in every age since Christianity first became the grand light and the great warmth of our universe, I gather that there has been a tendency and disposition—after a certain period of years, and when the glow of the first love which the Gospel inspired has subsided—to verge into a mere love of dominion.

The CHAIRMAN begged to remind the meeting that the speaker was the son of the Rev. William Bramwell (cheers).

Mr. BRAMWELL continued: As I am the son of a Methodist preacher—hear—whose memory I have always most fondly loved, and whose glowing and boundless spirit of charity and holy zeal I can bear witness to; and knowing the sentiments and the purity of his heart as I did, I feel the more resigned to be placed in the station of a reformer myself, knowing that my father was one himself, and that, too, of no mean order and standing (cheers). The late William Bramwell saw the evils into which the Connexion in which he was placed by Providence was rapidly verging.

The resolution which I have to second states simply "that this meeting cordially approves of the doctrines of John Wesley, as laid down in his standard writings, believing them to be scriptural." Now, sir, I believe that wherever we follow Mr. Wesley we follow a very safe guide under Christ (hear); but great and high as his name may be, I would never follow even Wesley without measuring him by that great standard—"He who is head over all" (hear). I must observe that Mr. Wesley himself was a stern disciplinarian—a stern exactor of the duties and offices of the priesthood. He had come out from the Church of England, but he was a priest of that church, and you all know very well with what difficulty he consented to give the sacrament to his own societies, while they could receive it within the Church of England; and therefore we must expect that he would not give to us all those details of order and discipline which he thought belonged to the Established Church.

These considerations have induced us to endeavor in to-day's paper to furnish some leading items of information relative to the present position of the professedly Methodist reform party in Britain.

the standard of excellence; we are striving to purify it, and giving the testimony of our approval to its great and unalloyed foundations. This day we avow in this place—this holy place—we avow that we love the standard which he set before us, and love to follow, and mean to follow, the example he has set left us (renewed applause). I repeat that this is the feeling of the present assembly, because I believe that by cherishing these sentiments the union, harmony, peace, and efficiency of our Christian societies will be increased, and all will go on joyfully, holily, and well.

The next extract to which we direct attention, is from the speech of Mr Coleman (Hors. Ct.) in moving the following resolution:—

"That the impropriety and evil of such assumption of power, are abundantly manifest in the oppressive character and injurious tendency of some of the enactments of the Conference, so likely to irritate and destroy the peace of the Connexion, and especially the declaratory resolutions of 1835, and others, which infringe upon the liberties of the people."

"I will now endeavor to say what I have to say in a few minutes, and to be as calm as the circumstances of the case will enable me to be, though I must be allowed to intimate that my text suggests some strange recollections. I throw back my thoughts only for a few days, and then there's an echo in my recollection to the sentiments of the resolution. Liberty is here spoken of (hear); that's a household word with us, it is one of the sweetest sounds which ever dropped on mortal ear—liberty, that bright light which, in the dark hour of adversity, comes over our spirits like the bright orb of day emerging from behind

some lowering cloud, and throwing abroad his broad beams to warm, cheer, animate, and bless our world (hear)—religious liberty, of an liberty the most important, and yet, sir, this great and glorious blessing of heaven is infringed. So says my resolution (hear), and I say ditto. From the depth of my heart, and from the experience of the last few months, I say that such an infringement of that blessed gift of God has never—all circumstances considered—been heard of, or read of (hear). We expect that just in proportion to the advantages which a man possesses there will be a development of whatever is manly, noble and Christian-like. Of the man who lived five hundred years ago, in some of the dark—ay, in the very darkest—corners of our globe, we do not expect much; but when in the bright sunlight of 1849 and 1850 we hear and see such deeds of darkness—of despotism—of tyranny—of injustice—of cruelty—such as we have heard and seen of late, and as some of us have most painfully felt—we begin to think that there's scarce a term in the vocabulary of our language too strong to be employed in characterizing them (cheers). But then there's something else—that which annoys me; and you may say, "Why should you trouble us with what you feel to be a personal annoyance?" I would not if it were solely personal—I would have kept it in my breast and let it die there; but in reference to this matter, I remember what the old Roman said, "I am a man, and whatever concerns man concerns me;" and therefore I was going to say—pardon me—I am a Christian, and whatever concerns Christianity, in the length and breadth of the land and throughout this world of ours, concerns me; and the man who would libel that religion—that Christianity which I love—is a man whom I would consider myself bound to watch with the deepest, most earnest, and painful anxiety; and if I could resist him in his progress of mischief and destruction, I feel it to be as much my duty to do so as it would be to arrest the arm of the assassin which I saw raised to plunge the instrument of death into the heart of my neighbor (hear, hear, and cheers). It is a terrible thing to see the crimes which have been committed in this world of ours, but generally, to a certain extent, they have been limited in their influence—bounded by some locality, and fading with the time which originated them. But the infringement of religious liberty, of which I speak, and of which we all complain, is not confined to a day, nor to a locality—it touches everything which is dear to the entire community of Wesleyan Methodism; and not only that, but inasmuch as Methodism is part of our common Christianity, it damages that glorious and divine system in the eyes of watchful and vigilant opposers (loud cheers). But this won't do—I am getting beyond the record, and shall proceed at a rate which I never intended ("Go on"). Yes, I will go on. I was going to say that this liberty is a precious deposit committed into our hands, and we have been taught from infancy to revere and cherish the very name of it. But it is passing strange that, in the maintenance of it, the ugliest and the foulest epithets ever heaped on poor humanity have been heaped on the individual who now addresses you, and some of his friends and companions in connexion with this movement. We remember that when "Michael, the archangel, contended with Satan respecting the body of Moses, he brought no railing accusation against him;" and we, therefore, will not rail, but we will speak the truth, because one of the worst features of the opposition, raised against us is the wholesale, downright lying which characterizes it, and from which I have, and still do suffer (hear.) Again, I say, liberty is a precious deposit, and we are responsible to God for the profession of it. We rejoice, therefore, in every opportunity of vindicating its rights when outraged, that by our efforts it may be handed down unimpaired to our children, and to our children's children. It is our solemn duty to resist every encroachment upon this liberty, and my resolution speaks of certain enactments of the Conference, in their assumption of power, which have trench upon that liberty. It would not, of course, do for me to go into these enactments. I should want to have the law book before me, and cases and precedents to cite; and when I had quoted all the statute law there would be the common law (a voice: "And implied law"). Yes, and implied law; so that there would be no end of the matter. I would, however, just remind you of the injurious tendency of some of the enactments referred to. You know that by the law, if a certain person who occupies the chair at our quarterly meetings wants to carry a purpose with reference to the three memorable days of June, he has only to get rid of certain men whom he finds troublesome, either by hook or by crook, fairly or unfairly, it matters not which. Look at the case of the Swaffham circuit stewards, who, however seeing the course about to be taken, put the bag in their pockets and carried it home (laughter). All honour to the men (cheers). Now, it does appear to me a most unrighteous enactment which gives to the chairman the power, if the meeting do not take one of two persons he was prepared to name, and it may be, two of the youngest or the least qualified for the duties of office, to turn upon his heel and say, "I will nominate no others—you are without circuit stewards." It is unrighteous—it is infamous—it is a dishonour to the year 1050, to say nothing of 1850. It is an un-English and anomalous state of things; and the system which tolerates it ought to be hurled from its proud position. Much as I love Methodism, and have loved it for years, I say if it sanctions and upholds such statutes as these, the count it is numbered with the things which have been the better—the better for the church, and the better for the world (hear, hear). "The injurious tendency," &c. Why, sir, somewhere in the suburbs of this mighty city, a celebrated man who was judge in a certain case where a gentleman who is present was put upon trial, read out of his great quarto Bible this text: "Peace I leave with you." I ask, did we, who are reformers, ever seek to disturb the peace of the societies? Never, I venture to say that the men whom they sneer at as Chartists and disorderly persons were never disturbers of the harmony of the societies. It has been our interest and our delight to preserve their unity and peace; and we who are local preachers, as we journeyed to our several appointments on the Sabbath days a distance of two, four, ten, or it may be twenty miles, have felt and said,

