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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, OCTOBER 21, 1850.

No. 40.

Poetry.

GO FORWARD.

Go forward!—'tis folly behind to be glancing,
We cannot recover the days that are past;
The future our joys will, perchance, be enhancing,
Tho' dark clouds of care o'er the present are cast.
There is never a night but there comes a to-morrow,
There is never a cloud but a sunbeam succeeds;
We should feel not the balm, if we know not the sorrow—
Go forward!—the RIGHT PATH to happiness leads.

Go forward!—the future MUST yield to the power
That justice, and goodness, and truth can convey;
The base and the false may succeed for the hour,
But reason, at last, will but honor obey!
True courage consists but in facing a danger:
Ne'er harbor injustice by word or in deed:
As you'd be to a friend, be the same to a stranger—
Go forward and HOPE,—you'll be sure to succeed!

Miscellany.

ANECDOTE OF DR. CHALMERS.

A poor old woman, bed-ridden and almost blind, who occupied a miserable bed opposite the fire-place, was the object of the Doctor's visit. Seating himself by her side, he entered at once, after a few general inquiries as to her health, &c., into religious conversation with her. Alas! it seemed in vain. The mind which he strove to enlighten had been so long closed and dark, that it appeared impossible to thrust into it a single ray of light. Still on the part of the woman there was an evident anxiety to lay hold upon something of what he was telling her, and encouraged by this he persevered, plying her, to use his own expression with the offers of the gospel, and urging her to trust in Christ. At length she said, "Ah! Sir, I would fain do as you bid me, but I dinna ken how; how can I trust in Christ?" "Oh, woman!" was his expressive answer, in the dialect of the district, "just lippen him." "Eh, sir," was the reply, "and is that a'?" "Yes, yes," was his gratified response, "just lippen to him, and lean on him, and you'll never perish." To some, perhaps, this language may be obscure, but to that poor dying woman it was as light from heaven: it guided her to the knowledge of the Saviour, and there is good reason to believe it was the instrument of ultimately conducting her to heaven.

YOU WILL BE WANTED.

Take courage, young man. What if you are but an humble and obscure apprentice—a poor neglected orphan; a scoff and a by-word to the thoughtless and gay, who despise virtue in rags because of its tatters. Have you an intelligent mind, all untutored though it may be? Have you a virtuous aim, a pure desire and an honest heart? Depend upon it, one of these days you will be wanted. The time may be long deferred. You may grow to manhood, and you may even reach your prime, ere the call is made: but virtuous aims, pure desires and honest hearts, are too few and sacred not to be wanted. Your virtues shall not always be hidden; your poverty shall not always wrap you about as with a mantle; obscurity shall not always veil you from the multitude. Be chivalric in your combat with circumstances.—Be ever active, however small may be your sphere of action. It will surely enlarge with every movement, and your influence will have constant increase.

"In the world's broad field of battle
In the bivouac of life,
Be not like dumb driven cattle,
Be a hero in the strife."

Work on for surely you will be wanted, and then comes your reward. Lean upon the sacred verity, "I have never seen the righteous forsaken, nor his seed begging bread." Never despair; for the lives of good men abundantly testify that often when the clouds are blackest and the tempest fiercest, and hope is faintest, a "still small voice" will be heard saying "come hither,—you are wanted," and your powers will find employment. Therefore, take heart, young man, for ere long you will be wanted.

POLITICS AND RELIGION.

A Christian has no right, anywhere or under any circumstances, to be anything else than a Christian. He must ask about a political, as well as about any other act, the question, "Is it right or wrong?" And by the answer to that question must he be guided. It is just as wicked to lie about politics as to lie about merchandise. It is just as immoral to act without reference to the law of God at a caucus, as anywhere else. To prefer our own interests of party

to that of our country, is treason against that country, and sin against God. And it matters not whether that treason be perpetrated with a ballot or with a bayonet, at the caucus or in the field. And still more, no man can rrore surely be putting an end to his religion. That man may yet find himself in eternity without his religion, and it may not be there quite so easy as it is on earth to resume it. "There is no shuffling."—Wayland.

I HAVE NO TIME TO STUDY.

The idea about the want of time is a mere phantom. Franklin found time in the midst of all his labors, to dive into the hidden recesses of philosophy, and to explore the untrodden path of science. The great Frederick, with an Empire at his direction, in the midst of war, on the eve of battles which were to decide the fate of his kingdom, found time to revel in the charms of philosophy and intellectual pleasures. Bonaparte, with all Europe at his disposal, with kings in his ante-chamber begging for vacant thrones, with thousands of men whose destinies were suspended on the brittle thread of his arbitrary pleasure, had time to converse with books. Cæsar, when he had curbed the spirits of the Roman people, and was thronged with visitors from the remotest kindgdoms, found time for intellectual pursuits. Every man has time if he is careful to improve it; and if he does improve as well as he might, he can reap a three-fold reward.

SANATORY REFORM.

Indeed there is little can be done towards improving the morals of the people until some of these physical evils shall be effectually removed. We ask too much of any one, and particularly of the young, when we charge them to retain their purity of heart, their regard for decency of manners and propriety of conduct, while compelled to associate in close connexion with characters by whom the common decencies of life are neither observed nor valued. We ask too much of human nature, and especially of the unhealthy, the overworked, and the feeble in constitution of either mind or body, when we require them to retain their strict mastery over their tempers, passions, dishonest or selfish propensities, when pressed on every hand, irritated, tempted or wronged by the tempers, passions, dishonest or selfish propensities of others—pressed, too, without the possibility of escape, at all times, and all seasons, in sickness in sorrow, in want and in shame—without a hiding-place, without a shelter, except what has to be struggled for at the risk of dispossession—without food, except what is grudging, envied, and sometimes stolen, by those who are more hungry than themselves—greedy from sheer destitution, and spiteful from the very soreness of unmitigated suffering—yet crowded together as in a pest-house, the injured and the injurer, the hated and the hater. Oh! we know not the acuteness, the frequency, and the bitterness of those trials with which the poor are so sorely beset, or we should be more pitiful to their faults and more attentive to their strong claims upon our efforts to relieve them at least from some of their physical disqualifications for becoming better citizens, and more contented and peaceable members of society.—Mrs. Ellis.

HE WENT ABOUT DOING GOOD.

This is the pattern for every Christian. He is a counterfeit who does not strive to imitate it. The strength, the alacrity, the joy of the soul is connected with this imitation. Religious people are heavy and moping and cast down, because they are idle and selfish. The active, benevolent spirit of watching for opportunities to do essential service to our fellow-creatures, they often feel no more than the profane.—What then avail doctrines believed to no good purpose? Usefulness is the very excellency of life. No man in the real church of Christ liveth unto himself. Every true Christian is a tree of righteousness, whose righteousness, whose fruits are good and profitable unto men. He is glad to help and to comfort others. He is diligent and industrious. He speaks to edification, dwells in peace, and gentleness, and love. He reproves what is wrong by an excellent example, and recommends by his own practice what is pleasing to God.—Venn.

PERSEVERING.

Senator Cameron, of Philadelphia, uses a letter stamp on which is engraved a printing press and over which is the motto "Persevere."—Twenty-five years ago this same senator of the United States Congress was seen to enter a printing office at Harrisburgh, Pennsylvania, with a small bundle of clothing slung across his shoulder on a stick, asking for labor, whereby

he might earn sufficient to support himself and indigent parents. He was taken as an apprentice to the business—served his employers faithfully; and now (twenty five years afterwards) we find that he has graduated from an obscure printing office to the Chamber of the United States Senate. Then he was a poor boy—now he is a distinguished senator from one of the largest and noblest States in the Federal Union! So much for republican origin of our statesmen, and so much for the fostering and congenial influence of that humble and excellent institution of learning a printing office.—Mr Cameron may feel justly proud of his letter stamp, with its characteristic engraving, and still more so of that noble motto, "Persevere."—Woonsocket Patriot.

PRINCIPLES.

A lad drove his team four miles to a mill to get a load of flour, to haul to the canal. When he arrived at the mill, the miller told him they had no loadings; the mill was out of repair, but he would help him to a load, so that he might not lose his half day's work, which would amount to one dollar. Said he, "you may drive across the way to the distillery, and load and I will pay you just the same for hauling the load of whiskey that we do for hauling a load of flour." The lad thought a moment and said, "I don't know what father will say, but our horses don't haul whiskey," and so he wheeled them off, and drove home and told his father. "Right," said the father, "you've done right, John. It's money well spent John. Support your principles anywhere and everywhere, and be kind about it, but decided."

WATCH FIRST DECLININGS.

He that will find his house in good repair must stop every chink as soon as discovered; and he that will keep his heart must not let a vain thought be long neglected; the serpent of heart-apostacy is best killed in the egg of a small remission of care. Oh! if many poor decayed Christians had looked to their hearts in time, they had never come to that sad pass they now are in! We may say of heart-neglects, as the apostle doth of vain babblings, that they increase to more and more ungodliness. Little sins neglected will quickly become great and unconquerable; the greatest crocodile once was an egg.—Old Author.

GETTING RID OF FALSE FRIENDS.

"I weeded my friends," said an old eccentric friend, "by hanging a piece of stair carpet out of my first floor window, with a broker's announcement affixed. It had the desired effect. I soon saw who were my friends. It was like firing a gun near a pigeon-house; they all forsook the building at the first report, and I have not had occasion to use the extra flaps of my dining table since."

"Give me," says a recent vigorous writer, "the money that has been spent in war, and I will purchase every foot of land upon the globe. I will clothe every man, woman, and child, in an attire that kings and queens would be proud of. I will build a school-house upon every hill-side and in every valley over the whole habitable earth; I will supply that school-house with a competent teacher; I will build an academy in every town, and endow it; a college in every state, and fill it with able professors; I will crown every hill with a church consecrated to the promulgation of the Gospel of Peace; I will support in its pulpit an able teacher of righteousness so that on every Sabbath morning the chime on one hill should answer to the chime on another round the earth's broad circumference; and the voice of prayer and the song of praise should ascend like a universal holocaust to heaven."

MR JUSTICE JONES ON DRUNKENNESS.

During the recent gaol delivery for York-shire, two young men were convicted of a highway robbery. They received excellent characters from several witnesses, and on the night of the robbery it appeared that they, and also the prosecutor, were in a state of intoxication. The jury found them both guilty, but recommended them to mercy on account of their previous good character and because they, as well as the prosecutor, were all drunk at the time. His Lordship, addressing the prisoners said, "The jury, on account of your previous good characters, and because all the parties were drunk at the time, have recommended you to mercy. I must say that the first ground is an exceedingly good one; but I think if the jury had considered the mischief and crime that result in this country as well as in every other part of England, from the

use of liquor to excess, they would have hardly considered that as any extenuation of your offence. True, you would not perhaps have committed this offence if you had not been in liquor, but if a man will commit crime when drunk he should take care not to get drunk. I venture to say that, in much more than half the offences which have been brought before this assize, liquor had something to do. Liquor has either been the temptation beforehand to robbery to get something to purchase it, or it is the provocation under the influence of liquor that causes them to quarrel, and perhaps to commit murder; or it is liquor upon which the fruits obtained by robbery are generally spent; and it seems to me that, but for the cases where offences are brought on by the excessive use of intoxicating liquors, the courts of justice might be nearly shut up. I am sure that a great deal more than half the time of criminal courts is taken up in consequence of offences which have something to do with liquor. The first recommendation of the jury I shall take into consideration, but the second I cannot. The old laws of this country do not allow drunkenness to be either a justification or extenuation of any offence. The old law said that if a man killed another when drunk, he should be hung when sober. It must not be for a moment heard that intoxication is to be anything like excuse for crime."

PATRICK HENRY'S WILL.

The following is the closing paragraph of the will of Patrick Henry:—"I have now disposed of all my property to my family; there is one thing more I wish I could give them, and that is the christian religion. If they had this, and I had not given them one shilling, they would be rich, and if they had not that, and I had given them all the world, they would be poor." This opinion of that celebrated man, may perhaps be called his death-bed opinion, and is on that account alone of great value. It seems to us that Patrick Henry made a successful effort to paraphrase, perhaps we should say to answer the question propounded by the author of our holy religion, "What shall it profit a man, if he gain the whole world and loose his own soul?"

THE MORNING.

