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The Watchman.

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

VOL. I.

TORONTO, CANADA WEST, MONDAY, AUGUST 26, 1850.

No. 32.

Poetry.

GOD HELP US TO THE LAST.

Lag not the oar when skies are clear,
Nor leave the trusty helm;
We cannot tell how fierce and near
Are blasts to overwhelm.

Though dark the night to watchful eyes,
The stars will never fail;
And clouds, when morning lights the skies,
Bring tidings of the gale.

The calm should ne'er be idly spent,
While sleep the threatening seas,
Trim up the sails the storm has rent,
And fling them to the breeze.

The tide is not an even tide,
Though smooth the track behind—
O'er which our venturesome vessels glide
Before the sweeping wind.

With trusty hearts through night and day,
Till rock and shoal are past,
Keep, "wait and watch," and ever pray,
God help us to the last.

Miscellany.

FRIENDLY HINTS TO ALL WHO MAY BE DISPOSED TO READ.

BY AN AGED MISSIONARY.

Upwards of forty years ago, I preached the Gospel and gave tracts to the population of this and other cities in Canada. Since that period, I visited Great Britain six times to procure teachers and books for aiding the rising race.

I found no Sunday School in this Colony nor in the United States, at that time; but, now, I bless God, I find Sunday and week day schools greatly multiplied under both Governments.

I have lately visited Rochester, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago and Milwaukee; and it is truly wonderful to see and hear what the Lord has done in these cities. It is also very delightful to witness the great improvement which, in forty years, have been made in Canada. On my first visit to little York, as this place was then called, in 1808, I found nothing that was worthy of being called a city; but now, we behold a well built city, full of inhabitants collected from all parts of the world, and find the Parliament in session, and the notice which has been taken of the temperance cause by this Legislature, reflects honor on their proceedings.

It is a most painful reflection that more than the national revenue, both in the United States and in Great Britain, is expended in strong drink at an annual sacrifice of eighty thousand lives, filling the land with crime and suffering.

In the capital of the United States, a plan of a christian union for suppressing vice, and procuring useful knowledge, has been signed by ministers of religion, and members of the Legislature. It is devoutly hoped, that in Great Britain and all her colonies, the same may be adopted.—The pledge that has been signed is in the following words,

We the undersigned promise by Divine assistance, that we will abstain from everything hurtful and unnecessary, doing to all as we wish others to do to us making the Bible to be the rule of our faith and practice.

Should the whole population of Great Britain and the United States, sign and keep such a pledge, the result would be truly delightful; those that have tried the experiment, will testify that their health and happiness have been improved. If all ministers of the Gospel and teachers of the rising race will sign this pledge, and recommend it to those under their care, the work will be shortly accomplished. The great importance of this moral reformation ought to command the attention of the whole community.

The Seamens' and Strangers' Friends Society of Canada has strong claims upon christian benevolence as will be seen by those who may examine the last report that is exhibited on the front of a charity box left at Mr. Leslie's shop, King Street.
Lord Elgin has kindly consented to be the

patron of this Society. It has for ten years past furnished christian instruction to Seamen in the port of Montreal; also given gratuitous education to upwards of 2,500 children of emigrants and others needing assistance. It affords equal privileges to the children of all denominations.

Their institution is recommended and assisted by the benevolent of Great Britain and America. This Society is in great want of a Bethel and School-house. By donations which have been sent to — Court, Esq., the Treasurer, a part of the necessary funds have been furnished, and those to whom God has given more than their necessary wants require, are respectfully requested to assist the Society.

That all may be disposed to imitate him who came from Heaven, and went about doing good is the prayer of,

THADDEUS OSGOOD,
Agent of the M. S. F. Society.
Toronto, Aug 8, 1850.

THE NAZARITES.

The institution of the Nazarites originated, not by the appointment of the Lawgiver, but it is implied in Num. chap. vi., as an existing institution, and is there only sanctioned.

If we examine the matter more closely, we perceive indications of Egyptian influence; yet it is less conspicuous here than in the institution of the holy women. For the institution in general, Egypt furnishes no parallel. An Egyptian reference can be pointed out for only a single feature of the system, the leaving of the hair to grow; and that is one which has no connexion with religion, but with the customs of the people. Finally, the single allusion to Egypt, although truly worthy of notice, is still not so characteristic that we could, with full certainty, assert its existence.

It is necessary for our purpose, that we first determine the significance of leaving the hair unshorn by the Nazarite. We begin with an examination of the view of Bahr. The obligation of the Nazarite, he asserts, to let the hair grow freely, has its basis in the idea of holiness. Among the Orientals, and especially among the Hebrews, the hair of the head is the same as the products of the earth, the grass of the field, and the growth of the trees. Especially in accordance with this is the naming of the vine in the year of jubilee. *nazyr*, in Lev. xxv. 5, since they prune it not this year, but allow its leaves and branches to grow freely. From this it is evident, that the growth of the hair, according to oriental view, signifies grass, shoots, blossoms of men. But in so far as the Hebrew looked upon men as distinctively moral beings, the human blossoms and shoots represent holiness.