we came within sight of the places in which we were to conduct religious worship, "Peace be within thy palaces," and more than that, we have rejoiced in the manifest presence and blessing of the Great Prince of Peace. No, for our own sakes, for the sake of our families, for the sake of our beloved Connexion; and, above all, for the sake of the cause of our common Redeemer, we have been eminently men of peace (cheers). But when the Conference perpetrates acts of injustice—when they play the tyrants, and are determined to be despots, we cannot, we dare not, say peace, because we conceive that destruction is coming upon us like a whirlwind—destruction of all that is fair and lovely, and of good report—all for which the holy men of old clasped the stake in Smithfield, and passed through the flames of martyrdom—and all for which pilgrim fathers passed over the Atlantic to find a refuge far beyond when they could find no place for it at home (loud cheers). I am happy to say the day is breaking—light is shining, hope is buoyant—victory is sure (renewed applause). You remember the old maxim which many persons are fond of pronouncing in an old dead language, but which, as I do not wish to be thought very learned, I will give you in my own mother tongue—"truth is great." The principles of liberty are based upon eternal truth—they rest upon the premises of God, and they are sustained by his omnipotent arm; and whatever the men at Manchester, who perpetrated such deeds of despotism not long since, and those who have recently sat in judgment upon better men than themselves (I exclude myself), may say, these mighty principles must prevail (hear). Although in the bustle of this mighty city such acts of tyranny and injustice as I have named may pass by unnoticed by many, the thing is very different in the rural districts of the country.—There it is in every body's mouth; it is the common talk of the public-houses; and it is a positive fact that our Methodism has been made to stink in the nostrils of men who make no profession of religion at all. Is it not then a time to raise the language of intercessory prayer at a throne of Grace and cry, "How long, O Lord, how long: arise and enter into thy rest, thou and the ark of thy strength ("amen!"). I have but one thing further to refer to, with regard to the resolution; it is, "that these acts are," &c. I tell you honestly that if I could, by any means, persuade a friend to join himself to our society, to cast in his lot with us, and say—as one did of old—"This people shall be my people, and their God my God," a thing which at one time it was my happiness to do, I should now feel positively ashamed to urge it. I feel that there is such a change in the aspect of things that I should be insulting him to require that he should so surrender his liberty into the hands of such tiny despots, who live in the neighbourhood where I happened to reside. I hold in my hands a note sent to me this morning, which tells me that three persons who were present at a meeting about a week ago, when my friend on my right (Mr. Cozens Hardy) took the chair, and where this movement was advocated, have received notice of trial for that act before three little men, who also happened to be present at the same time (shame) and to consummate the act of injustice, one of those trials is fixed for Friday evening next, when one of those persons, who has for forty years borne the burden and heat of the day, and who is one of the delegates here, will of necessity be absent (shame). My old friend here bore the brunt of the battle when, as I once heard William Watson say, "the men who helped to give permanence to the insinuations of Methodism were pelted by every rabble, and hooted from every town." My friend has suffered all this because he has a heart as large as the world, and devotes all he has to the cause of God [hear, and cheers]. And yet this man is to be put upon his trial as an agitator and an enemy—as a man who does not love Methodism, though he was working for it before two out of the three before whom he is summoned, drew the vital air [shame]. I ask, is it not time to rise up and put an end to such a state of things? [hear,] I, for one, believe that in such matters there is great truth and appropriateness in the motto, "Vox populi vox Dei." My opinion, is that the power of popular opinion has crushed and buried many a despotism, and that there is not one remaining but must blanch, and tremble, and perish before its influence. Up, then, men of Methodism, leaders, local preachers—arouse the best feelings of your hearts, and, as the sacramental host of God's elect, vindicate your rights, maintain your principles, and tell the men who shall meet in London next August that, while you feel every possible respect for them when they act as they ought, you have no sympathy with them when they play the tyrant; that you do not intend any longer to submit to such abuses; that you have rights, duties, a conscience and a God, and that you will be true to them [applause]. My highest happiness would be, to see every one who is allied with me in the ties of nature joined together with me in this holy confederacy; but some of them tell me that they never will be. I tell the men who perpetrate these atrocities, that they are the real breakers of the peace, and if they wish to be considered as "the Conference of the people called Methodists," they must yield to that people their rights—and the sooner they do so the better. My prayer is, God bless us and them, and that again we may unitedly feel the kindlings of that love which warmed our hearts in times that are past [cheers].