The sweetness of the morning is perhaps its least charm. It is the renewed vigor it implants in all around that affects us—man, animals, birds, plants, vegetation. Refreshed and soothed with sleep man opens his heart; he is alive Nature and Nature's God, and his mind is more intelligent, because more fresh. He seems to drink of the dew like the flowers, and feels the same reviving effect.—Illustrations of Human Life.

SCRIPTURE ILLUSTRATION.

"That he may come and sit upon my throne."
[1 Kings i. 35.]

The ancient and modern customs of the East and indeed of the west, afford many instances of kings securing, or endeavouring to secure the throne to the destined successor, by causing him to be proclaimed, crowned, or publicly recognized in his own lifetime. It was a regular practice for the ancient monarchs of Persia to have the heir solemnly inaugurated and acknowledged when they went on any dangerous expeditions. On the same principle, the late king of Persia presented his second son to his court, as the future king and caused him to be publicly acknowledged; nor was the required acknowledgement and homage refused by any except the eldest son, who, even on that solemn occasion alleged his claim to the rights of the first born, and his determination to refer the result to the decision of the sword.—Pictorial Bible.

ATHEISM.

What can be more foolish than to think that all this rare fabric of heaven and earth could come by chance, when all the skill of art is not able to make an oyster? To see rare effects and no cause: a motion without a mover; a circle without a centre; a time without an eternity; a second, without a first; are things so against philosophy and natural reason that he must be a beast in his understanding, who does assent to them. The thing formed says, that nothing formed it; and that which is made is, and that which made it, is not. This folly is infinite.—Jeremy Taylor.

Any rough hand can break a bone, whereas much art and care are required to set it right again, and restore it to its first strength and proportions. So 'tis an easy part in a minister of State to engage in war; but 'tis given to few to know the times and to find the ways of keeping peace.—Sir William Temple.

Family Circle.

DOMESTIC WORSHIP.

The preservation and spread of religion should not depend exclusively on the particular order of men known as ministers, however important their function may be. All Christians, in their respective stations, ought to co-operate with those who are by designation "workers together with God." It ought to be a matter of thankfulness that the number of ministers, properly so called, who enter into the spirit of their office, and preach the truth as it is in Jesus, is exceedingly increased. But compared with the field, and the vastness of the work, the laborers are yet few. And few they would be found, if multiplied a thousand fold, and we should still need the property, the talents, the influence, the example, the exhortations, the prayers, of all the subjects of Divine grace. And can their services be dispensed with now? God is not the God of confusion, but of peace; and he has said "Let everything be done decently, and in order." It is his providence that determines the bounds of our habitation, and furnishes the several stations we occupy; and into these we are to look for our duties and opportunities—Men are often led out of their own proper sphere of action in order to be useful; but it is ignorance, if not discontent and pride, that tempts them astray; as the stream of a river is most lovely and beneficial when it patiently steals along its own channel, though it makes not so much noise, and excites not so much notice, as when it breaks over its banks, and roars and rolls as a flood,—so good men are most acceptable and useful in their appointed course—Wisdom will estimate every man by what he is, not out of his place and calling, but in them there we naturally look after him, there we unavoidably compare him with his obligations, there we see him habitually, and there he gains a character, or goes without one.

It is to be feared that some, even of the strictest professors of religion, have a zeal of God, but not according to knowledge. It blazes at a distance, but it burns dim at home. In a day like the present, there will be many occasional calls of public duty; but it will be a sad exclamation to make at a dying hour, "My own vineyard have I not kept!" In the spiritual, still more than in the temporal neglect, "He that provideth not for his own, especially those of his own house, hath denied the faith, and is worse than an infidel." You wish to "serve your generation." It is well that it is in your heart; but let it be "according to the will of God." And how does this require you to proceed?—From public relation into, private, or from private into public? Does it order you to waste time and strength, to go a distance, and begin laboring where difficulties will be too great and means too few, to allow of your improving the waste back to your own door? Or, to be gin near, to cultivate onwards, to clear and fertilize the ground as you advance, so as to feel every acquisition already made converted into a resource to encourage, support and assist you in your future toil? "You long to be useful." And why are you not? Can you want either opportunity or materials—you, who are placed at the head of families—you, who are required to "rule well your own households;" to "dwell with your wives according to knowledge;" to "train up your children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord;" to behave towards your servants, as "remembering that you also have a Master in heaven?" Behold, O man of God! a congregation, endeared and attentive, committed to thy trust! Behold a flock whom you may feed with knowledge and understanding, and before whom you may walk as "an example in word, in conversation, in charity, in spirit, in faith, in purity!" Behold an altar on which to offer the morning and evening sacrifice of prayer and of praise!—Here "observe these things, without preferring one before another;" here "teach an exhort, and reprove with all long-suffering and patience;" here officiate, and "ye shall be named the priests of the Lord, men shall call you the ministers of our God."

The remark of Baxter is worthy of our regard:—"If family religion were duly attended to and properly discharged, I think the preaching of the World would not be the common instrument of conversion." And Gurnall says: "The family is the nursery of the church. If the nursery be neglected, what, in time, will become of the gardens and the orchards?"

The examples of the faithful; the commendations which God has bestowed upon them in his word; his promises and threatenings; the obvious and the numberless advantages resulting from domestic devotion, as to a personal religion and relative government with regard to those that preside in the family; and as to instruction, restraints and motives, with regard to relations, children, and servants;—all this must surely be enough to induce any man capable of conviction, to terminate with a broken heart the mischiefs of neglect; and to "swear unto the Lord, and vow unto the mighty God of Jacob—Surely I will not come into the tabernacle of my house, nor go up into my bed; I will not give sleep to mine eyes, nor slumber to mine eyelids; until I find out a place for the Lord, a habitation for the mighty God of Jacob."

As to the objections arising from fear, shame,

a want of time, the unfashionableness of the usage, or its interfering with visits or dissipation; all this, in a being who yet owns himself to be a moral and accountable creature, is unworthy of argument, and would be too much honored by the attempt of refutation. There is one thing, however, that deserves notice. It is the apprehension of inability to perform this duty. With respect to some, if not many, it is no breach of charity to conclude, that this is an excuse rather than a reason. It is disinclination, or, at least, the want of a more powerful conviction, that hinders them from adopting this salutary usage, rather than incapacity—There are few cases in which the old adage is not to be verified,—

"Where there's a will there's a way"

You feel little difficulty in making known your distresses or wishes to a fellow creature, and the Lord looketh, not to the excellency of the language, but to the heart. The faculty would be increased by practice and the Divine blessing, and I cannot but earnestly recommend the use of free and extemporaneous prayer where it is practicable. There is in it a freshness, a particularity, and appropriateness, an immediate adoption and use of circumstances and events, which cannot be found in the best composed forms. Yet there are those who have only a slender degree of religious knowledge, or discover a natural slowness and hesitancy of utterance, or feel a bashfulness of temper, so that they cannot gain confidence enough even to make a proper trial. And this diffidence is often found, even with persons of education and understanding. Indeed, such are more likely to feel difficulty than the vulgar and illiterate, whose ignorance is friendly to fluency, and whose confidence is not perplexed by modes of expression, and embarrassed by the influence of reputation. Now, in cases of inability or extreme difficulty, we would most earnestly recommend the use of forms in preference to neglect. After using these helps for a season, most persons would be able to proceed without them.

FRIENDLY ADVICE, BY "A FRIEND."

- 1. Devote some portion of the day to the reading of the holy Scriptures alone in thy chamber, and pray constantly to the Almighty, that he would enlighten thy mind to understand them.
2. Endeavor to keep thy mind in such a state that thou mayst turn it to think upon God many times in the course of the day, and pour out thy petitions to him in secret for preservation.
3. Never do anything privately which thou wouldst be ashamed of if made public; and if evil thoughts come into thy mind, endeavor to turn from them, and not follow up the train of them, or indulge them for a moment. always endeavor that thy very thoughts may be acceptable in the sight of God, to whom they are always open.
4. Be careful not to read books of an immoral tendency, as novels, romances, &c; and endeavor to discourage it in others; they are poison to the mind.
5. Be punctual in attending a place of worship.
6. Be very careful what company thou keepest; have a few intimacies, and let them be persons of the most virtuous character, for if a young man associate with those of bad character, he infallibly loses his own.
7. Be very circumspect in all thy conduct, and particularly towards females.
8. Study the interest of thy employer, and endeavor to promote it by all fair and honorable means in thy power. Study the duties he expects from thee, and fulfil them faithfully as in the sight of God.
9. Endeavor to improve thyself in thy studies in the intervals of leisure.
10. Never do anything against thy conscience.

I have no time to add more than that my prayers are put up for thy preservation; and that as long as thou continuest to conduct thyself in a virtuous and honorable manner, thou wilt find a steady friend in.

THE TEETH.

Parents should consult their family dentist at least two or three times a year, or as often as they may perceive the least derangement in the mouths of their children. There are few parents who acquaint themselves sufficiently with the dental organs to know when the first set of teeth loosen and come out, or when the second make their appearance, at which time the teeth should be carefully watched, so that the first symptoms of decay may be detected and eradicated before it has proceeded too far; for upon the preservation of the first four permanent double teeth, (two of the upper and two of the lower jaw, which usually appear between the fifth and sixth year,) depend in a great measure the symmetry of the lower part of the face.

THE WIFE.

That woman deserves not a husband's generous love who will not greet him with smiles as he returns from the labors of the day—who will not try to chain him to his home by the sweet enchantment of a cheerful heart. There is not one in a thousand that is so unfeeling as to withstand such an influence, and break away from such a home.

Geographic and Historic.

CHINA.

From an article in the last North British Review

In general, the habits of the Chinese population, especially in the country districts, are peaceful and submissive. In the large towns, however, especially in Canton, there are frequent tumultuous ebullitions of the mob.—Their contempt and hatred of foreigners cannot be easily restrained, and the appellation "Fou-que," or "foreign devil," is a term of common reproach. Canton, however, affords not a favorable specimen of Chinese manners. In the more northern cities, and in the country districts, a stranger may safely mingle with the people, without any other inconvenience than that arising from their excessive curiosity.—They are almost uniformly kind, hospitable, and good-humored.

A great proportion of the lower orders of the community fare but poorly, and have great difficulty in making out their daily bread, while hosts of beggars are to be found in all the cities. For these a tax is levied in Amoy, and perhaps in other cities throughout the kingdom, the collector of which is called "the king of the beggars." The tax is partly optional with the prayers, and is directly under the cognizance of the government. "The king," who is duly elected from among the number of the beggars, calls on each householder at the beginning of the year and ascertains the monthly subscription which he is willing to give, in order to be free from the annoyance of their visits or alms, and the clatter of the sticks by which they import relief. For the sum of five or six hundred cash a month (4½) he gives a good piece of paper, inscribed with three copies of the characters or "great good luck," inclosed within an outline of a jar or jug, this is affixed to the door post as a sign of immunity, and is renewed at the commencement of every year. Any beggar overlooking this bill of exemption, and entering a shop for relief, may be seized by the householder, and be beaten on the spot. "The king," after giving a certain proportion to the mandarins, and appropriating a certain fund for the support of the incorporated society of beggars, continues to appropriate the remainder to his own use, and to become a rich man. The beggars are covered with tattered rags, wear long dishevelled hair, and are not very particular in the mode of satisfying their hunger.

"I observed," says Mr Smith, "one of these beggars pass the shop of a confectioner, and stealthily slip a cake into his hand, and throw it into his sleeve. One of the partners who saw the theft, ran out and followed the thief, caught him by the hair, made him restore the cake from the folds of the sleeve, and then, by a species of lynch-law, very common in a country where ordinary law is expensive, and bribes must precede justice, gave the beggar a severe beating, and let him depart, amid the applause of the crowd, the good humor of the tradesman himself, and a remarkable nonchalance on the part of the offender."

