

—an honor which surprised him, as he was only just arrived from India, and had never been presented at Court. He determined, of course, to comply with the august and agreeable command, and as the invitation intimated he was to come in Court dress, or words tantamount to that, he proceeded to his tailor, who fitted him out in the usual adornment, befitting him for the high company amongst whom he was about to appear. At the castle he presented himself on the following day, and was received by the tall magnificent footmen in scarlet liveries, one or two of whom stood on each landing, and, silent as mutes, but more gorgeous, pointed their fingers in the direction he was to take. Following up the grand stair-case, the course this time of brilliant finger-points pointed out, he entered one ante-room, where he was received by some high officer, and mutely directed to another, and at length found himself in one where some gentlemen, similarly attired as himself, were waiting in a group. He had little trouble, as soon as he had composed his senses, after the unusual scene through which he had passed, in perceiving that they, like himself, were invited to dinner; and he presently recognised one of them, an eminent historian, with whom he had been acquainted. Here they remained conversing for a few minutes, when suddenly the folding-doors at one end of the room were thrown open, and, preceded by the Grand Chamberlain, with his rod of office, her Majesty, leaning on Prince Albert, appeared, and without pausing to take any notice of her guests, passed quite through the room in which they were, and out through corresponding doors which led to the dining or banquetting room on the other side, the company, among whom was M——, falling in the rear, and silently following. They took their seats, Prince Albert next to her Majesty, and the other guests down the table, which was not large, as the dinner party was a limited one. There was no general conversation—the guests spoke in subdued tones to each other, her Majesty spoke to none, and the Prince only let fall a few words to some one near him, until at length the few words gradually grew fewer. This, however, was not so awkward as a silent dinner party might seem under other circumstances, as the magnificent band of the Coldstream Guards, in an adjoining apartment, were playing the finest airs—and good music is, any day, better than indolent conversation. Nevertheless, it was a chilling scene, and as soup, fish, and flesh were handed round by the 'tall fellows' in crimson, some, no doubt, thought they would prefer, as a general rule, less grandeur and more cordiality.

"Dinner concluded, her Majesty remained a short time, then arose, and, again preceded by the officers of State, returned to the drawing-room—as I suppose we may call it—never having spoken all the time to her company. The Prince's mood, however, became more hearty as soon as her Majesty had left, and he led in a general and lively conversation on antiquarian subjects, in which he displayed large reading and great intelligence. While they were thus pleasantly and intellectually engaged, it was announced that her Majesty expected their presence to coffee, and they proceeded to the drawing-room, where the Queen, with her ladies in waiting, was. Here matters again relapsed into the same splendid state silence as in the early part of the dinner. Coffee was handed round, and each guest mutely sipped his cup, regarding Majesty, if one might so speak, from a distance. While M—— was wondering when the signal to depart would be given, the Grand Chamberlain advanced, and informed him that her Majesty had given orders that he should be presented; he, therefore, came forward to where her Majesty was seated in the same room, and, with as much form as though he had not met her at dinner, he knelt, and touched with his lips the hand that was offered, and, this ceremony gone through, again retired, fully expecting that this was the end of a stately but somewhat stupid day. But it was not so; for a quarter of an hour subsequently he was informed that her Majesty, who retired to a kind of recess, about as deep as an embayed window, wished to converse with him. He accordingly presented himself before his Sovereign, who no longer in formal state, immediately entered with vivacity and intelligence into conversation on the particular and interesting, and in many respects learned, subject in which he had been engaged, showing in all her inquiries and observations a well-stored, clear, and cultivated mind. When her Majesty had conversed for some time, and sufficiently informed herself, she rose, and M—— retired, and soon after he and the other guests departed.

"This, to us, appears strange; but, if her Majesty had not the prerogative of speaking and being spoken to only when she wished, the multitude of her company and receptions would be laborious and wearisome."

THE QUEEN'S COLLEGES.