"Together let us sweetly live."
They now want to separate us, but we will not be separated. For more than thirty years I have been a Methodist; a whole generation has passed away since I joined the society in the school-room of Hinde-street Chapel, and I have been working for Methodism ever since. Then—
"Together let us sweetly live."
Together let us die;
And each a starry crown receive,
And reign above the sky."

The meeting then joined most heartily in singing the hymn just quoted.
Remarks on the above would frustrate our object in its insertion. That object is—to give our readers an opportunity of judging from the avowed sentiments of the reformers, as to the character of the movement. The extracts

given above are no more than fair specimens. Certainly, judging from the Report before us, the meeting was characterized by a good deal of enthusiasm. As to the subject of lay influence in the legislative departments of the Church, there was not so much unanimity as we anticipated. Many of the delegates attach much more importance to the obstacles to lay representation in Conference, presented by the Deed Pole, than to the arguments in favor of such representation, furnished by the word of God and the history of the Primitive Church.

It appears probable that the Delegates attending the aggregate meeting [at least such of them as have not been expelled] will be summarily dismissed from the Connexion. Such a step, if taken, will unquestionably lead to the formation of another Methodist community. But it is exceedingly difficult to form an idea of the influence the movement will exert. If great principles be adhered to, even if a separation take place, the interests of the cause of God, yes, and of Methodism in particular, will be promoted. Of the issue, however, no human foresight can form a definite idea.

The friends of Total Abstinence principles generally, but more particularly *The Sons of Temperance*, will be gratified by the perusal of a Communication, on our first page, from the Rev. R. Dick.

Several interesting Communications unavoidably deferred.

REVIEW OF NEWS.

The Steamer *America* arrived at Halifax on last Thursday night. In the markets, Flour, Indian Corn and Cotton had advanced; American provisions, little alteration. A destructive hurricane occurred on the English coast on the 30th ult.: several vessels and a steamer wrecked; the latter involved the loss of 200 lives. Hostilities threatened between Austria and Prussia. The French Assembly are encroaching the liberties of the people. Pope Pius proposed returning to Rome the 6th inst. Doubtful! For particulars see Telegraphic Report.

The British Minister at Washington has intimated to the U. S. Secretary of State, his power to pledge the British Government to open the St. Lawrence and adjacent Canals to American shipping; on condition of course, that the neighboring Republic passes the Reciprocity Measure, for which the Canadian Government has applied. This is a new and important feature in the Reciprocity movement. The Rev. Drs. Willis and Burns, and Rev. Messrs. Essen and Gale applied to the Convocation of Toronto University for admission to *ad eundem* degrees, but the recognition desired, was not granted.

The Council of the United Counties of Wentworth and Halton and the Brantford Town Council have adopted memorials to the Legislative Assembly of Canada, praying for the abolition of the 57 Rectories and for the appropriation both of the Rectories and Clergy Reserves, to promote general education.

Considerable discussion took place in the Montreal Mercantile Library Association respecting the introduction of the *Enquirer*, a Unitarian paper, into the rooms of the Association. The meeting determined by a majority of one to exclude the publication.

During last week the *Daily Express* has merged into the *Daily Patriot*; and the *Independent* and *Evangelical Pioneer* newspapers have been suspended; both, it appears have proved losing concerns.

Hitherto, the weather has continued cold, and the growth of vegetation has been very much retarded. For the last three or four days, however, an improvement was manifested; but the thunder storm last night seems to be the real opening of Spring. Hail gentle daughter of the South! We bid thee a hearty welcome—we rejoice at thy approach.

NOTICE.

THE JOHNSTOWNE 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. R.—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.

The Queen has granted a pension of £100 per annum to "Mrs. Bessy Moore," wife of Thomas Moore, the poet, in consideration of her husband's literary merits and growing infirmities.

The contract for Flour for supplying the Troops in Garrison, at Halifax, has been taken at 20s. 9d. sterling—500 bbls to be delivered on 21st May next, and 1200 bbls on the 2nd July; to be of United States scratched superfine, or Canada fine; warranted to keep sweet and good for eight months after each delivery.

The trial of Albert G. Gaskins, the young man who was arrested in January last by a special agent of the Post Office department, charged with the robbing of the United States mail, took place on Monday last before the Circuit Court of Charleston, S. C., and resulted in his conviction on four separate indictments. He was sentenced to forty years imprisonment with hard labour in Edgfield jail! ten years for each offence.—N. Y. Sun.

From the Patriot.