The Chinese cities have a general resemblance to each other. They are irregularly built, crowded within a small space—have a dirty appearance, have few large or fine streets, but innumerable narrow lanes, and are generally traversed by canals in all directions, and are surrounded by walls and ramparts. There are few public buildings which make any show, with the exception of pagodas and temples, which are common both within the walls and in the suburbs. Mr Smith thus describes his first impressions of Canton—

"The recently arrived stranger naturally manifests surprise and incredulity on being told that the estimated population of Canton exceeds a million. As soon, however, as he visits the close streets, with their dense population and busy wayfarers, huddled together into lanes from five to nine feet wide, where Europeans could scarcely inhale the breath of life, the greatness of the number no longer appears incredible. After the first feelings of novelty have passed away, disappointment, rather than admiration, occupies the mind. After leaving the open space before the factories, or, as the Chinese call them, the thirteen hongs, and passing through Old China Street, New China Street, and similar localities, the names of which indicate their propinquity to the residence of foreigners, we behold an endless succession of narrow avenues, scarcely deserving the name of streets. As the visitor pursues his course, narrow lanes still continue to succeed each other, and the conviction is gradually impressed on the mind, that such is the general character of the streets of the city. Along these, busy traders, mechanics, barbers, vendors, and porters make their way while occasionally the noisy abrupt tones of vociferating coolies remind the traveller that some materials of bulky dimensions are on their transit, and suggest the expediency of keeping at a distance, to avoid collision. Now and then the monotony of the scene is relieved by some portly mandarin, or merchant of the higher class, borne in a sedan-chair on the shoulders of two, or sometimes four men. Yet, with all this hurry and din, there seldom occurs any accident or interruption of good nature. On the river the same order and regularity prevail. Though there are probably not fewer than 200,000 denizens of the river, whose hereditary domains are the watery element that supports their little dwelling, yet harmony and good feeling are conspicuous in the accommo-

dating manner with which they make way for each other. These aquatic tribes of the human species show a most philosophic spirit of equanimity, and contrive, in this way, to strip daily life of many of its little troubles, while the fortitude and patience with which the occasional injury or destruction of their boat is borne, is remarkable.

To return from the wide expanse of the river population to the streets in the suburbs, the same spirit of contented adaptation to external things is everywhere observable—and it is difficult which to regard with most surprise—the narrow abodes of the one, or the little boats which serve as family residences to the other. There is something of romance in the effect of Chinese streets. On either side are shops, decked out with native ware, furniture, and manufactures of various kinds. These are adorned by pillars of sign boards, rising perpendicularly, and inscribed from top to bottom with the various kinds of saleable articles which may be had within. Native artists seem to have lavished their ingenuity on several of these inscriptions, and, by their calligraphy, to give some idea of the superiority of the commodities for sale.—Many of the sign boards contain some fictitious emblem, adopted as the name of the shop, similar to the practice prevalent in London two centuries ago. On entering, the proprietor, with his assistants or partners, welcome a foreigner with sundry salutations; sometimes advancing to shake hands, and endeavoring to make the most of his scanty knowledge of English. They will show their saleable articles with the utmost patience, and evince nothing of disappointment if, after gratifying his curiosity, he departs without purchasing. At a distance from the factories, where the sight of a foreigner is a rarity, crowds of idlers, from fifty to a hundred, rapidly gather round the shop, and frequent embarrassment ensues from an incipient or imperfect knowledge of the colloquial medium. In these parts the shopkeepers know nothing but their own language, are more moderate in their politeness, and as a compensation, put a less price on their wares. To write one's name in Chinese characters is a sure method of enhancing their good favor. Sometimes no fewer than eight or ten blind beggars find their way into a shop, and there they remain, singing a melancholy dirge-like strain, and most perseveringly beating together two pieces of wood, till the weary shopman at length take compassion on them, and provides the quiet of his show by giving a copper cash to each, on receiving which they depart, and repeat the same experiment elsewhere. The streets abound with these blind beggars, who are seldom treated with indignity. A kindly indulgence is extended to them, and they enjoy a prescriptive light of levying a copper cash from every shop or house they enter. It is said that this furnishes a liberal means of livelihood to an immense number of blind persons, who, in many instances, are banded together in companies or societies, subject to a code of rules, on breach of which the transgressor is expelled the community, and loses his guild.

In every little open space there are crowds of travelling doctors, haranguing the multitude on the wonderful flowers and healing virtues of the medicines which they expose for sale. Close by, some cunning fortune teller may be seen with crafty look, explaining to some awe-stricken simplication his future destiny in life, from a number of books arranged before him, and consulted with due solemnity. In another part, some tame birds are exhibiting their clever feats, in singling out, from amongst a hundred others, a piece of paper enclosing a coin, and then receiving a gram of millet as a reward of their cleverness. At a little distance are some fruit-stalls, at which old and young are making purchases, throwing lots for the quantity they are to receive. Near these again are noisy gangs of people, pursuing a less equivocal course of gambling, and evincing, by their excited looks and clamors, the intensity of their interest in the issue. In another part may be seen disposed the apparatus of some Chinese tonsor, who is performing his skilful vocation on the crown of some fellow countryman unable to command the art and force of the artist at a house of his own."

THE ABDICATION OF THE CICESBEOS.

At the name of Pius IX. hundreds of families, divided by dissensions, have been reunited, and the peace of the domestic hearth has been re-established, have restored to their hearts those feelings which should never have deserted them, and the Romans have even returned to the faith of conjugal virtue. In the seventeenth century the reign of great men was succeeded by that of the Cicesbeos, who banished all domestic peace and purity in such a manner, that the Italians, oppressed by foreigners, or barbarians, as they still call them, were necessitated to succumb to the attacks of coxcombs. The wife had forfeited all pretension to the character of a companion to her husband, or the friendly associate of his existence, and the husband no longer found in her a counsellor in his doubts and difficulties, a support in his adversity, or a consolation in despair. This wretched state of immortality had become habitual, when Pius IX., by the simple effect of the revolution which he implanted in the vital part of the Roman States, restored domestic peace and conjugal fidelity, and the Cicesbeo now belongs only to the history of the degradation and the foulest days of Italy.

The Press and General Review.

From the Nonconformist.

Secession to the Church of Rome appears just now to be the order of the day—a very natural result, we should say, of the doctrines propounded during the Gorham controversy, and of the legal decision by which that suit was ultimately closed. The Tractarians are already Romanists in principle, and, perhaps, it is as well that they should become so, as speedily as possible, in position. The Rev. Mr. Allies, rector of Launton, Oxon, and the Rev. Eyre Stuart Bathurst, of Kibworth, Leicester, have resigned their ecclesiastical preferments, and sought rest for their disturbed consciences in the Papal communion. It is reported that the Roman Catholic Church is gathering strength prodigiously in these realms; and, if by strength, wealth and pretension be meant, we have no doubt that the report is true. Romanism externally may be flourishing, but Romanism, considered as the symbol of priestly intervention for men's safety hereafter, and as the type of prelatical pride and power, neither is nor can be what it once was. The age is beyond it. Individualism is too strong for it. It fades in the light. It becomes rampant only when surrounded by ignorance. We have no fear of Romanism as such. The principles of that system which find a response in human nature, may, perhaps, be developed in some more insidious forms—but the sway of the papal power, we take it, is drawing to a close. It is no longer a living reality, and, in the course of a few years, will prove to be little better than a name. Romanism is the dead skin of a once formidable thing.

Not even in Ireland, we think, notwithstanding the Synod at Thurles, can the prospects of Romanism be justly held to be flattering—Shall we give a reason for our remark? We can in one short sentence, "*The Britannia Bridge is completed*." Ireland is now within a day's easy distance from the metropolis, and soon, there can be little doubt, the Sub-marine Telegraph will, for all the purposes of important intercommunication, link together London and Dublin. Who does not foresee changes of a cheering character, as the result of these triumphs of physical science? Through the Britannia Tube what new life and light will, in process of time, pass hence into the sister isle? Ireland will be as familiar known to our children, as it was obscured to our fathers—and when know will be proportionably cared for.—That stupendous work of Mr Stephenson, which has just been happily completed—what is it but the stretching out by Great Britain of her right hand to lift poor, degraded Ireland from the dust? And with such aid in store for her, no priesthood will be able for long to keep Ireland in spiritual slavery. Steam and electricity defy all attempts to return to the darkness of mediæval times. They are the harbingers of freedom, political and ecclesiastical, all the world over.

A propos of Ireland, it becomes us to notice Lord Clarendon's visit to Ulster. The qualities of that statesman are now beginning to attain for him the respect which he deserves.—His reception at Belfast was enthusiastic.—Royalty herself could hardly have been more cordially greeted. Lord Clarendon, in his speech at the banquet given in his honor, ran over some of the signs of improvement which the country he governs has lately exhibited.—They are most gratifying. A diminution of crime, and even of pauperism, a slow but steady development of the wealth of the soil, reviving industry and commerce, and an improvement in the tone of popular feeling, are now topics in a Lord-Lieutenant's speech. We think great credit is due to Lord Clarendon for maintaining in the worst of times, an even-handed impartiality, and gathering around him an atmosphere of popular respect. It is plain that he is governing Ireland—a new thing in modern days.

Coming back to our own kingdom, we naturally take the manufacturing districts in our way. Let us stop a moment at Manchester.—A conference has just been held there, for promoting what is termed "associative labor."—The following resolution will best explain the object of this synod. It is to the effect that "the reports received from the delegates present fully corroborate the evidence previously existing as to the rottenness of the present competitive system in trade, and prove that association for co-operative labor and the establishment of mutual exchanges would be the best means of improving the condition of the working classes." Strange information was disclosed to the public by some of these delegates, and wild and visionary may be the ideas entertained by some others—but these men are practically engaged in solving the most interesting of all the social questions of the day, and so far as they have truth and reason on their side, we most fervently wish them "God speed."

One word on another topic, and we will pass at once to foreign affairs. Lieutenant Gale, it reports be correct, has lost his life in achieving that greatest of absurdities, a balloon ascent on horseback. Safely he had got mounted to the skies and safely he had got back again to earth.—His horse was detached, and while he was preparing to disengage the imprisoned gas, the French peasants who held down the enormous machine, mistaking his gestures, let go the ropes. Instantly it shot upwards, and owing to some accident not yet explained, it is

said that the balloon was found at one place, and the lifeless body of Lieutenant Gale at another. Let us hope that this calamity will put an effectual stop to such insane and purposeless hardihood!

Our French neighbors seem to be scarcely so mercurial, or desirous of further political changes as our daily journals would fain make us out to be. The absence of enthusiasm for the person of Louis Napoleon, accompanied with due respect for the office he holds, is but a counterpart to the proceedings of the Councils General of the departments. These bodies, which were elected by universal suffrage, and may not unfrequently be regarded as expressing the opinion of the people, have generally required a revision of the constitution, without, however, pointing out the defects that need amendment; and, in the majority of cases, expressly urge that it be done in a legal manner. From this and other indications of public opinion it may be concluded, that the French people are averse to any new and sudden organic changes, and are disposed to wait until 1852 before such questions are again agitated. But whatever may be the course of events during the next two years, we fear that legislation will not run in that course best calculated to promote the welfare of the nation. While Bourbonist and Orleansist claims are moulded in the true catch penny style, the President seeks to bribe support by hints of what Government will do for the people, not in the shape of just legislation, but by means of public works and patronage. We tremble for the nation whose chief magistrates can openly, and without condemnation, avow such a principle of government. It is lamentable to find both rulers and ruled running round in the same vicious circle which has heretofore ended in the ruin of both.

The affairs of Germany have been further complicated anew by the revolution in Hesse-Cassel, which resulted in the flight of the worthless Sovereign and his dishonest prime Minister. It would appear probable that the Elector will appeal to the Federal Diet, now sitting at Frankfurt, for assistance in re-establishing his absolute authority, and will obtain it. But as the authority of that body is only acknowledged by a section of the German Governments, and as Prussia stands at the head of an entirely independent confederation, it is obvious that the decrees of the Diet cannot be enforced without involving the risk of a conflict between the rival powers. The Elector having appealed to the resuscitated Diet, his emancipated subjects will, no doubt, put themselves under the protection of Prussia. This must bring matters to a crisis between the contending states, unless the fear of an open rupture should at length bring about a compromise.

Impatient of the inactivity which it has been obliged to observe during the last few weeks, the army of Holstein, recruited and re-fitted, has once more resumed the offensive against the Danes. The partial but sanguinary engagement at Missunde, however, has done little else than prove the strength of the Danish position, and the folly of further operations on the part of their assailants. From the fact of the Holstein general having fallen back, we should hope that he has arrived at this conclusion. Both parties might, without disadvantage await the result of negotiations, which must, after all, settle this aggravated quarrel.

