

tain others of the respectable inhabitants to attend him in the vestry, and testify to his having duly made the required declarations. Mr. Gorham ascended into the pulpit, where he preached an admirable discourse from the General Epistle of James, the first chapter, and part of the 21st verse.—"Receive with meekness the engrafted word, which is able to save your souls." The sermon was an admirable exposition of the doctrine of justification by faith. It was delivered with a degree of fervor and earnestness too seldom met with in the pulpits of the Established Church, and occupied about fifty minutes in its delivery. The congregation were devout and orderly, and, although every nook and cranny of the small church was crammed with visitors and parishioners, the most perfect silence and order reigned throughout. The rev. preacher directed his hearers to a diligent and constant application to Scripture for light to guide them through this life, and for security for the life to come. I never heard a more earnest and emphatic vindication of the sufficiency of scriptural faith for salvation, and, by implication, a more sturdy combating of the Tractarian dogmas with which this unhappy diocese is overrun. Having enforced his text under the several divisions of which it was susceptible, Mr. Gorham closed an able and eloquent discourse by an unflinching declaration, that, being lawfully appointed to the ministry in that part, he should preach the truth in earnestness and sincerity, heedless of any opposition which such a course might bring upon him."

## The Watchman.

Monday Evening, October 21, 1850.

### MAN'S GREATEST TRIUMPHS ACHIEVED AMID DIFFICULTY AND DISCOURAGEMENT.

How many pine under the chastening rod of Jehovah, or sink into despondency, amid accumulated discouragements, which, instead of producing injurious results, would, if viewed aright, prove the direct means of placing them on the most commanding eminence. In viewing their difficulties the precursors and the cause of inevitable failure or misfortune, they suffer their energies to lie dormant; energies too, which, if employed in braving the resisting torrents would elevate them in the scale of existence. But accounting him, who endures more than a medium share of the ills of life, *unfortunate*, it requires no uncommon share of discrimination to discover the true secret of that inactivity which characterizes many of the wave-beaten sons of men. Indeed, under any circumstance, extinguish the light of hope in the human breast, and infuse the conviction of the ultimate defeat of contemplated projects,—and, effort, if not quite abandoned, is, at once, greatly relaxed. But let the heavens above become ever so dark and portentous, and the mountains of difficulty before, apparently insurmountable; even then, the expectation of brighter omens and a less difficult career by and by, stimulates to exertion, and very often leads to a most satisfactory issue. Our object in this paper is to alleviate the anxieties of those who, betimes, when beaten by the adverse winds of fortune are ready to abandon themselves to despair; and, also, to prompt to effort in the face of the greatest discouragements. A few illustrations of the principle avowed in the caption under which we write, will suffice.

Take, then, as an illustration of this principle, that class of individuals whose birth, talents and opportunities have been such as to cherish the belief of their future greatness. And we ask the reader how many of these have shone illustriously on the stage of this world? A number so small that none can reasonably conclude that their eminence was principally attributable to their position in society; and yet a number sufficiently large to establish the point that *even prosperity* is not an insuperable barrier to fame. Let the reader, if doubtful as to our correctness, search the records of history: let him contemplate the noble host of worthies, whose names have been blotted from the book of the living, within his own recollection; let him look abroad into the world, in search of the most distinguished in the several callings and professions; and, among all these, he will find few, very few, the circumstances of whose birth and position in early life, would seem to warrant the expectation of the eminence attained. By far more numerous are the cases in which wealth and education and influence when combined, have been prostituted to the basest purposes in which humanity could enlist them.

But in the written history of past generations, and the progressive developments of the present age, we find the mass of those who have attained an illustrious immortality in the various walks of life, rising from obscurity to fame, by dint of indomitable courage or unremitting effort. From poverty and obscurity have arisen stars of the first magnitude; stars whose lights in the various departments of Literature, and Science, and Art, are destined to shine brilliantly to the latest generation. Were it necessary we might easily furnish a lengthy list of names to establish the point in hand. But the thing requires no such array: it is too well known, too generally admitted to require proof. The very embarrassments under which Providence

has placed many of those who have risen to eminence, have evolved capabilities which, under other circumstances, had never been called forth. And hence, instead of repining at their lot, they were largely indebted to their difficulties in early life, for their ultimate success. The man who, amid discouragement, struggles for fame, finds, that while he contends with gigantic difficulties, he acquires Herculean strength; and the effort which secures the desired position, prepares him to sustain it creditably.