OF THE
STEAMER AMERICA,
New York, April 20, 2p. m.

The Steamer *America* arrived at Halifax at 12 o'clock Thursday night.

Cotton Advanced 1/4 for middlings Flour advanced 1s, and Indian Corn the same. In American Provisions market has been dull, especially for bacon hams, Lard receded 1s. Ashes market very quiet; transactions retail. American stocks continue firm and in good request.

The steamer *America* arrived at Boston this morning. A severe hurricane occurred on the English coast on the 30th March. The packet ship *J. R. Skiddy*, of New York and the *Howard*, of New Orleans, were wrecked: all hands saved. The steamer *Adelina*, from Dublin to London, was lost near the mouth of the Thames, and every soul on board, numbering 200, was drowned. Smith O'Brien and his associates had arrived at Van Dieman's Land.

ENGLAND.

Parliament has done little more than vote for the supplies, and transact other business of a local and uninteresting character.

FRANCE.

An effort had been made in the Assembly to introduce a bill to obtain the vote of the people relative to the establishing of a Republic or Monarchy. The proposal was negatived.

It is said that the President of the Republic is so deeply in debt, that nothing but the possession of the Imperial Crown can extricate him, and that he is at present engaged in negotiating with Russia for the purpose of possessing himself of that now, to him, necessary protection.

The belief is entertained that a collision between Austria and Prussia, is almost unavoidable. Emile Girardin has been registered as a candidate for Paris, as a preparatory socialist meeting. A serious rupture has occurred between the governments of Prussia and Wurtemberg, in consequence of the tone assumed by the latter country, on opening the Chambers.

The government of Prussia has addressed a note to that of Wurtemberg, couched in very strong terms, expressing the astonishment of the king's government; and the note rejects, with most profound indignation, the suspicions and accusations it contains, and declares it beneath its dignity to reply thereto or to continue diplomatic relations with Wurtemberg. The Prussian ambassador has been recalled.

Berlin is intended to be surrounded by fortified barracks, which have been already commenced near one of the gates of the city. The German parliament assembled at Erfurt on the 20th March.

SPAIN.

The report from Madrid of a speedy reconciliation between the English and Spanish Governments, is confirmed. The state of Cuba causes the greatest solicitude to be felt on the part of the Spanish Government.

TUSCANY.

The Tuscan Government have refused to accede to Lord Palmerston's demand of indemnity for loss sustained by British subjects at Leghorn.

TURKEY.

Recent advices from Constantinople state that preparations were being made to conduct Kossuth and the other Hungarian refugees to Kuta Heati, in Asia Minor, where they are to be confined, it is said, five years. A telegraph dispatch of the 20th March, from Trieste, states that the insurrection in Bosnia is extending its range and increasing in strength.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

New York, April 20, 6 1/2, P. M.
Advices to the last of November had been received from Hobart Town, Van Diemen's Land, announcing the arrival of Smith O'Brien and his associates in the Irish rebellion of 1849. The Felons were granted tickets of leave in consideration of their engaging that their liberty should not be used as a means to effect their escape. All except Smith O'Brien accepted the boon, he has been sent under surveillance to Maria Island. In addition to the abolition of the Lord Lieutenantcy of Ireland, it is stated that Government have it in contemplation to abolish the Irish Courts of Law, and transfer the whole machinery for governing Ireland to London. Both measures are violently opposed by the Irish Press. The new Catholic Primate of Ireland, Dr. Cullen issued his first pastoral, which emanates from Rome, and is free from allusions to politics. Agricultural operations both in England and Ireland are being carried on this year on a most extensive scale. The protectionists still continue to hold meetings in the apparently vain hope of reimposing a tax upon the importation of articles

now free. Mr. D'Israeli, the leader of the party, is still severely indisposed. The Repeal agitation has partially revived in Ireland under the auspices of Mr. J. O'Connell, but there is a lack of its former spirit.

Trade in the woollen districts has sensibly improved of late.

FRANCE.

The Government are perseveringly employed in introducing their measures of coercion in which the majority of the Assembly support them. The bill relative to the press is meeting with the most determined opposition from the Provincial and metropolitan editors which they consider more objectionable than a small stamp. The "Napoleon," the official organ of the President, attacks the whole press and pointedly hints at the propriety of gagging all political writers.

Eugene Sue was spoken of as a candidate for the National Assembly. The French Squadron are now at Naples, at which city, political proscription was rife. In allusion to the revolt of one of the regiments of Paris, a correspondent, under date 4th inst. states that the Colonel having, two days previously, intimated his intentions to punish adjutants who voted for democrat candidates, at the last election, the agitation manifested itself in the regiment; the soldiers refused to obey their officers, and set their orders at defiance, and left the barracks in bands and since the 23rd have been wandering in the suburbs, behaving in a disorderly manner. All attempts to bring them back, have proved ineffectual.

ROME.

A number of the Roman "Observer" says that the return of the Pope to Rome has been definitely fixed for the 6th inst. The speedy return of His Holiness appears to give general satisfaction.

THE SCHLESWIG HOLSTEIN DIFFICULTY.

An Imperial note has been addressed by the Russian Government to that of Prussia on the subject of the Schleswig-Holstein dispute; after enumerating all the points that ensue, the note says: "There are many facts which the Emperor cannot regard with indifference, and from which he cannot conscientiously release the Prussian Government." The note concludes by distinctly intimating the determination of the Emperor to employ decisive measure, if necessary, in support of the Danish side of the controversy.

GERMANY.

It is said that negotiation have been opened by the central powers of Germany, with the United States, for the purchase of American vessels of war, completely equipped for service.

SWEDEN.

Letters from Stockholm announce that by general orders, the Swedish navy is put on a war footing. The object of the measure is not known.