The Dublin correspondent of the London Times, writing in regard to the new government colleges, quotes the following remarks of the Advocate:

"In another fortnight the second session of the Queen's Colleges will have commenced. They have passed through the first year under the most discouraging circumstances. The buildings were unfinished; the professors, appointed in the autumn of 1849, were summoned very hastily to organize their classes; and it had not been anticipated by the community that the colleges would have been so soon opened. Nevertheless, the classes of students have been numerous. About 370 young men of different religions have been receiving their education in the three colleges of Belfast, Galway and Cork, during the past year. They have been receiving the best secular education which the age and country can give them; whilst their moral conduct and attention to religious duties are watched over by clergymen of different persuasions appointed by the Bishops or other ecclesiastical authorities in the districts of the respective colleges. There has not been a single instance of bad conduct on the part of any of these students. If any such had occurred, it would have been publicly blazoned forth by the journals that thrive upon ignorance and superstition. As might have been expected, a great number of the students have been composed of Roman Catholics. After having been virtually excluded from academical education in Ireland for so

many years, they have flocked to these seminaries to receive their advantages; and an inconsiderable share of the £4,200 which the three colleges annually expend in scholarships and other similar prizes, has fallen to the industry and ability of young Roman Catholics, who a few years ago, with similar knowledge, could only have obtained some miserable sizarship in the University of Dublin. The manner in which the opposition to the colleges originated ought not now to be forgotten. The bill to establish the colleges was introduced in 1845, when Sir Robert Peel was in power, and Mr O'Connell in opposition. The latter opposed every single measure of the Government; and an almost universal cry was raised against the colleges through the agency of the Repeal Association. The only prominent politicians in Ireland who supported them belong to the Young Ireland party; and this question was, we believe, one of the first upon which they had a serious difference with Mr O'Connell. This opposition to the colleges, got up by Mr O'Connell, as a more party dodge to annoy the Conservative camp, surely ought not now to weigh much in Ireland. The Roman Catholics of this country ought calmly to reflect whether they will give up the advantages of education, and consequent professional and mercantile advancement in obedience to the fantastic whims of Dr. Cullen and Dr. M'Hale. We quite distinguish such men from prelates like Archbishop Murray, and Bishops O'Donnell, Blake, Denver, and Delany, who, with many other revered and enlightened ecclesiastics, have refused to doom their flocks to the slavery of ignorance. If on the other hand, ignorance prevail, we must be content to see Ireland retrograde like Spain and Mexico. We shall anxiously watch the result of the entrance examinations in October."

The Bishop of Exeter is said to have employed a short-hand writer to report Mr Gorham's sermon.—Nonconformist.

THE NEW UNIVERSITY.—The Dublin Evening Post announces definitely, that the statutes which constitute "the Queen's University in Ireland," have received her Majesty's sanction, and are now in full operation. The Earl of Clarendon has been appointed Chancellor, and a Senate is constituted, consisting of seventeen eminent individuals of different denominations, who represent generally the various departments of literature and science, medicine and law. The Chancellor and Senate appoint examiners, and grant degrees in art, medicine, and law, to the students in the three Queen's Colleges of Belfast, Cork and Galway.

The Council of the Tenant League have published the weekly report of their proceedings, with an address organizing the movement. They have resolved to take steps "for systematically extending the principles and influence of the Tenant League, by holding sittings of the Council successively and at short intervals in various parts of the country; and, if the friends of tenant-right in each district approve it, by holding public county meetings at the same time and place."

NATIVE MANUFACTURES.—A movement has for some time past been making its way in Ireland, for the promotion and encouragement of native manufactures; and committees with this object have been established in several of the principal provincial towns, especially in the South.

THANKSGIVING MODEL LODGING-HOUSE.—Under this title, in consequence of the funds having been principally collected on the day of thanksgiving for deliverance from the cholera, the Committee for the Improvement of the Laboring Classes have purchased a piece of ground in Portpool-lane, Gray's-inn-lane, for the purpose of building a model lodging-house for twenty families and about 130 single women. The building will cost about £10,000, and the Baths and Wash-houses of St. Andrew's will adjoin it.