In the United States, the free-soil struggle in Congress has, for the moment, been almost lost sight of in the excitement caused by the execution of Dr. Webster, and the arrival of Jenny Lind. The splendid ovation that awaited the arrival of the fair songstress, could scarcely be equalled by any loyal displays which this or any other European country can produce.—Jenny Lind, by the force of her genius, still more by the unaffected goodness of her character, has won for herself a place in the hearts of American republicans, which Absolutists might regard with envy—a genuine homage to nature and art combined.

THE EARLY-CLOSING MOVEMENT.

It speaks well for the times through which we are moving, that the public mind is becoming aroused to the consideration of those social anomalies which so seriously affect the condition of the people. Urgent as is the importance of great political movements and changes, they but indirectly touch those social and domestic wrongs which, interlaced with our dearest interests, are the occasion of so much unknown misery. The neglect of these more private maladies is fraught with danger to the community at large. Lying below the surface, and not meeting the general eye, their corroding power becomes quickened. They weaken, at once, the physical and moral condition of society. They are a serious bar to the more commanding movements of the age. They cry loudly and righteously for public sympathy and assistance.

In another part of our paper will be found a letter from the Secretary of the Early-Closing Association, which claims a careful and earnest perusal. From its contents we find that, in the metropolis alone, upwards of a hundred thousand young persons are deeply injured by, and that no less than a thousand lives are annually sacrificed to the fearful effects of the late-hour system. What, then, must be the aggregate amount of victims throughout the United Kingdom?

It is difficult to overstate the many-coloured forms of evil, both physical and moral, which attend upon this great social wrong. In regard to the employer, it stimulates and pampers an all but insatiable thirst for gain, and, as a consequence blights the moral and religious sympathies. In regard to the employed, by a slow but certain process, it saps the vital power of health—stunts the intellectual faculties—dries up all religious principles—beguiles to unwonted and destructive stimulants—pushes the soul forward to a co-partnership with vice—converts our common manhood into a material machine, and lays the foundation for a future generation characterised by sickness, sordidness, and every variety of social misery. If the cry from the counter has prevailed here and there to ameliorate this sad state of things, it is as nothing compared with the broad mass of evil which yet remains to be assailed and destroyed. The more recondite and malignant features of the case have, as yet, hardly been touched. That lust of wealth, which deliberately shuts its eyes to the serious evils it engenders, will not be readily turned from its course. Multitudes of victims will, alas, be yet immolated before the power of public opinion will be able to call a blush upon the face of this monstrous wrong.

There is, however, a method of summary dealing with this matter, were it but earnestly and resolutely set about. There is reason to believe, taking an average of the United Kingdom, that the profit derived from business transacted during late hours is very slender, barely meeting the needful outlay, and in many instances attended by a positive loss. Such a business, then, upon its own merits, had better be sacrificed; but much more when it is remembered that none of it need be lost if a general early-closing were adopted. The line of policy which the public should pursue is manifest. No actual wrong, but a great public good would be effected, did all heads of families for the future altogether abandon evening shopping, and deal only with those tradesmen who close their shops at an early hour. Let commercial rapacity be thus firmly rebuked. Show to this intense form of selfishness the weakness of its own position. See that the empty shops of those who "will be rich," at whatever mental and moral cost to society, read to them, a significant lecture. In a word, encourage to the utmost those traders who really care for the young men in their employment, and you at once stab the old miserable system in its very vitals.

In the meantime, not only the press; but the pulpit, should deal directly and pointedly with this matter. Ministers of religion *par excellence* have the power to grapple with these great social questions. They come as once within the range both of preacher and pastor. That is a tame theology and a lax supervision which can not come into close quarters with this crying wrong. Why not cultivate the kind of oratory which takes its illustrations from, and offers an indignant protest against, these flagrant evils? There are few things on a large scale that are doing greater detriment to the progress of a robust religion. The power of the pulpit need be heard in no measured tones decrying that rank injustice which is perpetrated under the cover of commercial economy and industry. The young men of the metropolis, and, indeed, of the United Kingdom, with significant earnestness invoke this aid. The genius of the gospel throws its shield of protection around these captives of excessive toil and morbid cupidity. To the Christian church it furnishes a wide and noble sphere for the exercise of the highest philanthropy. We know that some ministers and churches have not been wanting, in this matter, and we take leave to press upon all who have not yet waged war upon this specific evil to bend their energies towards its extinction.

There is much in the aspect of the times favorable to a combined movement in this direction. The young men of this kingdom will, at no great distance of time, be in possession of the political franchise—societies for their mental and moral improvement are rapidly being developed—the inward eye of society is turned wistfully towards the rising generation. Small, however, will be the benefit they will reap from these auspicious events if they remain mentally and morally chained to the inexorable demands of the counter. Since the time of their emancipation seems approaching, let unabated and increased effort hasten a consummation, which will elicit the deepest gratitude of thousands who are now the ill but helpless slaves of a dishonorable and vicious system.—20.

SACERDOTALISM AND STATECRAFT.

The Synod of Thurles has closed its imposing celebrations and its mystified debates. The parliament of primate and prelates, with its assisting judges and doctors, generals of orders, and consultive but non-voting priests, and its retinue of acolytes and choirsters, has broken up. The archiepiscopal cathedral of Tipperary, is restored to its ordinary "dim religious light" and quietude. The accounts of the pageants that have crowded its precincts during the last month read like a chapter of mediæval history, or of a book of continental travel. We Englishmen of the present day cannot realize the scenes that have been passing among our fellow-citizens, and within a day's journey—procession of ecclesiastics of every grade, from the Papal legate to the parish priest, arrayed in every vari-

ety of vestment; from the jewelled robe and mitre that oppressed their venerable wearers, or sat lightly on the Becket-like John of Tuam, half priest half-demagogue, to the serge and sandals of the friar; and least of all, the kneeling crowd, eager to touch the consecrated garments, or be overshadowed by the hands that distribute blessings. To clerical conferences we are accustomed enough, but not to public pageants and secret deliberation. The one would excite amongst us no solemnity, and the other only distrust. The Synod, however, has allowed the subject of its conferences and the substance of its decisions to become known. The actual resolutions adopted are on their way to Rome; there to receive the sanction of the head of this *imperium in imperio*; but they are understood to condemn the Queen's Colleges as dangerous to the faith and morals of the Catholic youth, to forbid ecclesiastical connexion with them, and to recommend the institution of a Roman Catholic College from the contributions of the faithful. Acting at once on their spirit, two of the prelates have refused the inspecting functions offered them by the Government.

Thus are sacerdotalism and statecraft completely at cross purposes; for such, we believe, are the terms that correctly describe the parties, or rather the principles, at variance. The colleges were founded in pursuance of the cherished policy of modern statecraft—that of either subjecting all religious institutions to governmental influence, or destroying the influence of those institutions on the people. Compelled to abandon, or postpone, their favorite project of endowing the Catholic clergy, our politicians resorted to a tentative method of loosening their hold on the educated youth of their communion. A strictly secular seminary would disarm, it was expected, the suspicions of such as preferred religious independence to State subserviency, and infallibly enlist all the noisy, shallow Liberalism of the age. In the latter particular it has certainly been successful. Whoever has no creed and no Church to care for, or values religion only as the cheapest of conservative influences, is warm in admiration of the scheme, and loud in its defence. It has fairly aroused, however, the sagacity it was intended to outwit.—Sacerdotalism, that claims to be the only authorized ministry of religion, claims also to be the sole instructor of religious youth. It is perfectly consistent—it would be unfaithful to itself if it bated a jot of its demands, or parted with even a symbol of its authority. Standing to men in the place of God, it must also stand to the child in the place of the parent. The children of the faithful are the children of the Church. From the lips that pronounce admission into the family of God, they should receive their first lessons in the knowledge of man.—Not till they have reached that age when the reception of new opinions becomes daily more improbable, should they be suffered to escape from pastoral supervision. They who aspire to do so much for man, should undertake to do everything for him—especially to educate him.—If it be said, that such a claim, so pushed, would reduce itself to an absurdity, and man to a murmur or a machine, we are not concerned to answer the remark—if it be urged in behalf of the opposite system, we return it. For, indeed, the essential principles of sacerdotalism and of statecraft are the same—they would both deprive man of himself in subjecting him to society, sacred or secular. We have no fear of a return to the bondage of the Church—we are glad to witness any rebuff administered to the encroachments of the State. By the antagonism of the two, we may escape to a third position—that of dignity and completeness—individual independence and voluntary unity.—26.

REV. G. C. GORHAM AT BRAMPFORD SPEKE.

The Rev. G. C. Gorham commenced his ministry at Bramford Speke, on Tuesday evening (Sept. 10), by assembling the catechumens at the vicarage for instruction on Confirmation; and, on Wednesday, by a public lecture, in the parish church, on Baptism and on Confirmation. On the latter occasion, he gave notice that he should again expect the young people at the vicarage on Friday evening; that he should read the "Thirty-nine Articles" next Sunday morning, September 15th; but that (on account of the length of the ceremony of reading it in the morning) he should not preach till the afternoon of that day. It is remarkable that the very first duties he has had to perform should have been on this long litigated subject, and that, too, by the official direction of the bishop, addressed to the "Ministers of the parish of Bramford-Speke" individually, on the 24th of August; although, in the letter addressed to the churchwardens of the same parish, on the 16th of August, the bishop inconsistently "expected that he (the vicar) will not preach on the subject at all."—*Western Times*.

The Exeter correspondent of the *Patriot* describes the scene in Bramford Speke Church, on Sunday last:—"Many people came from a long distance; the little church was crammed to overflowing, and, as an official life, the out-far exceeded in number the *ins*. Mr. Gorham looked well and undaunted. In the morning I understood that he 'read himself in.' In the afternoon he read the prayers, and after that the several declarations which are enjoined to be made in such cases, adding, at the close, that he requested the churchwardens and cer-

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 verso.—"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 thereto 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 *Pouanbucq*, 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 Napanee 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.

UNITED STATES.

Collision of the Southerner and Isaac Mead.

The following thrilling narrative has been addressed to the N. Y. Tribune, by one of the passengers saved from the ill-fated vessel:—

"I was lying awake in my state-room, when I heard the watch on deck giving orders to the helmsman to steer to the windward of a vessel, which order seemed to be obeyed. In a moment after, the order was countermanded, as the vessel appeared to be crossing our track. Springing up, I commenced dressing, but just as I took my coat and vest up to put them on, the watch cried out that the vessel would be into us. At the same time he hailed her to steer away; but, before the sound of his voice had ceased, the vessel, which proved to be the steamer Southerner, struck us on our bowsprit which, acting as a lever, pried the bow of the bark wide open. I called out to learn whether there was any danger, and the first answer came that there was none; but some one immediately cried that she was sinking. By this time I was dressed, and running upon deck, where the passengers were fast assembling; several of us engaged for a moment in trying to launch a life-boat, which hung on the starboard side, but before she was unlashd the bow of the bark was deep under water, and none of us were able to stand. The ladies were all terrified, screaming for help and mercy; yet only one man seemed to lose command of himself. Those who could, immediately jump overboard, and commenced swimming to get away from the vessel before she went down; but no one had time to seize a plank or anything with which to sustain himself. The vessel was so nearly perpendicular that I slid down to the mainmast, where, catching hold of a settee, I drew myself with all my might towards the stern, in order to jump overboard. But I had scarcely time to catch hold of the rigging of the mizzenmast before she went down, and the cries for help were drowned in the rush of waters made by the bark's sinking. As we went down, I commenced drawing myself up by the rigging, and when I had cleared myself from that, I continued to descend, being drawn down by the sinking vessel. Exerting myself to rise to the surface, till after what seemed to me an age, I felt that I was no longer descending, since the rush of waters had ceased. Although I ascended rapidly, I was so long under water that I was in a nearly exhausted condition when I gained the surface. As soon as I had cleared my stomach and lungs of water, I looked around to see where the Steamer was, which had floated far to the south-east. About a hundred yards to the south-west, I observed several things afloat, towards which I started, and for the first fifteen minutes had nothing to support myself with. I then found a board about three feet long and two wide, on which I rested for a moment, and took the first long breath. During all this time, the cries of those who were trying to sustain themselves were most heart-rending, and loud above all the others was clearly distinguished that of a female. I tried to throw off my coat and boots, but finding it impossible, turned out of my course to try to render aid to the lady. When near enough to see her, I called out to her to take courage, telling her that I called out to her to take courage, telling her that I would soon be with her; also not to spend her strength by calling for help, but to hold firmly to her plank, since she would soon be saved. She replied that her strength was almost gone, and that unless she was soon saved it would be too late. At the same time a man, a few yards from her, rolled off his plank, but whether he was previously dead or not could not be ascertained; he neither struggled nor gave a sound, but immediately disappeared. The sea rolled so heavily I could scarcely swim against it, and it was at this time that some one on the floating planks or timbers struck against my side and arm, and threw me under water. Recovering myself, however, I turned to look at the lady, who was then being carried on the top of a high wave, and holding firmly to her plank; it rolled with her and she went under. But by an almost superhuman effort, she recovered her position on the plank again, and commenced calling for aid. She soon lost her hold again and went down, but rising, asked me to help her, as she should soon go down, and when almost near enough to reach her plank, she gradually relaxed her hold, and with one long quivering cry, disappeared for ever. For the first I felt desolate and disheartened, fearing lest the steamer was going to leave us, and looked towards the land, but none could be seen. Another man, soon after, went down near me, crying for help and mercy, and I began to think my last hour was at hand. Suffice it to say, that after being in the water for more than three quarters of an hour, I was rescued by the steamer's boats; yet, sad to relate, only nine were left to tell the mournful tale, twenty-four having gone to their final account. Of these, one was the child of the above-mentioned lady, which the steward, with praiseworthy humanity, carried through the waves swimming with one hand, till no signs of life appearing, he left it. The steward was picked up in an exhausted state.