SARDINIA.

It is reported that the messengers of the Pope have been instigating the government to suppress the liberty of the press.

SWITZERLAND.

Letters state that all apprehension of the refugees causing any disturbance has vanished.

PORTUGAL.

Advices from Lisbon state that Martinez is concentrating his squadron at the Tagus, in anticipation of a Hostile visit from the American Naval forces, to enforce a settlement of the long standing claims of the American Government.

From India dates were received from Bombay to the 2nd March, and from Calcutta from the 20th February. Trade was good at the latter place and dull at the former.

REMITTANCES.

Paid to the end of Vol. 1.—Revs. R. Bloomfield, J. Histon, J. Bell, W. Pock, W. Robinson, J. Swaine, Esq., Messrs. D. Edgar, W. Glover, James Gage, J. I. Smith, B. Harris [bal.], W. Berry [2 copies], M. McAllister, Richard Staples, W. Swaine, J. Magill, J. Story, Sam'l Magee, J. Adamson.
For 8 months—A. Graham, Esq.
For 6 months—Messrs. Hickman [bal.], R. Widdess, Robert Staples, R. Bullen.
For 3 months—Messrs. H. Henders.
* Omitted through mistake on a former occasion.

NEW SUBSCRIBER.—Rev. W. Bothwell, 1.

LETTERS RECEIVED.—Revs. W. Bothwell, J. Histon, H. Bursell, J. Bell, J. C. Warren, C. Childs, Messrs. R. D. Wadsworth, J. Howard, J. Woods, D. K. Feehan Esq., S. Walford Esq.,

Toronto Market Prices, April 22.

Corrected weekly for the Watchman.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Flour per brl. 196 lbs.	17	6	a	21 3
Wheat per bushel, 60 lbs.	3	6	a	4 6
Barley per bushel, 48 lbs.	1	8	a	2 2
Rye per bushel, 56 lbs.	2	0	a	2 3
Oats per bushel, 34 lbs.	1	2 1/2	a	1 4
Oatmeal per bbl. 196 lbs.	16	3	a	18 9
Pease per bushel, 60 lbs.	2	0	a	3 0
Potatoes per bushel,	1	4	a	2 0
Beef per lb.	0	2 1/2	a	0 5
Beef per 100 lbs.	15	0	a	25 0
Veal per lb.	0	2 1/2	a	0 4
Pork per 100 lbs.	22	6	a	26 3

NEW COTTON FACTORIES IN THE WEST.—The brig *Flower* and the schooner *Ara* arrived yesterday, freighted with the machinery for a large cotton factory at Cammerton, Indiana, consigned to Messrs. Carle & Co. This machinery consists of over 10,000 spindles, with their appendages and looms. The factory which it is to fill is one of the most spacious and elegant structures upon the Ohio river, situated in a village, the site of which ten years ago was a wilderness, but now contains over 3,000 inhabitants, and within a year after the factory shall have been in operation, it is estimated it will have a population of over 6,000. This factory has been erected under the superintendence of Gen. James, of Rhode Island, who has been the projector and superintendent of the largest and most successful cotton factories in the country, and is intended as a model mill for the South and West, in which all the recent improvements in gearing and machinery will be introduced. The stock of the company, all of which is paid in, is \$250,000, which covers the costs of the building and machinery, and leaves a working capital of \$30,000 to \$40,000. The erection of this factory has enhanced the value of real estate in its vicinity to the amount of millions—farming lands for ten or fifteen miles around have increased two, three, four, and in some instances, ten-fold since the foundation of the factory was laid.—*N. O. Com Bull.* 22d.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—Major Rawlinson was introduced to the society by the president, and he was warmly greeted, especially as he brought with him a large collection of his Assyrian Antiquities, all of which were produced and exposed upon the table, so that every member present had the fullest opportunity of closely examining them, and of hearing the enterprising traveller's explanations. The most singular were five specimens of the Babylonian household gods, including one or more images of Astarte and Mylitta, the Venus of the Assyrians. To these were added lids of sepulchral urns, inscribed in a character similar to the Hebrew, but somewhat resembling it. Nothing attracted more observation than a bas-relief of a dog, and a human figure in the background, of at least six centuries before the Christian era, in the most perfect state of preservation, and beautifully sculptured. The dog, Mawlinson observed, was of precisely the same kind as the breed still well known in Thibet. He read a paper upon the whole of these antiquities, most clearly and intelligently expressed, in which he entered at some length into the question of the Babylonian Pantheon, giving the names, as far as they could be ascertained, of the sculptured deities upon the table. The whole display gave the utmost satisfaction, and Major Rawlinson was repeatedly thanked, in the most cheering manner, for the pains he had taken and for the pleasure he had given.

MOVEMENTS OF ROYALTY.—Her Majesty's trip to Gibraltar is understood to be a settled affair. A Queen of England cruising in the Mediterranean is somewhat of a novelty, a similar event not having occurred since the fair Berengaria, the wife of Richard, Cœur-de-Lion, adventured to the Holy Land. It is also stated, that the old palace of Holyrood will be enlivened with a royal visit during the ensuing autumn; and this will be only the 2d time that the ancient seat of the Scottish Kings has witnessed the pageantry of a Court since unfortunate Prince Charles Edward entertained his followers prior to his ill-fated expedition to England. It will be remembered that his Majesty Geo. IV., was the first monarch of the House of Hanover who visited the Northern Capital; and at the levee held by his Majesty in Holyrood Palace, the splendour and magnificence of the entertainment far-outstripped aught that is recorded as to the deeds and doings of the frugal kings of Scotland.

