

## Ecclesiastical.

## The Gorham Controversy.

The threat, for some time held out, has been at length carried into effect. A meeting of the clergy and laity was held yesterday at St. Martin's hall, Long-acre.—Some 1,500 persons were present, a large portion of whom were clergymen. A Mr Hubbard took the chair at 12 o'clock and addressed the meeting at some length. The Bishop of Bath and Wells followed, with a protest which was seconded by Earl Nelson, who was followed by Mr Kenyon. Archdeacon Manning and Viscount Fielding also addressed the meeting which broke up about 6 o'clock. A Supplemental meeting to receive the overflow, was held at Freemason's tavern, which was nearly filled. At this meeting, among the speakers were the Rev T Mayo, Prebendary Oxenham, of Exeter Cathedral; Rev T Evans, Vicar of Shoreditch; Rev Sir G Robertson; but the chief speaker was Dr Pusey, who moved an appeal to the Clergy of the Church of England, recommending perseverance, of which he is a very good example. Dr Pusey addressed the meeting going at length into the old Acts as effecting the Church.—*London Paper.*

**THE SABBATH QUESTION.**—At the Belfast Chamber of Commerce, on Monday, a motion was brought forward to petition Parliament to restore the former arrangement for the delivery of letters on Sabbath; but in consequence of the opposition which it met with, the mover found it necessary to withdraw the resolution.—*Scottish Guardian.*

## LETTERS AND REMITTANCES DEFERRED.

## The Watchman.

Monday Evening, August 19, 1850.

## Mutability and Uncertainty of the things of Time in Contrast with the Abiding Realities of Eternity.

Had it not been for the fall of man from pristine purity, the shores of time would be dotted by monuments, illustrious and permanent as those of eternity. But man's transgression, while blighting his own fair prospects of increasing dignity and glory, has changed the very nature of everything desirable around him. The same fearful reverse, which has tainted the moral constitution of the soul, and exposed the physical powers to the fearful inroads of disease, has in a similar way affected the whole of that system of government which we term *Providence*. The organizations of nature have ceased to exert their original influence on mortal man; and the various social and conventional arrangements of society have been subjected to casualties the most sudden and afflicting. Like the mighty ocean whose depths as well as its surface, are convulsed amid the war of elements, the whole natural and moral and social fabric has been revolutionized.—Yet amid the mutations which every where characterize our pathway through life, there are events and established organizations, even in this world, upon which man may calculate with certainty.—These, however, unhappily are the *phases* of this world which are least pleasing to humanity; and the very contemplation of which awakens his most painful anxiety. There are certainties in this state of being—fearful certainties to him whose all is on earth. Even the christian has "*tribulation*" pain, parting and death. But when we turn our attention to those elements of the present state of existence which constitute our principal resources for happiness, we find them oscillating at every reverse of fortune, and threatening when their assistance is most needed to spread their pinions and leave us comfortless. Let us thoughtfully meditate upon this subject.

Behold the man of wealth, whose stores are full to overflowing of earthly goods! His hold of what he calls his own, is by no means so permanent, as such characters often persuade themselves. The moth may eat, the rust may corrode, and the enraged elements of nature may destroy all whereon he has set his heart, leaving him destitute of every thing which formed a part of his wealth. Or, by one of those providential changes which "putteth down one man and setteth up another," his wealth may become the portion of others, while in obscurity and hopeless distress he lingers out an existence less tolerable than death itself.—And, were his possessions to remain inalienably his, how uncertain their connection with even that sort of happiness which it is in their power to afford! The least imaginable casualty "to him who is at ease in his possessions" may instantly extinguish the light of his enjoyments and plunge him into indescribable anguish. Let the man of wealth, whose possessions he vainly calls his own, be made the subject of bodily or mental affliction: let health and friends flee—and his affliction is too weighty to derive any mitigation from that on which he places his heart, it is greater than he feels competent to bear. And yet how frequently do such changes occur, among the possessors of wealth in common with the lowest grade of society!

Nor will the result be painful or in a less degree illustrative of our proposition if we contemplate the man who seeks his chief good in the honors of this world. Various are the paths by which he may seek the object of desire. He may ascend the hill of science; or by the more rugged steep of fire and sword and carnage count the immortality of fame. But that summit once gained, how exceed-

ingly slender his tenure of this "god he adores!"—In a single hour one of the reverse winds of fortune, may hurl him from his eminence, involving the deepest disappointment and mortification. Yea, how often does the eminence attained by the most daring enterprize, prove the scene of the deepest disgrace—the very spot where long cherished hopes are extinguished by unexpected reverses.—What a world of change! How delusive, and yet, to the mass, how propossessing!