But there are many who, while favoured with the smile of fortune, appeared but men of ordinary mental capability; but who, having become the subject of reverses, have at once proved themselves the possessors of gigantic powers. The energy and the capability were there, but it required a stimulus to evolve them; and a change in the tide of human affairs, rendering a man dependant on his own mental resources, calls forth the latent fire. It is not merely in a religious sense, that multitudes may say, "it was good for me that I was afflicted." To the chastenings of Providence they are indebted for everything earthly that is dear to them. The pressure of untoward circumstances has drawn forth from obscurity, and rendered abundantly useful in the world, individuals, who, amid continued prosperity had never been known beyond the narrow circle in which they moved. Their struggles with difficulty revealed their latent greatness, and raised them to the eminence for which that greatness fitted them.

We have confined our illustrations to a single view of our subject—to mental triumphs, in connection with adverse circumstances. But we might profitably, did our space permit, contemplate the infinitely greater triumphs achieved by the christian, who, "through much tribulation enters the kingdom of God." In the transactions of the "great day" we shall behold among the glorified throng, an innumerable host who, notwithstanding poverty, and sickness, and bereavement, and the opposition of men and devils, have triumphed through grace. And in the glory of their character and inheritance and associations, we read the most thrilling illustration of the subject under discussion.

Who, then, we ask, will repine at his position, on account of its difficulties? Or, imagine the attainment of a noble eminence among mankind, impossible? The very obstacles which threaten him with defeat, the mountains of difficulty which frown upon his frail efforts are all moveable; and it only requires effort to turn these to account, in securing the great objects of living.

### REVIEW OF NEWS.

The tidings of the fate of Sir John Franklin and his party is likely to produce a great sensation in the scientific world. His untimely end will be universally lamented.

Respecting the crops in Ireland, the *Leinster Examiner* of the 21 September, says—

"As harvesting operations are now nearly at an end, we are able to venture a decided opinion as to the state of the crops. Upon reliable authority we may assert that wheat has proved both deficient in quality and quantity, caused by much moisture and the worm having preyed destructively on the grain. We have heard of two or three instances where sellers were obliged to dispose of wheat at ruinous prices for the purpose of starch-making. Barley is far heavier in the ear than it has been for these few years back, and more remunerative as a paying crop than any other grown this harvest. Oats a fair average. It is still considered that one-fourth of the potato-crop will be totally lost. Turnips will undoubtedly prove short in quantity, and farmers may rest satisfied if the average yield per acre approaches within twelve tons of the usual complement."

Our readers will recollect by an arrangement advised some time ago, Canadian vessels were denied the privilege of discharging freights, at United States ports of delivery on the Lakes, being thereby subjected to the necessity of discharging their cargoes at regular Ports of entry; involving the expense and inconvenience of trans-shipment when the cargoes were destined for other Ports. It appears, however, that by a late arrangement this inconvenient system is abolished; and our shipping obtains advantages in American Canals and ports similar to those afforded by us to the Americans. This is just as it should be.

The sale of the County of York and other Roads has at length taken place. The great thoroughfares leading to this City were purchased by our spirited citizen James Beatty Esq., as President of the Toronto Road Company, at £75,100, Mr Jackes the Warden of the County, protested against the sale. The Harbour of Whitby and Roads leading thence were purchased by Mr Perry, as President of the Port Whitby, Lake Scugog, Simcoe and Huron Road Company, at £20,100; and the Port Hope and Rice Lake Road was purchased by Mr Weller, as Mayor of Cobourg, and on behalf of the Corporation.

Mr J. B. Gough is to commence his lectures in

Toronto next Wednesday evening, in the Congregational Chapel, corner of Adelaide and Bay Streets.

**AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.**—We call attention to the advertisement of this article now in our paper and at the season of the year when colds and coughs are so prevalent, the information it contains will not be found unwelcome. The eminent names, lent to recommend it are conclusive proof of its value. In addition to these we have been favored with the perusal of letters from many distinguished individuals as well as humble sufferers who acknowledge their indebtedness to this valuable medicine for the recovery of their health from painful and dangerous diseases. It is at once safe and pleasant to take and is certainly very powerful to cure. Those afflicted with coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, hoarseness, or indeed any of the various affections of the lungs, will do well to try the Cherry Pectoral, and will have no cause to regret the experiment.

### Letters Received.

REVS.—J. W. G. Rogers, J. Bell; Messrs.—J. Kerkland, (pays to No 13, Vol 3). A Begg, (paid to end of Vol 1.) S. Haskett, G. Symms.



### Arrival of the America.

New York, October 16.

The Steamship *America* reached Halifax yesterday at 2 1/2 p. m., with 96 passengers through, and 5 for Halifax. She left Liverpool on the 5th, and at 7 p. m. that day, she spoke the *Asia* off Holyhead; and at 10 a. m., passed in lat. 51, lon. 18, the *Pacific*.

The political news is unimportant. The subject of making a station for the Steamers at Galway, or some other port on the West coast of Ireland, is occupying much attention; and a commission has reported in favor of it to the Government. It is said the Cunard line of screw steamers will run between Galway and New York. It is proposed by the British Government to construct a powerful squadron of steamers, forty in number, for the African coast, for the mail service, and to act as a preventive to the slave trade.

Despatches have been received from Sir John Ross, that from information received from some of the Esquimaux, it is feared that Sir John Franklin and party had all been killed by the natives in 1846.

The American Ships *Advance* and *Rescue* had penetrated as far as any squadron; but at the departure of the last advices, the *Advance* had got aground, but no serious injury was apprehended.

### FRANCE.

Thirty persons had been sentenced to six months' imprisonment for being connected with Bourbon affairs. A large lottery has been got up by the Government to aid in the emigration to California. A very destructive kind of bullet has been invented by an apothecary. Trade in Paris and throughout the country generally, continues very brisk. The funds closed very heavily on Wednesday, in consequence, it is said, of some misunderstanding between the President and General Changarnier.

A Communication respecting the insolence of *Pouanbec*, has appeared in the French papers, from the French Admiral, which gives a well grounded hope that the Brazilian Government will accord the satisfaction demanded by the Government of France.

### DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

The war in the Duchies has been renewed with considerable vigor. The Holsteiners have the advantage thus far, but without bringing about any important result.

### ITALY.

The High Court of Appeal at Turin has condemned, by a majority of 18 to 1, the Archbishop for abuses of his high power as a functionary. The See is declared to be vacant. All his spiritual domains are seized, and the Archbishop himself has been condemned to banishment. The Archbishop of Cambray, in Sardinia, has been treated like his colleague at Turin, and both have been shipped off at Civita Vecchia.

### GERMANY.

Angry notes continue to be exchanged between Prussia, Austria, and Germany, and affairs seem to be quite as much complicated as ever.

### AUSTRIA.

There is a rumor at Vienna, that Lord Palmerton has called on the King of Prussia, to insist upon the Holsteiners laying down their arms, and that he has offered an English fleet for the blockade of Kiel.

October 17.

The steamer *America* arrived at Boston last night. Her mails will consequently arrive here this afternoon.

The new collin's steamer *Arctic* goes out on a trial trip to-day. She is advertised for the 26th instant.

Jenny Lind will be in this city next Monday.

### General Intelligence.

#### CANADA.

#### Great Western Railroad.

Our readers will be pleased to learn that this important undertaking is at length in process of construction, the contractors having commenced operations on the 7th inst. From all we can gather, the prospects of the Company, and, consequently, the interests of our rising city—the two being indissolubly connected—were never brighter. Daily additions are made to the list of stockholders, and those who have been in arrears are now rapidly paying up.

In order to show the feeling abroad, we copy the following paragraph from the last *Examiner*, which, with the opinions of various journalists published by us from time to time, furnishes additional proof of the superiority of this route to all others, as well as other inducements for energetic action on the part of all concerned.