A Discovery of a chemical nature, which seems to awaken some interest at the West, has been made by a Mr. Carpenter, of Pontiac, Mich., a practical miller, consisting of a process, in preparing wheat for flouring; the operation of which is to cause the grain to pulverize so much more readily, that in grinding, considerable less power or pressure of the mill stone is necessary in reducing it to the required fineness. Dr. Desnoyers, of Detroit, accompanying his report of an analysis of some flour made from wheat subjected to this process, says, "the gluten was very fine; being exceedingly tough and elastic; and qualities essential to successful panification."

Mr. Carpenter has taken steps to procure letters-patent for his discovery.

STEAMER "CITY OF TORONTO."—This steamer, which is now owned entirely by Captain Thomas Dick, is, at considerable expense, been furnished with new boilers and iron paddles, and been refitted and put in such a state of repair generally, as to present the appearance almost of a new boat. Her speed also will be greater by two miles an hour than before—an improvement precisely in accordance with the "progress" of the times. The polite attention and the experience of Captain Thos. Dick as a commander are well known; and the expense to which he has gone, is an evident proof that he means to do everything in his power to afford the best of accommodation to the public.

We learnt by telegraph from Washington last night, that Mr. Franklin H. Elmore has accepted the appointment tendered him by the Government to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. J. C. Calhoun.—*Globe of Tuesday.*

The cholera has appeared at Camden, Ark., and three deaths occurred on the 21st ult.

"Before any person is now admitted to an office in the Wesleyan Society," states the *Standard Mercury*, "the question is put—'If you should find anything you disapprove of in the management or discipline, will you quietly leave the body, and not agitate?' This system of slave-making has been in operation for the last two or three years."

Lieutenant Davies, Assist. Surgeon Pearce, Mr. Riencalton, Purser, and Mr. Brooks, all of the Royal Navy, left this, en route for England, yesterday afternoon, in the American Steamer *Auzora*. A great concourse of our towns-people assembled at the Wharf, and gave a hearty cheer for the Navy when the Boat got under weigh.—*Kingston Argus.*

SOMETHING OF A MYSTERY.—In September, 1848, Dr. Oliver Reynolds, of Webster, in this county, while on his way to Buffalo, was robbed, in his pocket-book and contents. It contained in notes some three or four hundred dollars, about twenty dollars in money, and sundry papers, among which was a certificate of membership in the Toronto Lodge. Yesterday he received all his notes and other papers, including the certificate, which furnished the robber with Dr. R.'s address, in an envelope from Germany. The only loss was the money, which the robber took to pay for his trouble. We recollect advertising Reynold's loss at the time—for he was not certain that he was robbed—and from that day to this, he has got no clue as to the manner or precise time that his pocket was picked.—*Rich. Daily Advertiser.*

An inquest was held on Tuesday last upon a body found floating in the water, near the south-east end of Howe Island. The body was identified as that of one of the two men reported to have been drowned last fall in crossing from Kingston to Garden Island. The initials of his name (Edward Farrel) were marked upon his left arm.—*Kingston Argus.*

We understand that the Government have despatched, to the Collector at Quebec, blank licenses for foreign vessels to proceed to Montreal with cargo or in ballast. In this instance the Ministry certainly deserve credit for the promptitude with which they have acted, and it opens to Montreal all the advantages given to other sea-ports under the navigation laws.—*Montreal Transcript.*

A widow by the name of Spence, keeping a Sailor's Lodging House at Diamond Harbour, hung herself yesterday, while her family was at church. She was of intemperate habits, and had a serious quarrel with her daughter in the morning. She took the opportunity while they were at church to put an end to her existence.—*Quebec Gazette.*

We hear that a fatal accident occurred at Isle Bizarre on Saturday last, by which three men were killed, and a fourth seriously injured. At the time the accident happened, the poor fellows were engaged excavating for Mr. Viger, and the earth closed in upon them. They were all married, and leave families.—*Montreal Transcript.*

The California fever seems to have become an epidemic at the West. From Missouri it is thought that fifteen or twenty thousand will go during the season. The *Detroit Advertiser* states that at least six thousand are preparing to leave that State for the mines, and expresses the belief that this large emigration, taking with it, of course, a considerable amount of money, will cause some depression and embarrassment in the money market.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held before Dr. Wanless, coroner, on the dead body of Robert Francis, Pensioner, who died suddenly on the 4th instant, in the house of Robert Segar, Dundas Street. The deceased had suffered from an asthmatic affection for the last few years, which had no doubt been greatly increased by his intemperate habits, but he had not been under the influence of liquor for several days prior to death. The jury returned a verdict of "death in natural way."—*Lon. Free Press.*

Another Inquest was held on the body of Margaret McDonald, found dead on Tuesday morning last, under the house of Moses Sanders, Dundas street. It appeared that she had taken shelter there while under the influence of whiskey, and that death had been occasioned by the consequent exposure to the cold. An inquest was held the same evening at six o'clock, and a verdict returned accordingly. Whiskey makes business plenty for the Coroner!—*Id.*

At Guelph Quarter Sessions, on Tuesday, Hiram and Thomas Deakes, father and son, were convicted of an assault on a sheriff's officer, and sentenced to a month's imprisonment. Wm. and Mary Cox, husband and wife, were found guilty of an aggravated assault, and the husband sentenced to two months' imprisonment; the wife, as she had been already six weeks in gaol, was only imprisoned one hour. Jacob Heinenstein, a German shoemaker from Berlin, was indicted for an assault on a young girl named Snider, but her evidence being unsatisfactory, the prisoner was acquitted.