Once more, ere we look "across the flood" let us gaze at the mutability and uncertainty of that world from which we shall all shortly be hurried. We turn to the more retired aspects under which real life presents our world; where, doubtless we shall find the principal sources of human happiness. Here are the endearments of private friendship, of domestic enjoyments. It is here we may expect to see mankind unmasked, and free, alike from those restraints which in the public walks of life mankind are accustomed to feel and from that austerity of manner which our connection with the world often renders indispensable. It is here too, that the amiable features of human character, under the genial influence of reciprocated friendship are developed. Behold! that happy pair, who enthroned in each others affections, see around them that lovely juvenile group whose views and feelings coalesce with their own, forming a happy family.—Human language is too meagre, too depict, the gracefulness of that circle, or the felicity each member enjoys. But ere we cease to gaze on the endearing spectacle "a change comes o'er the spirit of our dream;" and the countenances just clad with liveliest joy, are overspread with deepest gloom. At an unexpected moment disease or death has invaded the cheerful group. The affectionate parent or the lovely child has been hurried into eternity! Not all the infirmities of age nor the innocence of childhood could disarm the tyrant of his sting, nor change his fell purpose. At a single stroke, hopes which reached far beyond the days of childhood, have been abolished. Such is the uncertainty of earthly happiness, and such the fearful reverses to which the enjoyments of this life are exposed. Let us now briefly contemplate the changed aspect of things beyond the present state of existence.

Already the light of eternity gleams in upon us, and the changing scenes of time recede from our vision; while the dim outline of things more permanent pass before us in distinct perspective. We gaze, across "the flood," on fields Elysian, where unfading verdure and bloom, and never failing fruitfulness, exist. A steady light illumines that "land afar off;" and although to our dim vision shadows seem to find a resting place; yet while we gaze, the light, (though in itself incapable of increase or diminution), appears to gather strength and to banish beyond the utmost bound of observation, the last remaining shadow, exhibiting the whole landscape amid the unsullied brightness of its dazzling luminary. The wealth of that land is exhaustless, its treasures infinite, its joys complete. To the aspirants for fame, a lustre of character and a dignity of position, transcending the brightest prospects of time, as far as earth transcends heaven or immortality the fading bloom of this fleeting life. Yonder clime is called eternity; and of its own nature, every object it embraces, is made the partaker.—Are there possessions and treasures? Then they are destined to exist forever, incapable of decay.—Is their dignity and glory, and are there associations and pleasures? Yes, verily, and these destined to survive every change of which our world is capable—to run parallel with the existence of Deity.—Well has our poet said, respecting that country, that—

"Sickness and sorrow pain and death,  
Are felt and fear'd no more."

Character, possessions, fame, such as the inhabitants of that country possess, are immutable, they are certain. This world may become the scene of revolution the most destructive of whatever our eyes hold; the relative position of its inhabitants may be fearfully reversed: but in this eternal world such changes are unknown.

Again we gaze on the aspect of the unknown land. The former prospect is concealed from our view; and nothing but blackness and fire and tempest and confusion are discoverable; upon all of which is inscribed "for ever." This is the "land of the damned,"—a reality, as eternal as its existence is certain. We shall not dwell on the fearful lineaments of that place of torment, in which the fire is never quenched, the worm never dies, the associations are never dissolved and the punishment never ends.—May we all be saved from that place of woe.

Reader, art thou convinced that this world affords nothing permanent? Dost thou admit the changeless certainties of the world to come—of its heaven and its hell? If so, it remains for thee to make thy choice, and it is to thy advantage to make it now. By the mutations of time thou wilt soon be identified with the abiding certainties of eternity. To make the world thy god, involves the certainty of an endless life of misery in the world to come; while by acting here with reference to the eternity that lies beyond the grave, and influenced by a rational estimate of the things of time, an abiding habitation,

and endless rest, an everlasting weight of glory, an unfading crown, an incorruptible inheritance may be attained.