**SLAVE TRADE IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ABOLISHED.**—The last of Mr Clay's compromise Bills has passed both houses of the United States Legislature. It prohibits slaves being brought into the District of Columbia for sale. The City of Washington has long been famous as a slaves market. There under the eyes of the Federal Government and Legislature, thousands of slaves were every year passed from one hand to another and marched off to the South. The deep disgrace which this spectacle every day brought on the Union in the eyes of many distinguished strangers who visited Washington has at length banished it from the small area of Columbia, but it can flourish in all its luxuriance in every other quarter of the Union. It is a good measure as far as it goes. But it has a distressing *quid pro quo*—the stringent measure for the surrender of all fugitive slaves, which extends through all the free States. There is one comfort on this head, that it will not be possible to carry it out in some localities; for the people have advanced in just views of equal rights far beyond the law of the country. Slavery is not abolished in Columbia; only the slave trade.

**SALE OF THE MACADAMIZED ROADS.**—Yesterday at 12 o'clock, noon, the sale by auction, of the Kingston and Nanaco Macadamized Road, took place at the Court House, Mr Wm. Ware, Auctioneer.—The Collector of Customs read the conditions of sale, and the bidding commenced with spirit at once. There were five persons, all representing public or private companies, in the field. The Warden, D. Roblin, Esq., on the part of the County Council, and Messrs. Rourke, J. Fraser, M'Kim, and Thibodo. The upset price was £10,000, and the bidings soon rose to £14,000, at which price some of the parties backed out. The Warden and Mr Rourke still continued the contest, and the Road was ultimately knocked down to the former for £15,400 and the deposit of £500 instantly paid. It does not say much for the public spirit of the individuals who compelled the Warden to pay this large price for the Road. It was evident from the first that the Warden would buy the Road, and it was both cruel and unnecessary to make the United Counties pay so much for it. The Government would have been satisfied with a trifle above the upset price, and the soundest policy should have been to have quietly allowed the Warden to make the purchase. As it is well worth all it cost and more; but £5,000 would have been saved to the United Counties, had these covetous and greedy men not interfered. In going the large figure the Warden did for the Road, he acted perfectly right; it would have been a deep and lasting injury to the people of this part of the province, to have permitted a body of interlopers to make money out of their hard earnings. If profit be gained, it should be gained for the people. The Road is now the property of the United Counties, and all persons living in the Counties are alike interested in its well-doing, and preservation. We heartily hope that the Council will sustain the Warden in his action, for there is but one opinion in Kingston, as to the propriety of his conduct.—*Whig*.

Melancholy to relate, several persons have been poisoned in Cobourg. Dr. Pringle, of that town, purchased a box of Soda Biscuit, of a Mr Caldwell, baker, of Belleville, on Friday week. On that evening the family eat of them, and shortly after they all had sore mouths. On Saturday they ate of them again, and their mouths got worse. On Saturday, Dr. Pringle's little daughter, five and a half years old, made her tea of them, eating several. During the night she was seized with sickness, headache and vomiting. On Sunday she was seized with convulsions, and although the best medical attendance was called in, the poor child expired on the following Saturday. On Monday Dr. Pringle's other little child went to school and took several with her which she gave to her companions, they were all seized with sore mouths directly. Several other parties who purchased biscuit of the same man were attacked with similar symptoms. Amongst whom were Mrs. Pratt and Mr. Stephens and family. The biscuit are now being analyzed and it is expected that peari ash and oil of vitriol would be found. Should it prove so, steps will immediately be taken to bring the vendor to justice.—*Cobourg Star*.

**CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.**—We are happy to learn that the arrangements of the Imperial branch of our Customs Department were received by the Europa's mail, and that they give very general satisfaction to those more immediately interested. R. H. Hamilton, Esq., is, we understand, to be Comptroller at this port, an appointment which, we feel satisfied, will meet with the universal approval of our mercantile friends.—Thos. Thain, Esq., will be first and—Kavanagh, Esq., (now sub-collector at Gaspe) second officer of the department. Mr Oliver, the present 1st clerk will be placed on the retired list, Mr Mills, the Tide Surveyor, on the redundant list, and the other officers and clerks will be offered the usual compensation or gratuities for their services.—*Montreal Herald*.

1300 persons signed the Temperance Pledge while Mr Gough was in Montreal.