Go where you may, your ears are saluted with the perpetual din of marvellous stories concerning the "gold diggings." Different parties from this place have already gone and others are preparing to leave for those regions of—*chance.* Last Thursday, Mr. Thos. Coleman, son of Col. Coleman, James McDonald, son of Alexander McDonald, farmer, of Thurlow, and Mr. Lesperance, merchant, formerly of Montreal, and last Monday evening, Mr. James E. Fidler, eldest son of the Warden, Mr. Lucas, miller, of England, took their leave amidst the cheers of their associates.—*Belleville Intelligencer.*

On Saturday night, the house of a farmer residing on the Governor's Road, about three miles distant, was forcibly entered, and a considerable amount of money, &c., stolen therefrom. It appears that the wife of the farmer, whose name is John Brooking, heard a noise in the house, and awoke her husband, when he discovered two men in the act of plundering a portable writing desk. On calling out to the robbers, a pistol was fired at him, the ball from which whizzed close by him, and lodged in the timbers of the house; a blow from a bludgeon instantly followed, which felled him to the floor, when the rascals so maliciously treated him as to render him insensible. The robbers instantly decamped, taking with them about \$165 dollars in gold, a gold ring, and a silver spoon. We understand that four brothers of the name of Cronin, who reside at a short distance from Brooking, were yesterday committed to gaol on suspicion.—*Dundas Warden.*

IMPORTANT DECISION.—We learn that the great case pending between the creditors of Mr. BETHUNE and the Bank of Upper Canada, was decided yesterday in favor of the former—4 out of 5 Judges giving their opinion to that effect. It was decided, we understand, that no bill of sale of personal effects can be drawn in favor of one creditor, to the detriment of the rest. We shall doubtless have full particulars in time for our next issue.—*Hamilton Journal.*

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Mr. Wilson of New York, who was connected with the Coast Survey, was found dead in his bed this morning. It was only last evening that he was married to a beautiful and amiable young lady.

EXHIBITION OF INDUSTRY.—At a meeting of the Montreal Committee on the Exhibition of Industry, held last evening, a letter was read from the Governor General's Private Secretary, Col. Bruce, to His Worship the Mayor, announcing that His Excellency intended to give £100 Sterling in aid of the funds to be raised in the Province for that object, to be awarded in one sum or several as may hereafter be determined by his Lordship.—*Montreal Gazette.*

NEW ROTATIVE PRINTING MACHINE.—There was an exhibition yesterday at the machine manufactory of M. de Costa of a new rotative printing machine. M. Batin, of the *Debats*, M. Firmin Didot, and several of the first printers of Paris, were present and saw the machine work. It consists of a series of lateral cylinders, and occupies little more than half the space of the American machine with which the *Patrie* is printed, costs less than half the money paid for that, and is free from the cords and tapes which so frequently throw that machine out of action. The number of men employed for each of these machines is only three. The printing is from stereotype, not from the metallic type, and the number of copies thrown off by one machine per hour is 15,000. Each cylinder carries a continuous sheet equal to 2,500 copies of a journal, and each copy is cut off by the machine and folded. The paper is not damped; the impression is superior to any produced on damped paper. The stereotype is an almost miraculous process. In the ordinary course of stereotyping several hours are required: here it is the work of fifteen minutes. A few sheets of tissue paper are placed together and pressed upon the forms containing the types. Thus the mould is formed, the metal is poured upon it, and as soon as it is cold the stereotypes are ready for the cylinder. Thus the wear and tear of type is avoided, and a font of type will of course be as perfect at the end of a year as at the commencement of it. M. Emile de Gardin was in treaty for the purchase of the patent right of this invention; but he demanded a monopoly, and this was impossible, for no monopoly can exist where there is a patent. The total cost of one of these machines, ready for action, is \$5,000.—*Cor. of the Lon. Globe.*

QUEENSTON SUSPENSION BRIDGE.—The whole of the shares in this great undertaking having been taken up: preparations for carrying it into execution were commenced on Monday last, on the Canadian side of the river, by clearing away a space for the abutments.

The work is now proceeding, in good earnest and will be completed in time to accommodate the public at the provincial show in September next. The extreme width of the bridge will be 19 feet, and will consist of a double carriage way with a path for foot passengers between them.—*St. Catherine's Constitutional.*

VESSEL DISMASTED.—The schooner *William Penn* was dismasted on the Lake, and towed into this port on Sunday evening last.—*Kingston Argus.*

PROSPECTUS OF "THE WATCHMAN,"
A
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 they exist, or however high the earthly authority by which they may be sanctioned, will be fearlessly exposed; but party politics will never be admitted in the columns of the above Journal.

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

Great care will be taken to render the *Watchman* not only unobjectionable, but interesting and instructive as a family newspaper. It is intended that this periodical shall

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

1. THE MISCELLANY—containing original and selected articles—religious, moral, literary, scientific, &c.
2. THE FAMILY CIRCLE—in which the duties, responsibilities, advantages, &c., &c., of this most ancient compact will be discussed.
3. THE GEOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL—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 the works.
5. ECCLESIASTICAL—of an index of the progress or decline of evangelical 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 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 proceed, 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

- Reduction in our terms:**
New Subscribers, from this date, requiring back Nos., in advance, for Vol. 1., 8s. 9d.
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For the accommodation of Subscribers who have taken the *Watchman* from the commencement of the Vol., the advance term is further extended to the 1st of next month.

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

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

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

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Toronto, March, 1850.

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N. B.—As the supply of the above Works is very limited, those who wish copies for their own use, or for sale, should send their orders without delay. T. T. HOWARD. Toronto, Jan. 21st, 1850.

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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.