The Manchester subscriptions for a monument to the memory of Sir Robert Peel, amount to £5050; of which £4,000 has been paid in.

A Roman tessellated pavement has been discovered at a locality called the Churchyard, Holcombe Farm, two miles from Lyme, and a little distance from Musbury Castle.

On Wednesday, the city of Worcester was visited for the first time by an engine and railway train—the Abbot's Wood branch line from the Bristol and Gloucester, at Speckley, having been completed with one line of rail.

A lady in the south of Ireland was celebrated amongst her poorer neighbors for the cure of ague. Her universal remedy was a large house-spider, alive, and enveloped in treacle or preserve.

The number of emigrants arrived at New York during the month of August last is 18,061; a decrease of 16,385, as compared with the previous month. The total emigration thus far, up to Sept., 1850, is 144,536. During the same period in 1849, it was 172,126; and in 1848, 127,121.

The negotiations for the purchase of the Great Britain, to carry on a trade between Panama and San Francisco, have fallen through; and this noble vessel is destined, for a short time at least, to remain idle in her present quarters.

An experimental trial of a light locomotive, less costly than those now employed, consuming less fuel, and wearing out the road less, is now being made on the Liverpool and Southport branch railway.

Between nine and ten o'clock, on the mornings of Tuesday and Wednesday last week, the river Mersey presented a sight which cannot be equalled in the world. On each of those two days nearly five hundred ships of all sizes crowded the river, bounded for various ports in every part of the globe.

The apparatus and surplus materials of the Britannia Bridge are about to be sold by auction. This collection, like everything else connected with the structure, is gigantic. There are upwards of 100,000 cubic feet of timber; 100 tons of ropes and hawsers; suspension-chains and chain-cables enough to build a bridge of 100 to 150 feet span; and a great variety of other ponderous articles.

Toronto Market Prices, October 26.

Corrected weekly for the Watchman.

	S.	D.	S.	D.
Flour, per bbl., 196 lbs.	13	9	a	21 3
Wheat per bushel, 60 lbs.	3	6	a	3 11
Barley per bushel, 48 lbs.	2	6	a	3 2
Rye per bushel, 56 lbs.	2	0	a	2 6
Oats per bushel, 34 lbs.	1	2	a	2 6
Pease per bushel, 196 lbs.	18	9	a	22 6
Pease per bushel, 196 lbs.	1	6	a	2 0
Potatoes per bushel, 196 lbs.	1	4	a	2 6
Beef per lb.	0	14	a	0 34
Beef per 100 lbs.	15	0	a	17 6
Veal per lb.	0	24	a	0 4
Pork per 100 lbs.	17	6	a	20 0
Bacon per cwt.	30	0	a	40 0
Hams per cwt.	35	0	a	40 0
Lamb per quarter, 196 lbs.	0	0	a	0 0
Mutton per lb.	0	2	a	0 34
Fresh Butter, per lb.	0	64	a	0 8
Firkin Butter per lb.	0	6	a	0 7
Cheese per lb.	0	3	a	0 5
Lard per lb.	0	34	a	0 4
Apples per bbl.	2	6	a	3 6
Eggs per dozen, 196 lbs.	0	6	a	0 7
Turkeys, each, 196 lbs.	2	0	a	5 0
Geese, each, 196 lbs.	1	6	a	2 0
Ducks per pair, 196 lbs.	1	4	a	1 8
Fowls do., 196 lbs.	1	3	a	2 0
Straw per ton, 196 lbs.	25	0	a	35 0
Hay per ton, 196 lbs.	45	0	a	50 0
Fire Wood, 196 lbs.	11	0	a	15 0

GENERAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. H. ST. GERMAIN

HAS been appointed Agent in the City of Toronto, for two highly popular Publications:—THE OLD FELLOWS' OFFERING, for 1851, embellished with elegant Engravings, and a beautifully finished Presentation Plate. The cost of this Work, delivered in Toronto, will be only Two Dollars.—THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE OFFERING, with quite a number of Illustrations, and splendidly bound, is the other Publication, delivered in the city at two dollars, also. Engagements in other business will prevent the Agent from soliciting Subscribers to any extent; therefore, intending Patrons will please call at the "Watchman Office," Post Office Lane, and leave their orders, as the Works are to be circulated shortly. Toronto, Oct., 1850.