The Captain was drawn under water by some one who seized him by the hand, and who came near drowning him. Almost immediately after this he was seized again by the breast, and in disengaging himself had to tear off his clothes. After recovering himself, however, he swam away from the steamer, and finding a plank managed to save himself. The rest of the crew, and the remaining passengers, met with no particular incidents. All being roused from their sleep, no one had time to save anything, and many passengers never got out of the cabin.

ANOTHER STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

The steambot Kate Fleming, Capt. Dunham, from Louisville, to Cairo, burst both her boilers on Saturday at noon, and afterwards burnt to the water's edge. The accident occurred near Walker's Bar, where she had grounded, but had got off, when the bell rang to slacken, and the explosion occurred, caused, it is thought, by want of water. Ten are reported killed and missing, seven or eight wounded—amongst them the captain, dangerously—and nineteen are reported badly

burned. Captain Dunham and seven others were on the hurricane deck at the time of the accident and were blown several feet into the air. Some fell on the wreck, others into the water, who were saved by swimming. The safe, containing a large amount of money belonging to the boat and the deposits of passengers, was lost, but it is thought will be recovered. Doctor Jones and other physicians left the city this morning to render assistance to the sufferers.—N. Y. Paper.

Important Meeting.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Syracuse was held in the City Hall last evening, Oct. 5. The room was crowded. Not less than 500 persons were present. Hon. Alfred Hovey, Mayor of the City, presided.

There were eight Vice-Presidents, representing equally the political parties. V. W. Smith, Esq., Editor of our principal Whig journal, and L. J. Gillett, a prominent member of the Opposition party, were the Secretaries.

The committee on Resolutions was composed of Charles A. Wheaton (opposition), Charles B. Sedgwick (Whig), Lewis W. Hall (opposition), Patrick Agan (Editor of our principal Democratic paper), and Samuel J. May, the well-known Abolitionist.

While the Committee was preparing resolutions the meeting was addressed by Samuel R. Ward the black gentleman whom Capt. Rynders has so much reason to remember, and by Rev. J. W. Logan, a highly respectable minister of the colored Methodist Church here. They exhibited to their fellow-citizens the fearful predicament into which they were thrown by this infernal law, and made appeals for sympathy and aid, which called forth the heartiest responses.

The Committee soon returned, and by Charles B. Sedgwick, Esq., reported the following resolutions:—

"1. Resolved—That whenever the legislators of a Democratic Government have seriously encroached upon the constitutional or natural rights of the people, it is not only the prerogative but the duty of their constituents, to remonstrate with and reprove them."

"2. Resolved—That the Fugitive Slave Law, recently enacted by the Congress of these United States, is a most flagrant outrage upon the inalienable rights of man; and a daring assault upon the Palladium of American liberties—our Constitution."

"3. Resolved—That every intelligent man and woman throughout our country ought to read attentively, and understand the provisions of this law in all its details; so that they may be fully aware of its diabolical spirit and cruel ingenuity, and prepare themselves to oppose legally all attempts to enforce it."

"4. Resolved—That, in striking down, as the makers of this law vain would do at a blow, the right of trial by jury and of habeas corpus, the right of appeal and the privilege of counsel, they have attempted to obliterate the works of progress in the civil history of the world, and to bring back the dark ages of Despotism and Absolute Rule, against which the Constitution of the United States meant effectually to guard by its explicit and solemn guarantees of these inestimable rights."

"5. Resolved—That, inasmuch as several of the distinctive provisions of this Fugitive Slave Law are clearly, indisputably unconstitutional, the enactment of it is utterly null and void, and should be so accounted and treated by the people. A good citizen cannot be held by it, in disregard of the fundamental law of the Republic; and must be justified by an intelligent Court in opposing every attempt to enforce this law summarily, and without due process."

"6. Resolved—That we are summoned to withstand the execution of this law, not only by the highest consideration of the claims of suffering fellow beings upon our sympathy and aid, but by a proper regard to our own personal safety. As slaveholders are no respecters of complexion, there can be no security that their arrests under this law might not fall upon some descendants of the Anglo Saxon race as well as of the African."

"7. Resolved—That the enactment of this infamous law should cover with reproach the men who proposed it, the men who advocated it, the men who basely sneaked away from their places in Congress, rather than meet their responsibility as representatives of the people."

"8. Resolved—That we feel no little respect for those members of the United States Senate and House of Representatives who have resolutely withstood the encroachments of Slavery, and have recorded their votes in opposition to this Fugitive Slave law. They have shown themselves to be the true friends of our country, and if she shall fall as other Republics have done, into the hands of oppressors and tyrants, will have the satisfaction of knowing that they did what they could to arrest her ruin."

"9. Resolved—That to no one in all our country should be attributed the passage of this most wicked law, so much as to Daniel Webster; and that hereafter he cannot be called the Defender of the Constitution unless it be in bitter irony."

PEACE-MAKERS.—Three members of the Congress of Peace, namely, Messrs. Elihu Barritt, Richards, and Joseph Sturge, have arrived at Kiel, where they intend trying how far their powers of persuasion will succeed in inducing the Schleswig-Holstein Government to submit their causes of quarrel with Denmark to a court of arbitration, constituted after the manner suggested at the late meeting of the Congress. In the event of their succeeding with the Holsteiners, they next intend trying a similar experiment at Copenhagen.

THE SECOND COMET OF 1850.—The London Times of the 13th, and the Athenaeum of the 14th ultimo, contain notices of the discovery of a "new comet, in the constellation Cameleopardus, by Mr Charles Robertson, of Mr Cooper's Private Observatory, Markree Castle, Ireland, about midnight, on September 9th. But the Boston Commercial Advertiser asserts, the discovery was first made in this country, by Mr Bond of the Cambridge University, he having seen it 11 days previous.—Gazette.

CANADIAN TRADE.—Notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the markets for inducing the shipment of Canadian produce by our canals and the Hudson, there has been up to the end of September, this year, a handsome increase in the Canadian produce at Oswego over any previous season. The duties collected at the Custom House in Oswego, for 1848, 1849, and to September 30th, 1850, were as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Year, Amount. 1848 - \$43,152; 1849 - 92,823; 1850, to Sept. 30th - 115,515

Besides the amount received at the Oswego Custom House in 1849, about \$100,000 were collected in New York that year, on Oswego account, in duties upon Canadian produce withdrawn from bond and sold for domestic consumption. Of the amount collected at New York on Oswego account this year, we are not informed, but it must be much larger than last year. The actual amount of duties collected on Canadian produce passing through Oswego this year, to October 1st, is not less than \$250,000. The Canadian crops are much larger this year than ever before, the wheat crop alone being estimated at 11,000,000 of bushels. Should there be any thing like favorable markets in the Atlantic cities, our foreign imports will be largely increased before the close of navigation.—Oswego Com. Times.

KINGSTON AND PERTH ROAD.—We feel assured that our readers in this city, will be pleased at learning, that the Engineer appointed by the Kingston and Perth Joint Stock Road Company, (a Company by the way not in nubibus, but real and effectual,) has made his last exploratory survey of the several routes suggested by those having knowledge of our back country. Having examined four different routes, a tolerably good direct line has been selected by the Engineer, along which the land is of a quality to warrant the encouragement of settlement; an object second only to that principally sought, communication with the already settled Townships of the Bathurst District. We hope to see a sleigh road slashed out next winter, and the road in progress of construction next spring. Our citizens generally, are expected "to do their duty," in plain English, "to take stock."—Kings-on Argus.

We deeply regret to hear that Mr Robert Coles, for many years back Teller in the Quebec Branch of the City Bank, has absconded, it is supposed, to the United States or the Lower Provinces. We understand that the amount deficient in his account is between £5000 and £6000. He will doubtless, ere long be arrested and brought to justice, as his description has been telegraphed in all directions and \$1000 offered for his apprehension. He is a man of about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches in height, of fair complexion, aquiline nose, and about 35 years of age—good looking and gentlemanly in his manners, and an Englishman by birth.—Montreal Herald.

PERILOUS ADVENTURE.—We learn from the Colonist that on the 2nd inst., a Mr Hetherington, residing on the Lake shore near the Highland Creek, on the town line between the townships of Scarborough and Pickering, accompanied by his son, a lad of 14 years of age, and a man servant, were dived in a scow, during a gale, from the vicinity of his residence to the opposite side of the Lake on the American shore, within 18 miles of Niagara. They were at the mercy of the waves for eleven hours, and were thrown by the force of the waves high and dry about 15 yards on the beach, at the 18 mile creek.—They afterwards started with all despatch for Niagara, and took passage in the steamer America for Toronto, and reached home the same evening safe and sound, to the great joy and gratification of a disconsolate wife and distressed family.

A SAD CALAMITY.—The Rev. Mr Thornton has recently met with affliction peculiarly poignant. On Sunday the 29th ult. while both father and mother were from home, Margaret, a little interesting daughter of some six or seven years, was sitting reading and rocking near the stove. Unfortunately the chair balanced backward with her, and putting out her hands to save herself, caught a kettle of boiling water standing on the stove, and falling to the floor drew upon her the scalding element. No treatment could save her. She lived only six days.—Oshawa Reformer.

FATAL GUN ACCIDENT.—T. R. Brock, Esq., of Guelph, while out shooting squirrels, fell from a log, the gun falling out of his hands was accidentally discharged, and the shot took effect in his breast, from which, after a few days, death resulted.

The Montrealers have yet some hope that Jonny Lind may be induced to pay them a visit.

Peter O'Reilly has been appointed County Clerk, Midland County.

Lieut. General Rowan, Commander of the Forces, and suite, arrived in Quebec on the morning of the 10th inst., in the L. rd Sydenham.

Opposition to the school law has taken the form of incendiarism in the district of Three Rivers.—The School Commissioners are more especially marked out as the objects of vengeance.

The Temperance Advocate states that there are three hundred unlicensed grog shops in Montreal.

We learn, that Mr Popham, lately one of the Reporters of the Daily Patriot, during the last Session of Parliament, was admitted to the Bar, in Montreal, on Wednesday week.

A young man, by the name of Hugh McClelland, a native of Coleraine, County of Derry, Ireland, on the 1st inst., was killed by the kick of a horse, near Belleville.

The Nova Scotians talk of borrowing £900,000, at 4 1/2 per cent., to enable them to construct their portion of the European and North American railway. The interest will be £10,000 per annum.—Ib.

Five persons arrived at the wharf on Thursday night in irons, from the Niagara Assizes, en route to the Kingston Penitentiary. They were lodged in jail all night.