Great care will be taken in the selection of matter, whether relating to Agriculture, Horticulture, Mechanics, Domestic Economy, Education, or general Science. Several intelligent practical farmers and gardeners have promised correspondence, and the editors will be happy to receive communications from all their subscribers. Such as are of interest will be freely published. Two or three gentlemen of high scientific attainments (one of whom is connected with the University) have agreed to contribute to the columns of the Agriculturist. Farmers, subscribe and pay for your paper, and then write for it; all parties will thus be pleased and benefited.

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

As an inducement to extra exertion, we offer the following Premiums:

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Every person who will procure 200 subscribers for the Agriculturist, at the subscription of ONE DOLLAR, and remit the money at the time of ordering the paper, will be paid \$100; for 160 subscribers, \$75; for 120 ditto, \$50; for 75 ditto, \$30; for 60 ditto, \$25.

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, till the completion of the list which he intends to forward. Who will try? Where is the township of Canada West, in which no young man can be found willing to spend two or three weeks this winter to win at least the \$25 prize?

Agricultural Societies ordering 25 copies and upwards, will be supplied at half a dollar; twelve copies and upwards, 3s. 9d. Single subscriptions, one dollar. Local Agents, who will procure over three subscribers and remit us the subscription, free of postage, will be allowed 25 per cent.

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

All letters should be post-paid, and addressed "To the Editors of the Agriculturist, Toronto."

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Farmers and Horticulturists will always find in the columns of the Weekly Transcript extracts from the best agricultural publications of the day.

We invite practical farmers to favor us with communications relative to their own experience and discoveries in agriculture, which we shall be happy to lay before the public.

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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.

THE WATER-CURE JOURNAL AND HERALD OF REFORMS is published monthly, at ONE DOLLAR a year, in advance, containing thirty-two large octavo pages, illustrated with Engravings, and exhibiting the structure, Anatomy and Physiology of the entire Human Body, with familiar explanations and instructions to learners.

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

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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. 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.

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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.

RULES IN RAISING POULTRY.

1. All young chickens, ducks, and turkeys, should be kept under cover, out of the weather, during rainy seasons.
2. Twice or thrice a week, pepper, shallots, shives, or garlic should be mixed with their food.
3. A small lump of assafetida should be placed in the pan in which their water is given them to drink.
4. Whenever they manifest disease, by the drooping of the wings or any other outward sign of ill health, a little assafetida, broken into small lumps, should be mixed with their food.
5. Chickens which are kept from the dung-hill while young, seldom have the gapes; therefore it should be the object of those who have the charge of them, so to confine the hens as to preclude their young from the range of barn or stable yards.
6. Should any of the chickens have the gapes, mix up small portions of assafetida, rhubarb, and pepper, in fresh butter, and give each chicken as much of the mixture as will lie upon one half the bowl of a small teaspoon.
7. For the *pip*, the following treatment is judicious: Take off the indurated covering on the point of the tongue, and give, twice a day, for two or three days, a piece of garlic the size of a pea. If garlic cannot be obtained, onion, shallot or shives will answer; and if neither of these be convenient, two grams of black pepper, to be given in fresh butter, will answer.
8. For the *snuffles*, the same remedies as for the gapes will be found highly curative, but in addition to them, it will be necessary to melt a little assafetida in fresh butter, and rub the chicken about the nostrils, taking care to clean them out.
9. Grown-up ducks are sometimes taken off rapidly by convulsions. In such cases, four grains cayenne pepper, mixed in fresh butter, should be administered. Last year we lost several by this disease, and this year the same symptoms manifested themselves among them; but we arrested the malady, without losing a single duck, by a dose of the above medicine to such as were ill. One of the ducks was at the time paralyzed, but was thus saved.—Selected.

Ploughing.—The depth of ploughing is to be determined by the nature of the soil, but never less than six inches. The width of the furrow to correspond with the depth. In sandy land, the furrow turned over flat; in stiff clay, left at an angle.

Sub-Soil.—A close sub-soil may keep the water around the roots of plants at one time, and at another keep the moisture from rising to them. You can make almost anything out of a soil that will bear the sub-soil plough to the depth of 18 or 20 inches.

Preserving Rhubarb.—Cut it into peices about an inch long, not peeled (which spoils all good things now-a-days), over night, and to each pound of rhubarb put over it a lb. of powdered loaf sugar until morning; pour the syrup from it, and boil it until it thickens; then put in the rhubarb, and let the whole boil gently a quarter of an hour; put it into jars or bottles; when cold, tie it down with bladder, or, what is better, tissue paper, dipped in the white of egg.

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, PALLEY'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., Price 3s 9d. B COSGROVE.

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

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

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

From what I know of the above PILLS, I can unhesitatingly recommend them as a valuable Medicine, especially for the diseases mentioned above. S. F. URQUIHART, YONGE STREET, TORONTO, General Agent in British North America.

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

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

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

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

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

DR. URQUIHART: Dear Sir.—I hereby certify, that I have been afflicted with Rheumatism for fifteen years; for a considerable time I was confined to bed, and the greater part of that time I could not move myself; some of my joints were completely dislocated, my knees were stiff, and all my joints very much swelled: for the last three years, I was scarcely able to do three 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 a fourteen pounds in weight; my health was much improved, and in about three weeks more my Rheumatism was completely gone and my health perfectly restored. I now enjoy as good health as any man in Canada. Since my recovery I have walked forty-six miles in one day with perfect freedom, and I assure you, Sir, that I feel truly thankful. You can make any use of this you please; my case is known to several individuals of respectability in this city their names you know and can refer to them if necessary. Yours, truly and gratefully, THOMAS WRIGHT. Partis referred to, William Gooderham, William Osborne, Samuel Shaw, Esquires.

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Wm. McDougall,

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

JOHN TYNER,

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURER NO. 53, YONGE STREET, Sixth Door North of Adelaide Street. Toronto, January 21, 1850.

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