MR. J. S. STACY,

Professor of Penmanship,

(Writing Master at the Normal and Model Schools, and Knox's College,) Toronto.

Is prepared to give instruction in the above Art, at his Rooms, No. 67, YONGE STREET, (over the Store of Mr. Eastwood, paper warehouse). Class for Ladies, every day, from half-past 3 to half-past 4 o'clock, P. M.; for Gentlemen, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, from half-past 8 to half-past 9 P. M.

J. S. S. will guarantee to complete his pupils in this accomplishment in Twelve Lessons of one Hour Each, with ordinary care and ability, on the part of the pupils. Private Lessons can be given at the Pupil's own residence, or at the Class Room, if desired. Toronto, Jul 13th 1850. 28.12m.

WILLIAM HURDLE

WOULD most respectfully intimate to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Toronto and surrounding country, that he has opened a Shop on King street, directly opposite Messrs. Nordheimer's Music Store, where will be found a good assortment of

Gold and Silver Watches, English and American Jewelry,

Of the finest description, PLATED GOODS, CLOCKS &c., to which he would solicit an early call, his motto being "small profits and quick returns."

N. B.—All descriptions of Watches, Jewelry, and Clocks repaired. Toronto, July 17, 1850. 28-12m.

DOCTOR FOWLER,

SURGEON DENTIST.

HAS the honor of announcing his arrival, in Toronto, with the intention of establishing himself in the City as a

SURGEON DENTIST.

Dr. F. feels confident that from many years' study under some of the most celebrated Surgeon Dentists in England and Scotland, and from a subsequent professional practice of Twelve Years in Britain, he will be able to give ample satisfaction to all who may honor him with their confidence.

Doctor F. has for the present rented the premises No. 40, King Street, West, adjoining the Cabinet Warehouse of Messrs. Jacques & Hay, where he will be found at all hours of the day, devoting himself exclusively to the several branches of Dental Surgery. Toronto, July 22, 1850. 27 12m.

PLANTAGENET WATER.

The proprietor of the Plantagenet Springs Water has received the following Testimonials. The efficacy of the Plantagenet Water is now an established fact.—

Montreal, March 22, 1850.

Since August, 1848, I have recommended the Plantagenet Waters in a variety of Chronic complaints, and with good effect. It has proved very useful in Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, and Scrofula. Weakly and nervous persons, and those in whom there was an increased action of the bowels and kidneys, took but half a tumbler at a time, repeated every hour or two. When possessed of more strength, and there existed a tardy state of the secretions, the water was more copiously partaken of; and in cases of Plathoria, where a disposition to congestion predominated, with a tendency to fever and irritation, it was taken to the extent of several pints a day.

It would be a most happy circumstance if "Mineral Waters" generally, were to supersede, and be substituted for the thousands of vile and pernicious compounds, under the style of Patent Medicines, with which a certain class of the community gorge themselves, to their manifest injury, and to the advantage, solely, of the unscrupulous manufacturers.

WOLFRED NELSON, M. D.,

President Col. Phys. & Surgs., C. E.

JOHN GOEDIKE,

Agent, King Street, Toronto.

24.10m.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.



THE COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC WORKS hereby give notice to all parties interested, that by an Act passed in the late Session of the Legislature, intitled, "An Act to Amend the Laws relating to the Public Works of the Province," it is enacted that the Provincial Arbitrators shall meet with in two months after the passing of the said Act, (10th August inst.), for the purpose of investigating and determining upon all claims filed in this Office within the time allowed by law. All parties who have duly notified this Department of the existence of their claims in general terms, but have neglected to comply with the Provisions of the Act, 10 and 11 Vic., c. 24, which requires that the particulars of such Claims shall be filed with the said Commissioners; such parties are hereby notified to forthwith send in the following particulars as far as it may apply to their several demands, viz.—

Commencement of, and duration of damage; by what Public Work supposed to be caused; quantity of Land damaged by, or taken for the use of such public work, and the estimated value thereof per acre, at the time the Land was so damaged or taken.