How deeply imprinted on the page of Creation are the traces of the divine benevolence! In the almost boundless resources of nature, provision is made both for the ordinary and extraordinary wants of man—for food and medicine. To these purposes the vegetable and mineral kingdoms yield very large contributions; which through the ingenuity and observation of man and the discoveries of science, are rendered available for the acquisition of real comforts and the alleviation of suffering.

Canada is not deficient in resources for the restoration of health to the invalid. The very fountains she sends forth from her bosom infuse health into the system of him who partaketh thereof. A specimen of those healing waters has been recently furnished us, from the PLANTAGENET MINERAL SPRINGS. Of the medicinal properties of these Waters not a word is necessary from us; as recommendations the most unqualified, from high medical authority are already before the public. But we may say, they are *remarkably good to take*—a consideration of moment to most invalids, but especially to ladies. Seriously we advise invalids who read this notice to give Mr Goodrich, No. 24, King Street, a call, and the Plantagenet Waters a trial, as multitudes, both in the United States and Canada, are living witnesses of their efficacy in various diseases. See Advertisement on last page.

*New Work on Colonization, under the patronage of His Excellency Lord Elgin, and the Hon. Chief Justice Robinson, by James Fitzgerald, Esq.*

Of this work, now in the press, and an advertisement of which will be found on our seventh page, it is impossible for us to speak in very definite terms. It is unpublished; and although it has been carefully examined by competent parties, yet we cannot assume any definite position respecting a work which we have not read. The author seems disinterested and certainly has taken considerable pains to collect information for the benefit of parties intending to emigrate. The important place emigration holds at the present period cannot but render the discussion of the subject interesting to a large portion of the community. Systems of emigration have generally proved signal failures; and the author who attempts to analyze the erroneous systems already propounded, and to offer useful suggestions on this subject deserves public patronage.

## Review of News.

Nothing can be more manifest than the influence of the gospel in checking the warlike spirit among the nations of Christendom. By far too many instances of national hostility have taken place during the last ten years. But it cannot be denied that the national differences, which, during that period, have occurred, would have produced vastly more fearful results had they transpired during the past century. Nations still learn war to some extent; but certainly they do not love it as they did in days of yore. Thank God for christianity, which has tamed and is destined to extirpate, the spirit of war.

In the old world, no important occurrences are noted during the past week.

The dismemberment of the neighboring Union is again mooted; and it is reported that a plot for the accomplishment of that purpose has been revealed. Their great national sin—slavery, if not abolished, will undoubtedly prove their overthrow.

In Canada little of general interest has transpired. The abundant harvest is being gathered; and although the weather has not been very favorable, without doubt the produce of the soil will amply reward the husbandman's toil.



## Arrival of the Pacific.

NEW YORK, August 12th, 1850.

The *Pacific* arrived shortly before 9 o'clock last night, with Liverpool dates to Wednesday, 31st July. She brings about 80 passengers.

Indian Corn had fluctuated, and is quoted 1s. lower than when the *Cambria* left. Flour was firm. Wheat was 1d. per bushel lower. No change in Provisions. Wool continued in active demand.—Cotton was firm: advanced 1/2 to 3/4. Consols closed on 30th in London 96 7/8th a 97.

## ENGLAND.

The Danish questions are exciting great interest as it is thought, should our trade in the Baltic be interfered with, it should be the duty of England to protect her own commerce.

The debate on the admission of Baron Rothschild was resumed on the 29th ult., when the house affirmed his admission by an overwhelming majority; but on presenting himself last night, some difficulty arose as to the nature of the oath of allegiance and supremacy he should take. He took it all without hesitation, excepting the words, "on the true faith of a Christian," and he said he refused them before as they were not binding on his part. The Speaker then directed the Baron to withdraw. This gave rise to a very long debate, which ultimately ended in another adjournment.

## THE PENINSULA.

There is nothing of moment from Spain or Portugal.

## SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

There has been a great battle between the Danish and Schleswig forces, which resulted in the defeat of the latter. The loss of both sides was very great, estimated at 10,000. It is said that the

Danish General had offered a truce of three days, which had been refused.

## MALTA.

Advices from Malta of the 2nd ult., state that the Cholera was still prevailing there, but the cases were not so numerous. The mortality was as great as ever.

## FRANCE.

The accounts from the Agricultural districts of France state that the immense rains have done great good, generally to flax, maize, hemp and potatoes.