Mr Fisko will commence a course of lectures and experiments in Electro Biology, on Tuesday evening, in Toronto.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—Saturday afternoon, a terrible accident occurred on the North River. The ship Western World had been unloading, for the last two or three days at pier No. 8, and a quantity of pig iron, amounting to about 150 tons, had been removed from her and laid in one spot on the dock, and several carts were engaged in putting it on board a barge on the end of the wharf. From the great weight of the iron, the pier gave way, precipitating carts, horses, men and women into the river. The scene was frightful. It appears that the three beams called stingers, upon which the planking rests, broke off near the stonons on which they rested, while the pressure of the iron downward caused the planks to start up, and some of them were cut off as short as if they were sawed. Two of the laboring men were drowned, and an apple woman who had a stand beside the ship. Two colored men were seriously injured, named Joseph Burre and Coleman Royce, who were conveyed to the City Hospital. One man was saved with difficulty, who held on by a plank till he was rescued. One horse and cart were lost. Three horses were saved, one of them having his head out of the water, the cart and his body being saved. Two others lay on top of each other. It was reported that the weigh master was drowned, as he was missing, but it turned out that he had run away when the accident occurred. Every exertion was made to obtain the bodies, but without avail.—About seventy or eighty feet of the wharf is wrecked, and the rest appears to be in a dangerous state. The police were in attendance and rendered every assistance. To-day the search for the bodies will be resumed.—New Yorker.

ARREST OF THE SUPPOSED FORGER OF BANK CHECKS.—Yesterday afternoon, about 2 o'clock, a lad presented at the Bunker Hill Bank at Charlestown, a forged check for \$1,934 50, purporting to be signed by David Deavans, President of that institution—which the boy said was given to him by a man in Warren street, who directed him to get the money on it, and he would reward him liberally. The boy was detained and the officers sent for, and when they went out in quest of the rogue, the lad pointed him out as skulking around the corner of Chelsea street, and on being discovered he took to his heels. He was pursued and finally arrested in the kitchen of a house on Gray street. The prisoner gave his name as George Owen, resident in the rear of No. 47 S a street, in this city. On searching him, 4 large sized gold pencils and a pearl port monnaie containing \$1,90 were found. He is about 20 years of age, 5 feet 7 in. in height, and was well dressed. He answers the description of the man who presented the check at the Boylston Bank a little before noon yesterday, and was committed to jail at East Cambridge for examination. It is very likely also that he is the fellow who made the late similar attempt on the Freeman's Bank.—Boston Trans. 9th.

SUPPOSED CASE OF POISONING.—Considerable excitement has been caused at Detroit, by the deaths of some 17 or 18 persons, immediately after a Tea party. It was said at first that they had been poisoned, and a coloured cook was strongly suspected, but no proceedings could be taken, until post mortem examinations had been made by the physicians. In our exchanges of yesterday, we find the following statement:—Patriot.

"The bodies of those persons who have died since the tea party given at the Kalamazoo Exchange, have been examined by our first physicians, and they report that no poison existed in their stomachs.—They declared it to be their belief that it was cholera. The jury's verdict was, "death by some violent disease to them unknown, generally supposed to be cholera." It is now continued to a German family, &c., who recently emigrated to this place. It is thought by some that they brought this disease with them, part of them having stopped at the Kalamazoo Exchange, and unpacked their goods. They numbered about 35,—occupying a very small room.—Five of them have died, and four more are very sick. The deaths from the commencement have been 17 or 18. The health of the town is otherwise good. To prevent the disease spreading still further, the trustees are building a house for them out of town. Only one man, who was taken among the first, lived. He would take no medicine first but kept exercising, and he is now well. Three of the family that stopped at the Exchange, died last."

The schooner Breeze of Oswego, went ashore at Port Colborne, mouth of the Welland Canal, on Saturday last. She was loaded with 7000 bushels of wheat from Detroit to Oswego. Vessel and cargo said to be a total loss; the former is insured for \$4,000 and the latter to the full amount.—B. Com.

SCHOONER ASHORE.—The schooner Hamilton is ashore we are informed by Mr G. W. Rounds, at Long Point cut, with a cargo of 11,000 bushels wheat for Oswego. Vessel and cargo both insured. The Chicago Democrat says the schooner Industry is ashore one mile north of Wankegan. She is a lumber vessel.—B. C. A.

EXTRACTS FROM ENGLISH PAPERS.

WRECK OF TWO STEAMERS, AND ELEVEN LIVES LOST.

On Monday morning, Sept. 16th, the Superb steamer was to start from St. Heliers, on an excursion trip to St. Malo, but in consequence of her machinery requiring some repairs, La Polka was substituted. When about eight miles from St. Heliers it was discovered that she had sprung a leak, and was fast foundering, but that in consequence of the wind being adverse it would be useless to turn back; in this strait there was but one chance—that of reaching some small rocks called the Minques, on the coast of France, and which were then about six miles ahead. Every precaution was immediately taken to keep her afloat till the rocks were gained. The passengers and the luggage were collected on the starboard bow, in order that the larboardside might be kept as much as possible out of the water, that being the locale of the leak, the engines were worked as fast as possible, a small sail was set, and the crew, assisted by some of the passengers, betook themselves to the most vigorous exertions in bailing with buckets, there being no pumps on board. When she was about two miles from the rocks a cloud of steam

NEW WORK ON COLONIZATION. UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOV. GENERAL, AND THE HONORABLE CHIEF JUSTICE ROBINSON.

It is intended to publish a Work on the advantages to be derived from the Colonization of Canada by families from the Mother Country, with estimates, plans, and every information needful to the settler, compiled in a Series of Letters, by JAMES FITZGERALD, ESQ., a Frenchman in London, together with a Preface containing correspondence on the important subject, with the Hon. G. B. Lennox, Commissioner of Crown Lands, the Hon. J. A. Macdonnell, Esq., and the Niagara District Agricultural Society, and a Copious Appendix containing correspondence between the author and His Excellency the Governor General, the Provincial Secretary, &c. Extracts from a Work on Colonization, by the late Right Hon. Sir Robert W. Horton, and a letter depicting the true causes of the present wretched condition of Ireland. The above work is now in Press, and shortly will be published in Demy 8vo. 61-70 pages. Price 2s 6d.

H. F. NORRIS, HAS REMOVED HIS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT, consisting of CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHENWARE, to No. 4, King Street West, opposite Messrs. Ogilvie & Co.'s, and between K. M. Sutherland's and the Church Depository, where he will dispose of, Cheap for Cash, a good, large, and varied assortment of CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, &c.

Please call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. H. F. NORRIS, No. 4, King Street West. Toronto, Sept. 2, 1850.

FORWARDING, 1850.

JONES & Co., renew the offer of their services as Forwarders and Commission Merchants. They are well prepared with Steamers, Schooners and Barges, to Forward Property from Lakes Erie and Ontario, to Montreal, Quebec, or Lake Champlain. Their long experience and constant attention to business, will, they trust, ensure them a share of public patronage. H. JONES & Co., New Produce Stores, Canal Basin, Wellington Street, Montreal. W. J. MACDONELL & Co., 22, Front Street, Toronto, over the Telegraph Office. H. & S. JONES, Kingston. H. & S. JONES & Co., Brockville. Montreal, April, 1850.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that having at a considerable expense entered into arrangements with various Agents in Great Britain, for the purpose of furnishing intending emigrants with the best information of Private Lands, both Cleared or otherwise, that he may have to sell or Lease, he trusts to receive that support and encouragement which the undertaking deserves, by parties possessing Lands for disposal, sending the same to him with the necessary authority, as a published monthly list will be sent to his Correspondents, by which means our Emigrating Countrymen will receive that knowledge they so much require, viz:—How and in what manner they can invest their capital the instant they arrive here. As a present, very little is known of the true capabilities of Canada by a large majority of the British public, the Subscriber confidently hopes that correct accounts forwarded monthly, in the proper quarters, will eventually bring many to our shores who otherwise would have gone elsewhere. W. H. FELLOWES, Land Agent, Toronto. July 22, 1850.

STEAMBOATS.

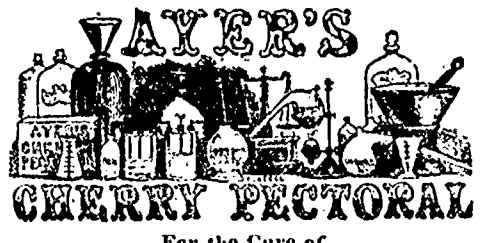
THE PRINCESS ROYAL, CAPTAIN H. TWOHY, LEAVES Toronto for Kingston, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon. Leaves Toronto for Hamilton, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY morning, at 8 o'clock.

The Sovereign, CAPTAIN WILKINSON, LEAVES Toronto for NIAGARA, LEWISTON and QUEENSTON, every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 2 o'clock. Leaves Lewiston and Queenston about 9 A. M., for Toronto.

The Eclipse, CAPT. HARRISON, LEAVES Toronto daily for HAMILTON (Sundays excepted) at 2 P. M. Leaves Hamilton for Toronto at 7 1/2 A. M.

The Admiral, CAPTAIN KERR, LEAVES Toronto for ROCHESTER, via Port Hope, Cobourg and intermediate Ports, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. Leaves Rochester every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 8 o'clock.

THE STEAMER City of Toronto, WILL leave Toronto (with Her Majesty's Mails) for Kingston every Tuesday and Friday, at noon, leaving at Fort Hope and Cobourg. Will leave Kingston for Cobourg, Port Hope, Toronto and Hamilton direct, every Wednesday and Saturday, at 3 o'clock, p. m., arriving at Hamilton at 12 o'clock noon, Sundays and Thursdays; leaving Hamilton same days for Toronto, at 1 o'clock, p. m. Passengers arrive in Montreal the evening of the day which they leave Kingston.



AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL For the Cure of COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA and CONSUMPTION.

IN offering to the community this justly celebrated remedy for diseases of the throat and lungs, it is not our wish to trifle with the lives or health of the afflicted, but frankly to lay before them the opinions of distinguished men and some of the evidences of its success, from which they can judge for themselves. We sincerely pledge ourselves to make no wild assertions or false statements of its efficacy, nor will we hold out any hope to suffering humanity which facts will not warrant.

FROM BENJ. SILLIMAN, M.D., L.L.D., ETC., Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy, &c., Yale College. Member of the Lit. Hist. Acad. Phil. and Scien. Societies of America and Europe. "I deem the CHERRY PECTORAL an admirable composition from some of the best articles in the Materia Medica, and a very effective remedy for the class of diseases it is intended to cure."

New Haven, Ct., Nov. 1, 1849. PROF. CLEVELAND, of Bowdoin College, Maine, writes—"I have witnessed the effects of your 'CHERRY PECTORAL,' in my own family and that of my friends, and it gives me satisfaction to state in its favor that no medicine I have ever known has proved so eminently successful in curing diseases of the throat and lungs. HEAR THE PATIENT. Dr. Ayer—Dear Sir:—For two years I was afflicted with a very severe cough, accompanied by spitting of blood and profuse night sweats. By the advice of my attending physician I was induced to use your CHERRY PECTORAL, and continued to do so till I considered myself cured, and ascribe the effect to your preparation. JAMES RANDALL. Hampden ss. Springfield, Nov. 27, 1848. This day appeared the above named James Randall, and pronounced the above statement true in every respect. LORENZO NORTON, Justice. Portland, Me., Jan., 10, 1847. Dr. Ayer:—I have been long afflicted with Asthma which grew yearly worse, until last autumn, it brought on a cough which confined me in my chamber, and began to assume the alarming symptoms of consumption. I had tried the best advice and the best medicine to no purpose, until I used your CHERRY PECTORAL, which has cured me, and you may well believe me. Gratefully yours, J. D. PHELPS. If there is any value in the judgment of the wise, who speak from experience, here is a medicine worthy of the public confidence. Prepared by J. C. AYER, Chemist, Lowell, M. S. Wm. Lyman & Co., Montreal, General Agents for the Canadas. Sold by Lyman & Kneeshaw, Toronto; Hamilton & Kneeshaw, Hamilton; Chas. Brent, Kingston, and by Druggists generally throughout the provinces.