Date of Contract, and the several items in detail composing the amount claimed, with measurement of every class of work done.

If there exists any other ground of claim, state how and when the same has arisen, and the sum demanded as compensation therefor.

It is requisite that all Claims shall be forwarded to this Office within one month from this date, in order that the Commissioners may be able to comply with the provisions of the law. If Claimants neglect to comply with this notice within the time thus fixed, their claims cannot be submitted for investigation in the manner required by the Acts.

Department of Public Works, }

Toronto, August 14, 1850. }

32.

BOOTS AND SHOES!

30,000 PAIRS.

BROWN & GILDS,

At No. 88, King Street East,

ARE selling the above stock, consisting of the following kinds and prices:—

5000 pairs Superior Thick Boots, 11s. 3d.
3000 " " Kip " 12s. 6d. to 13s. 9d.
2000 " " Calf " 15s. 0d. to 17s. 6d.
3000 " " Boys' " 5s. 7d. to 10s. 0d.
10,000 " Gents', Youths' and Boys' Brogans, 3s. 0d. to 10s. 0d.

5000 " Ladies' Cloth and Prunella Boots, 6s. 3d. to 10s. 0d.
2000 " Children's, of every variety and Style.

B. & C. manufacture their own—their Manufactory producing from 500 to 1000 pairs daily.

A liberal discount to the purchaser of more than £25.

Any unreasonable failure repaired without charge.

N. B.—No. 88, Painted Boot, nearly opposite the ruins of the English Church, is the place.

CASH PAID FOR ALL KINDS OF LEATHER.

Toronto, August 5, 1850. 29.12m.

NOTICE.

A FEW VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS, Improved Farms, Wild Land in different parts of the Province, and Stock in several Chartered Companies, for Sale on reasonable terms.

Apply to,

R. C. McMULLEN,

Church Street.

Toronto, Sept. 2, 1850. 33-12.

LEATHER! LEATHER!!

THE Undersigned will be constantly supplied with every description of LEATHER, to which he will devote considerable attention, and would invite Tanners to consider his terms of Commission, as an established Agent in a large market is invaluable, both as regards time, trouble and risk of loss.

R. C. McMULLEN,

Church Street.

Toronto, Sept. 2, 1850. 33-12.

DIVISION COURT AGENCY.

UNDER THE LATE ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

ON the first day of January next, the Jurisdiction of the Division Court will be increased to £25, and, from the experience the Undersigned has had, he hopes this branch of his business will extend in proportion.

R. C. McMULLEN,

Church Street.

Toronto, Sept. 2, 1850. 33-12.

BOOK-BINDING

NO. 65, YONGE STREET, TORONTO,

In the rear of Mr John Bentley's store, (late J. Eastwood, Jr. & Co.)

WHERE every description of work is executed with neatness and despatch. The Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support received, and hopes by moderate charges to merit a continuance of the same.

JOS. J. OTTO.

Toronto, June 17, 1850. 22.12.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY FOR THE PEOPLE.

THE Subscriber is now SELLING OFF his large and well-assorted Stock of BOOKS and STATIONERY at VERY LOW PRICES, with a view of re-opening the same House as a

Wholesale Book and Stationery Warehouse.

The Stock contains Writing Paper of every style and quality, from 6d per quire upwards. Envelopes, Wax, Wafers, Pens, Pencils, Inks, Copy-Books, Slates, &c. &c. Common School Books, in great variety. Classical and Professional Works; and a large Stock of the most valuable Works of the day, in every branch of Science, Literature and the Arts.

Every article is marked at the lowest possible price.

THOMAS MACLEAR.

Toronto, Sept. 9, 1850.

45 Yonge Street.