## ITALY.

We learn from Naples by dates of the 12th ult., that Russia and Austria advise the King not to do anything with the Constitution. There was a rumour of a change of Ministry.

## Arrival of the Niagara.

HALIFAX, 14th August.

The *Niagara* arrived at her wharf at 9 this morning having sailed from Liverpool at 2 A. M., 3rd instant. The steamer *Atlantic* was to set sail on the 31st instant. Jenny Lind is to be one of her passengers positively.

## MARKETS.

Cotton advanced 1/2; after the *Pacific* sailed, fair Orleans 8 1/2. Sales of the week, 117,000 bales, and speculators took 71,000. Exports, 11,000. The market closed very firm. The Harve Cotton Market was active on Thursday, at an advance.

Freights are depressed. Money continues abundant. Discounts easy. Consols closed at 97.—Thursday and Friday, 96 1/2. Pennsylvania fives quoted at 84 a 85. There is increasing activity in the manufacturing districts. Cloths have partaken of the improvement only to a certain degree, and the descriptions of goods suiting the market go off with a slight advance. In the woolen districts in Yorkshire employment is good and profitable.—Flour and wheat quiet, without change in value. Corn, a further decline of 6d. Beef, improved inquiry. Pork, old and new, slightly advanced.—Bacon, fair business, at full prices. Hams neglected. Lard, small sales, at barely previous prices. Ashes—Pots were held at 35s., and pearls, 30s.6d.

## General Intelligence.

## Violent Storm at Nantucket.

The *Nantucket Inquirer* describes a remarkable storm of thunder, rain and hail, at that town, and also at Squam, five or six miles east of that town, on Friday morning last. At the latter place the hail fell in great quantity, and in stones of remarkable size. The editor of the *Inquirer* visited the place, and his informants united in stating that many of the hail-stones were as large as a man's fist, and of all shapes. A lady asserted that as she was sitting at breakfast, with the door open, pieces of ice as large as a large tea-cup, bounded in upon the floor. After the storm pieces of ice were picked up for use.—There was little wind and consequently little glass was broken.

The storm in the town is described by a correspondent of the *Inquirer*, who remarks, that although the island has been usually remarkably exempt from violent storms, there have been within the last ten weeks, fourteen thunder storms, the heaviest of which he describes as follows:—

It occurred on the morning of the 2d instant, between the hours of 7 and 8, and though brief, it is acknowledged by every one to be the severest storm ever witnessed here. Its progress, as is usual with thunder gusts, was towards the east, but in itself there were distinct marks of a whirling motion.—It was, indeed, a *Water Spout* on the grandest scale, and if formed below, it entered upon the land, must have exhibited to a distant observer at sea, all the properties of those terrible phenomena. The morning was foggy, as had been the previous night and from five o'clock distant thunder had been occasionally heard. At seven, an unusual darkness began to prevail, increasing in intensity, with sharp flashes of lightning, and thunder more and more near, when at twenty minutes before eight, it appeared as though the entire body of the cloud, with all its conflicting properties, was precipitated upon the town. It seemed like an entire sheet of water, with which were blended masses of ice of enormous size, of flat elliptical shape with angular irregularities, resembling in form, the arrow heads which were wrought of stone by the natives of America.—The longer diameter of some of them measured an inch and three quarters, the shorter more than an inch, and their thickness a little less than this.—The duration of the storm did not exceed eleven minutes. During the first four minutes, the thermometer sunk four degrees. The barometer was steady at 29.94 inches. The wind, during the passage of the storm, blew from every point of the horizon, beginning at the W.N.W. and veering towards the North. In this short period, the depth of rain and melted hail was 57-100 of an inch.—*Quebec Gazette.*

Some weeks since, we copied from a Trinidad paper, a statement that the governor of that colony, Lord Harris, had received orders to come forthwith to Canada, to replace His Excellency the Earl of Elgin, as Governor General of these Provinces. This news has received confirmation, we are informed, by the receipt of a letter by a gentleman of this city, to the effect that Lord Harris has actually engaged Elmsley Villa from the proprietor, now in England, as a residence, and that he may be expected here in a very short period.—*Patriot.*

The verdict of the jury, in the case of the Rev. A. H. Rose, was, that he committed suicide while in a state of temporary insanity. We have received a communication on this subject, in which the writer defends the unfortunate man from the charge of