WILLIAM BAILEY.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hair Cutter and Dresser, Wig and Toupee Manufacturer, No. 3, Wellington Buildings, King Street East, Toronto, Late with Fox & Truefit, Burlington Arcade, London. Platter of Hair, Ear Drops, Watch Guards, Broaches, Bracelets, Rings, &c., &c. HAS constantly on hand a well-selected assortment of Ladies' Frontlets, Plain Braids, Front and Back Plaits, Bunches of Ringlets, &c.; all of which are made in the most novel styles, and of first rate workmanship. WIGS and TOUPEES made to order on the shortest notice—for durability and natural appearance, cannot be surpassed in the United States or Canada—defying the strictest scrutiny. Children's Hair carefully cut and tastefully arranged. Families attended at their own residences, on the shortest notice. Private apartments for Hair-Cutting. PROFESSOR A. C. BARRY'S Tricopherous or Medicated Compound. When Theory and Comment authenticate each other, there can be no mistake. This is the case as regards BARRY'S Tricopherous. The theory of its operations is this:—That it is imbibed by the absorbents and injected through the superficial vessels promoting the growth, beauty, and health of the Hair, when applied to the scalp, and dissipating inflammation of every kind, (whether caused by disease or accident,) when applied to the pimpled, blotched, tumorous, punctured, cut, burned, scalded, or in any way irritated skin. It is also assured that it acts upon the pores, those ventilators and escape pipes of the system, and assists to dispel the morbid elements of disease through these important channels. So much for Theory. Experiment proves that the article is an invaluable remedy for all external hurts and diseases, and that as a preparation for renewing the vegetative power of the hair, giving it a rich metallic lustre, rendering it classic and curly, and removing scurf and dandruff, it has no equal either in Europe or America, while in cheapness it certainly stands alone. Sold in large bottles, price 1s. 9d., at the principal office, 137 Broadway, New York. Also by the principal merchants and Druggists in the United States and Canada; and by WILLIAM BAILEY, Hair Cutter, Wig Maker, &c., King Street, Toronto.

FRESH ARRIVALS!

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE CHEAP, AT N. R. LEONARD'S, HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTER; GILDER, GLAZIER, AND PAPER HANGER; Looking-Glass and Picture-Frame Maker, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PAPER HANGINGS! N. R. L. begs respectfully to inform his friends, and the public, that he continues in his old stand on Yonge Street, second door South of Queen Street; where he has received a large and varied assortment of PAPER HANGINGS. Looking-Glasses and Picture-Frames kept constantly on hand. The Subscriber embraces this opportunity of expressing his thanks to his Friends and the Public for the share of patronage he has hitherto received; and, by constant attention to the orders of those who may favor him, he hopes to secure, as formerly, in the various parts of his business, public support. Toronto, August 5, 1850



TORONTO FURNACE.

GEORGE H. CHENEY & Co., Manufacturers of Stoves and Hollow-ware, Tin, Copper bottom, and Copper Furnature. Also, Tin Ware of every Description, Canada Plate, Pontypool, and Russia Iron Pipes. Furnace, on the Corner of Queen and Victoria Streets. Office and Ware Rooms, No. 5, St. James' Buildings, King Street, nearly opposite the market. GEORGE H. CHENEY & Co. Toronto, October, 1850. 38.3m

NEW GOODS.

MESSRS BURGESS & LEISHMAN beg to announce to the Inhabitants of Canada West that they have received their NEW GOODS, consisting of Cloths Cassimeres, Vestings, and a general assortment of Dry Goods, purchased in the best British Markets, for Cash, which enables them to dispose of them at prices much lower than ever before offered to the CANADIAN PUBLIC. Their

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Manufactured in this City, from Goods Imported direct from Britain, by themselves, and Canadian Cloths, from the best Factories in Canada, duty competition for Durability, Style and Cheapness: Men's Etoff Over Coats, from 25s 0d Men's Cassimere Trousers, from 13s 9d Men's Vests, from 4s 4d do Beaver " 30s 0d do Molekin " 7s 6d Boy's " 3s 0d do Shooting " 15s 0d do Etoff, " 10s 0d do Trousers, " 5s 0d do Broad Cloth, " 30s 0d do Canada Plaid, " 10s 0d do Coats, " 7s 6d Red Flannel Shirts, " 4s 4d White Shirts, Linen fronts, " 4s 4d Glangary Bonnets, " 6d Fur Caps, " 3s 9d Cloth Caps, " 2s 9d Men's Wove Under Shirts, from 3s 9d Men's Paris Satin Hats, Black and Drab.

DRY GOODS,

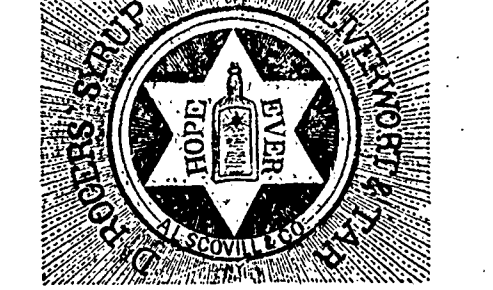
Consisting of every article necessary to complete a large and well selected Stock of those Goods required by the PEOPLE. 500 Saxony Wool Scarf Shawls, from 13s 9d Factory Cottons, from 2 1/2 yd 30,000 yards Good Bonnet Ribbons, " 5d White Cotton, " 3 1/2 " 3,000 " Gala Plaids, " 9d Striped Shirting, " 5d Prints, Fast Colors, " 6d Flannels, Red and White, " 1s 3d Ladies Cloaks, (newest styles) " 8s 9d Blankets, " 12s 6d Velvet Bonnets, " 3s 9d Linens of all kinds, " Shot, Checked, Striped and Plain, Alpaca, Cobourgs, and Orleans, DeLaines, Cashmeres, and other Fashionable Goods for Ladies' Dresses, Ribbons, Laces, Edgings, Gloves, Hosiery, Fringes, Artificial Flowers, Muslins, Collars, Velvets, Silks, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Muffs and Boas.

NO SECOND PRICE.

BURGESS & LEISHMAN, Corner of King and Church Streets, joining the Court House, Toronto. Toronto, Sept. 1850.

JOBGING! JOBGING!

THE SUBSCRIBER is constantly manufacturing to order, at VERY LOW PRICES, TIN, COPPER, SHEET IRON, BRASS AND LEAD WARES Having good facilities for doing all kinds of Mill work. STOVES FITTED UP on the shortest notice. A large quantity of STOVE PIPES on hand. Also, a few excellent COOKING STOVES. JOHN H. POCOCK, No. 55, Yonge Street,—39.1y Toronto, October 14, 1850.



CANCHALAGUA; FOR THE COMPLETE CURE OF Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Asthma, Bronchitis, spitting of Blood, and all other Lung Complaints tending to CONSUMPTION.

DR. RODGERS' SYRUP OF LIVERWORT, TAR, AND CANCHALAGUA.—This Syrup contains no Calomel, or any mineral whatever, but is composed entirely of those roots, herbs, and vegetables, which have a specific influence upon the Lungs, and their allied organs. Its IMMEDIATE effect is to allay all irritation and gently remove the Phlegm and other morbid secretions from the Throat and Bronchial Tubes, thus effectually relieving the Cough. It also stimulates and imparts a healthy tone to the Lungs themselves, thereby enabling them more thoroughly to remove from the blood those impurities, and diseased particles, which, if retained, do so much mischief in the system, and lay the foundation for incurable CONSUMPTION. It also exerts a decided action upon the skin, and assists nature in expelling, through the exhalants, much of that morbid matter which would otherwise be thrown back upon the Lungs. When Tubercles are forming, it checks their further development and progress; or if ulceration has taken place, it assists the Lungs in throwing off the corrupted matter, soothes the irritation, heals the diseased cavities, and restores the Lungs again to healthy action. This medicine therefore is not a palliative merely, but a thorough curative, as it strikes at the very root of the disease, and by removing this, removes at once all its remote and attendant consequences. This is its distinguishing character.

istic—a property possessed by no other medicine of like nature, now before the public. Price.—In large bottles, \$1, or 6 bottles for \$5. For sale by S. F. URQUHART, sole Agent for Canada, No. 69, Yonge-street, Toronto.

DR. F. A. CADWELL.



OCULIST AND AURIST, Operator on the Eye and Ear, FOR DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, and all defects of Sight and Hearing. The advertiser has, for the last twelve years, given his whole attention to the treatment and cure of diseases of the Eye and Ear; and in that department of his Profession, has been very extensively employed in this Province for many years past, with most desirable success. He therefore most respectfully requests those who are desirous of availing themselves of his services on this occasion, that they will do so with as little delay as possible. Artificial Eyes inserted without pain, and made to move, and match the sound eye perfectly. Squinting cured in one minute, with guaranteed success. Office—No. 5 King Street East, three doors below Yonge street, over the Drug Store of Robert Love. Hours of attendance, from 9 A. M.; to 5 P. M. Toronto, 7th June, 1850. 24.6m.

PREMIUM PATENT CARRIAGE & WAGGON LEVER,

SOLD WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, at Messrs. SOWEN & MILL'S Carriage Factory, Toronto, or at the Industrial Exhibition, City Hall, or by the Manufacturer, WALTER EALES, Late of King Street, Toronto, Sept. 30, 1850.

BIRTH.

On Saturday, the 12th inst., the wife of John Helliwell, Esq., William Street, of a son.

MARRIED.

On the 16th instant, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. R. Torrance, United Presbyterian Church, Guelph John Hyac, M. D. Stratford, to Miss Jane Mickle, third daughter of C. J. Mickle, Esq., formerly librarian of the H. E. C. College.

DEATHS.

On Sunday, the 13th inst., Harry George, infant son of John Helliwell, Esq.

On Friday morning, the 18th inst., in her 21st year, Eleanor, the beloved wife of John Helliwell, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IMPORTANT SALE

GROGERS
AT THE STORES OF
HAYES BROTHERS.

On **TUESDAY, the 22nd Inst,** WILL be OFFERED a LARGE and COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES, &c., &c.,

Comprising the largest assortment of TOBACCOS ever offered at Public Sale in Toronto.

ALL OF RECENT IMPORTATION.

400 boxes Tobacco, comprising 5's, 8's, 16's 18's, 28's, Also, Nail Rod and Ladies Twist,

60 hds. Bright Muscovado
15 " " Refined Leaf
65 bbls. White Bastard
20 hds. London Crushed

SUGARS.

360 half-chests Young Hyson Teas, selected from the following cargoes:— Talbot, Heber, Metunon, Ariel, Candace, Frederica, Wilhelm, Susan Drew, Tairar, Helena, Raftlow, Cincinnati, Cygnet, &c.,

- 200 bags Green Coffee,
- 50 " Roasted do.
- 300 boxes T. D. Pipes,
- 15 tierces Carolina Rice,
- 40 bags Pepper,
- 20 bags Allspice,
- 200 jars and tins Mustard,
- 20 bbls. Currants,
- 60 boxes Raisins,
- 600 mats Cassia,
- 10 bags Root Ginger,
- 20 kegs Ground do.
- 5 chests Indigo, (in lots.)
- 200 boxes Button Blue,
- 3 tons Saleratus, in bbls., kegs and boxes,
- 30 qr-casks Vinegar,
- 6 hds. Molasses,
- 15 bbls. do.
- 15 bbls. do.
- 15 casks Epsom Salts,
- 160 kegs FFF Gunpowder,
- 2 tons Shot,
- 250 doz. Patent Pails,
- 100 doz. Corn Brooms,
- 15 Boxes Black Lead,
- 30 Kegs Refined Saltpetre,
- 20 Boxes Pepper Sauce,
- 40 " Maccaroni,
- 00 Packages Fancy Soap,
- 10 Bags Sago,
- 150 Half Boxes 7 x 9 Glass,
- 250 " 8 x 10 do.
- 300 " Assorted Large,
- 200 Reams Wrapping Paper,

A large assortment of CORDAGE, comprising in part
500 doz. Bed Cords,
75 Coils Plough Line,
20 " Halter Rope,
100 quintals Dry Codfish,
200 barrels Herrings,
100 " Mackerel,
20 kegs Lochline Herrings,
100 boxes Red Herrings,
10 casks Elephant Oil,
50 " Tanners Oil,
10 " Pale Seal Oil,
With a variety of other articles,
TERMS—LIBERAL.
Sale to commence at ONE o'clock, P.M., precisely:
WILLIAM WAKEFIELD,
Auctioneer.
Toronto, October 10, 1850. 40-1in

CORPORATION SALE.

On **MONDAY the 4th Nov. next,** WILL be Leased by Public AUCTION, to the highest bidders, the

SHOPS

On each side of the Arcade, under the St. Lawrence Hall.

—ALSO—

THE CELLARS,

Underneath, and the two Shops with Storage attached, situated on the North East, and North West ends of the St. Lawrence Market, adjoining the Butchers' Stalls.
Conditions of Sale will be hereafter made known.

A. T. McCORD,
Chamberlain.

Chamberlain's Office,
Toronto, Oct. 18, 1850. 40-2in.

NO. 50, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

HIRAM PIPER, Tin, Sheet Iron, and Copper Smith, Brass Foundry and Beer Pump Maker.—
Japaned Cash, Deed, and other Boxes. Hip, Shower, and other Baths,
Toronto, Oct., 1850. 39-12m.

INFORMATION WANTED,

OF JANE WILSON, alias GOLDSMITH, who sailed from Ireland for Canada, about 4 years since, and left Toronto last fall, it is supposed for Rochester or some other place in the United States.

Any information will be thankfully received by
JAMES GOLDSMITH,
Bolton's Village, Al.

Copartnership.

THE undersigned have this day entered into Partnership as Wholesale and Retail GROCERS, &c., &c., and the business will, in future, be carried under the name and style of

BUTTERY, SABINE & HUGGINS.

THOS. BUTTERY,
C. H. SABINE,
ALFRED HUGGINS,
Toronto, October 10, 1850. 39-2in

WANTED,

TWO STEADY WORKMEN, at the Subscriber's Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Establishment, No. 55, Yonge Street, Toronto.
Oct. 14, 1850. JOHN H. POCOCK.

WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE,

No. 77, YONGE ST., (CORNER OF ADELAIDE.)

THE Subscribers beg leave to intimate to their Town and Country Correspondents, that in consequence of their Business requiring more room than they could command in their old stand, they have

REMOVED

to the above spacious premises, where they have received a large and well assorted

FALL SUPPLY

of Fresh Young and Old Hyson and Souchong Teas of every grade; St. Domingo and Java Coffees; Cavendish and Honey Dew Tobaccos, 5's, 8's, and 10's; Muscovado and Porto Rico sugars; Pepper, Pimento, Molasses, Starch, Soap, Rice, &c., &c.

All of which they are prepared to dispose of at a small advance for Cash, or approved credit.

M. & Co., invite the inspection of the Trade, feeling assured that in point of cheapness and quality, their Goods cannot be surpassed by any House in Town.

MATTHEWS & Co.
Toronto, Sept. 16, 1850. 37 4in

FALL GOODS.

McKEAND, BROTHERS & Co.,
(Late McKeand, Paterson & Co.)

No. 66, King Street, three doors west of Church St.,
WOULD respectfully intimate, that they are now receiving their usual Importations of
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

McKEAND, BROTHERS & Co., have given great attention to the assortment of their

RETAIL STOCK,

Which will be found more complete than ever, comprising every requisite for FAMILY USE and PERSONAL WEAR, suitable for the coming season:

They would specially invite attention to their supply of
Broad Cloths, Cassimeres and Doeskins,
Flannels, Blankets, Sheetings,
Table Linens, Carpetings,
Woolen Shawls and Scarfs, Gala Plaids,
Coburg, Orleans, and other Dress Stuifs, in great variety.
Embroidered Dresses, &c., &c.,
Haberdashery, Hoisery, and Small Wares.
Toronto, Sept. 1850. 37-4in

RELIGIOUS.

TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY.

THE Committee of the Upper Canada Religious Tract and Book Society, beg leave respectfully to announce to the public that they have received at the Depository, No. 47 Yonge Street, an extensive assortment of BOOKS and TRACTS from the London Tract Society, including a number of new Publications:

Galic, French, German and Welsh Tracts;

An Assortment of

BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS,

from Edinburgh, with the Metrical Version of the Psalms and Paraphrases.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARIES,

from the London Tract Society and American School Union, from 12s. 6d to £7 5s, each, and a variety of Sunday School Requisites.

TWO THOUSAND COPIES OF KIRWAN'S LETTERS TO BISHOP HUGHES.

First and Second Series, 17s. 6d. per hundred, or 2s. 3d. per dozen.

A regular supply from New York of the latest Religious publications. All of which will be disposed of at the lowest possible price.

JAMES CARLESS,
Depository.
Toronto, Sept. 23rd, 1850. 37-4in.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

RESIDENT SCHOOL HOUSE.

Minute of Council, (No. 4)

ORDERED that advertisements be inserted in all the City papers, that the Resident School House will be opened for the reception of Boarders on the 2nd Oct., on the following terms: for Board, &c., £30 per annum, payable quarterly in advance, the tuition fees in College not being included: Each boy will be required to bring his own bed, bedding, towels, and silver spoon and fork. Parents and Guardians intending to send boys to the RESIDENT SCHOOL HOUSE, will be pleased to notify the Principal, F. W. BARRON, Esq., as soon as possible. The Resident School House will be under the direct supervision of the Upper Canada College Council, who have also consented to act as Visitors, and all the Masters of the College; who will act as Censors.

To ensure the necessary inspection and management, residence within the College precincts will be required of all the boys who do not reside in Toronto or its immediate neighbourhood, with either parents, relatives, or guardians.

The following papers also to insert for three months—
Morning Chronicle, Quebec, Gazette and Pilot, Montreal; Kingston News and Herald; Cobourg Star, Hamilton Spectator, and Journal & Express; and send their accounts to Henry Rowwell, Bookseller to the College, King Street, Toronto.

F. W. BARRON, M. A.,
Principal.
Toronto Sept., 3, 1850. 34-3m.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

MESSRS. DEMPSEY & KEELE,
BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, &c., &c.,
CONVEYANCERS, SOLICITORS-IN-CHANCERY,
Bankruptcy and Insolvency.
RICHARD DEMPSEY. JOHN WILLIAM DEMPSEY.
HENRY KEELE.
N. B.—Office Removed from the Wellington Buildings, corner of King and Church Streets, to the new Brick Building, Church Street, a few doors above the Court House, and immediately south of the Scotch Kirk.
October, 14, 1850. 35-12m

GEO. W. HOUGHION,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., &c.,
TORONTO.
Office over W. H. Edwood's, Hair Dresser, &c., Church Street.
Toronto, Sept. 9, 1850. 34-12m.

DR. BADGLEY,
(LATE OF MONTREAL,)
NO. 17, BAY STREET, TORONTO.
August 14, 1850. 34-12m

JOHN MCGEE,
TIN, SHEET IRON, AND COPPERSMITH,
49, YONGE STREET, TORONTO,
Keeps constantly on hand every description of Cooking, Parlor and Box Stoves. The Celebrated Bang-up, four sizes. Niagara Hot Air, two sizes. Improved Premium, four sizes.
A great variety of Parlor and Box Stoves, which he will sell low for Cash. 39-3m.

THOMAS MACLEAR'S
BOOK AND STATIONERY WAREHOUSE,
NO. 45, YONGE STREET,
TORONTO. 34-12m

THOMAS DEXTER'S
CHEAP GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE,
Immediately in the rear of the Mammoth House,
facing on to Francis Street, Toronto.

All articles in the above line very low for Cash or Produce.
Toronto, Sept. 2, 1850. 33-12m.

ROBERT C. McMULLEN,
Notary Public, Conveyancer, House, Land, General Commission, Division Court Agent, Auctioneer, Broker, &c., and Secretary and Treasurer to the Home District Building Society.
New Commission and Auction Mart, Church Street, Toronto.
September 2, 1850. 33-12m.

J. R. ARMSTRONG'S
CITY FOUNDRY, 117 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.
Constantly on hand, Cooking Stoves of all descriptions; also, Parlor, Coal and Box Stoves, of the newest patterns. Potash Kettles, Coolers, and Sugar Kettles, together with Castings of almost every description, to be sold low, either at wholesale or retail. 27-12m

H. BURT WILLIAMS,
FURNISHING UNDERTAKER,
NO. 140, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.
Coffins, Grave Clothes, Scarfs, Crapes, Gloves, &c., kept on hand. Hearses and Carriages kept for hire.
N. B.—No extra charge for Coffins delivered within ten miles of the City. 27-12m

HAYES BROTHERS,
WHOLESALE GROCERS, AND
HARDWARE MERCHANTS,
6 and 7 St. James' Buildings,
KING STREET, TORONTO.

JAMES MINK'S
LIVERY STABLES,
MANSION HOUSE, ADELAIDE STREET, TORONTO.
Horses and Carriages supplied on the shortest notice, and at moderate rates. 24-6m

"THE BEE HIVE"
CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS STORE,
KING STREET EAST,
OPPOSITE THE ST. LAWRENCE HALL, TORONTO.
JOHN P. O'NEIL, PROPRIETOR.

GEORGE B. WYLLIE,
IMPORTER OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN
DRY GOODS,
18 ADELAIDE BUILDINGS, KING STREET, EAST
[Next Door to the British Colonist Office.]

PATRICK FREELAND,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR IN
CHANCERY, NOTARY PUBLIC, &c., &c.
OFFICE, NO. 6, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS,
King Street, Toronto.

W. J. TAYLOR,
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FASHIONABLE
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
97, YONGE STREET, TORONTO. 28-1y

JOHN HENDERSON,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
NO. 88, YONGE STREET, TORONTO,
First Shoe Shop South of T. Elgie's Tavern. Every description of Boots and Shoes made to order, and a large supply always on hand.

WILLIAMS, SEN.,
UPHOLSTER AND UNDERTAKER,
QUEEN STREET,
WEST OF OSGOODE HALL, TORONTO.
Coffins made, Funerals furnished and attended in Town or Country.
N. B.—Curtains and Carpets cut out and made up. Paper Hanging done. 30-12m

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

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GENERAL HARDWARE MERCHANTS,
36, KING STREET, TORONTO.

JAMES FOSTER,
BOOT & SHOE ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 4, City Buildings, King Street,
TORONTO.

J. HALL,
IMPORTER OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN
DRY GOODS,
Corner of King and Church Streets, Toronto.

J. NASH,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR & DRESSER,
FORMERLY WEEK'S HOTEL,
KING STREET, HAMILTON.

MR. A. G. McLEAN,
Barrister, &c. Office removed to Liddell's Building,
Church Street.
Toronto, Jan. 6, 1848.

R. H. BRETT,
161, KING STREET, TORONTO,
General Merchant, Wholesale. Importer of heavy ware, Birmingham, Sheffield, and Wolverhampton Shelf-ware, Earthenware and Glassware, in Crates. Also, Importer of Teas, Sugars, Tobacco, Fruits, Spices, Oils, Paints, Glass, Gunpowder, Candle-Wick, Twine, Batts, Stationery, Cords, &c., &c.

McDONNELL & Co.,
Daguerrean Rooms, opposite the Farmer's Hotel,
192, Main Street, Buffalo, and No. 48, King Street, Toronto, over Mr Thomas J. Fuller's. Ladies Gentlemen will please call and see their numerous ciphers, whether they want Pictures or not. Likenesses set in Cases, Frames, Lockets, Pins and Rings. Pictures taken in all sorts of weather. Daguerrean Apparatus, Plates, Cases, Chemicals, and every article used in the business, for Sale, Wholesale and Retail. 24.

PEARCY & MURPHEY,
House and Sign Painters, Glaziers, &c., &c., No. 10, Yonge Street, Toronto, over Mr G. B. Spence's Foundry. 24.

DENTISTRY.

CHARLES KAHN,
Surgeon, Dentist, King Street, 2 doors West of Bay Street informs the Inhabitants of Toronto and vicinity, that he is prepared to insert artificial teeth from a set one to a full set, equal in usefulness and beauty to natural teeth. 24.

WHITTEMORE, RUTHERFORD & Co.
WHOLESALE MERCHANTS,
GENERAL DEALERS IN GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND AMERICAN DRY GOODS.
Agents for the Hartford, Aetna, and Protection Insurance Companies. 25-12

BRITISH SADDLERY ESTABLISHMENT

66, KING STREET, TORONTO.
GRIFFITHS & PENNY
Would respectfully invite the attention of the Militia, Gentry, and Public generally, of Toronto and Canada West, to their most elegant and fashionable assortment of Saddlery and Harness, which for taste, quality and price, are not to be surpassed by any other House in the Province. Trunks of the best description, constantly on hand, and MADE TO ORDER, at the shortest notice. 24-1

N. R. LEONARD,
YONGE STREET, SECOND DOOR SOUTH OF QUEEN STREET, TORONTO,
House, Sign, and Ornamental Painter; Gilder, Glazier and Paper Hanger; Looking-glass and Picture-Maker. 28.

JOHN TYNER,
BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURER,
Has removed to No. 54, Yonge Street, two doors South of the Phoenix Foundry,
Toronto, May 20, 1850.

Printing Establishment

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