This view is by no means new; but it is discarded by all judicious investigators, as mere mystical refinement. The following reasons are especially decisive against it:—

1. The proofs which are brought for the position, that, according to oriental and especially Israelitish views, the growth of hair is a symbol for the thriving condition of man, are very weak. The one derived from Lev. xxv. is the only one which is worth the trouble of a closer examination. It is there said of the sabbatical year, in verse 5: "The grain which groweth of its own accord thou shalt not reap, and the grapes of thy undressed vines (Nazarites) thou shalt not gather: a year of rest is for the land;" after that it had been said before, in verse 4, "Thy field thou shalt not sow, and thy vineyard thou shalt not prune." Then in verse 11, concerning the year of jubilee: "You shall not sow, neither reap that which groweth of itself, neither gather its Nazarites." It is not entirely certain that there is a special reference in these passages to the leaving of the hair to grow in the case of the Nazarites.

The general idea of separation, which lies at the basis of the whole institution of the Nazarites, might here also apply. As the Nazarites were separated from the world, so was the vine from the use of man in the sabbatical year and the year of jubilee. But if we suppose a reference to the unshorn hair of the Nazarites, which the "not gathering" and "not pruning" in verse 4, 5 yet at any rate the point of comparison is only with respect to the separation. That the unpruned vine is not better, but worse, is decidedly the opinion of Bahr. It shoots out in wood, and an injury is done to its true growth (John xv. 2) This is decisive against the opinion that the growth of the hair among the Israelites is a symbol of prosperity, namely, that it belongs to the propriety among the Israelites to go with shorn hair, whereas according to this view, long hair must have been considered an ornament, as among most nations of antiquity.

2. The fundamental institution of the Nazarite is, that of separation from the world, with its enjoyments, which oppose holiness, and its corrupting influences. This negative point of separation involves the positive one of sanctification; the separate person is, at the same time, holy to the Lord; since the world stands in opposition to the Lord, every renunciation of it is, at the same time, a union with the Lord, and the separation is here made directly for the sake of the foundation. That the idea of separation lies at the foundation, the name, by which the significance of the institution must be expressed, indicates, (*nazyr*) means, "the separate one."—Equally in favor of this idea is Num. vi. 2: "The vow of a Nazarite is for a separating to the Lord. This fundamental idea of the institution must be traceable in all of its separate points. That especially the command to leave the hair unshorn rests upon it, we have even the express explanation of the lawgiver. It is said, in verse 5, "All the days of the vow of his separation no razor shall come upon his head: until the days be fulfilled, in which he separateth himself unto the Lord, he shall be holy; he shall let the hair of his head grow." The separation is here given as a reason for allowing the hair to grow. Even the hair of the Nazarite is, in verses 9 and 18, named "separation"; but with the accompanying idea of designation. Now, according to the view of Bahr, the idea of separation is entirely lost. The negative idea, which, as has been alleged, must form the foundation upon which the positive is supported, falls entirely away. Thereby, then, this element of the institution of the Nazarite will be entirely separated from both the others in which the negative idea, as can be demonstrated, and is allowed, prevails.

At the same time, with the view of Bahr, that which Winer (after the authority of Lump) has proposed falls to the ground.—"The head of the Nazarite, with its natural ornament, was regarded as specially devoted; and the touching of it with a razor is, consequently, a profanation of that which belongs to Jehovah." The negative idea, according to this view, is also robbed of its just right.—Long hair cannot, according to the notions of the Israelites, be considered as "a natural ornament."

The proof for the interpretation of the right claimed by us, is given in the confutation of other views. We believe that long hair is a symbol of separation from the world. It belongs, as we have already seen, to the Israelitish ideas of propriety, to go with shorn head; and he who left his hair to grow, furnished, by this act, a practical confession that he renounced the world, and abandoned all intercourse with men. That also, on other occasions, those who considered themselves as separated from men suffered their hair to grow, is shown by Deut. xxi. 12; where, concerning the captive which an Israelite determined to marry, it is said, "And thou shalt bring her into thine house, and she shall shear her head and pare her nails." By shearing her head and paring her nails she enters again into human society.

If the significance of leaving the hair unshorn is determined, the Egyptian reference in this rite lies on the surface. Indeed, it must appear remarkable that the Israelites agree with the Egyptians, almost against the whole of the rest of the world, in considering short hair as belonging to social propriety. In deed, this agreement is explained most easily by the long-continued residence of the Israelites in Egypt. But it is a point of more importance, that among the Egyptians, not less than among the Israelites, the temporary withdrawal from the world, the going out of society, was symbolized by leaving the hair to grow. We see this from Gen. xli. 14,—according to which the captives in Egypt left their hair unshorn; and also from Herodotus, ii. 36, "The Priests of the gods wear, in other lands, long hair; but in Egypt they cut it off." Among other nations it is the custom to shear the beard when a relative dies; but when any of their friends die, the Egyptians leave the hair, which was before cut, to grow both on the head and chin.

Whilst the proof that the leaving of the hair to grow, among the Nazarites, was a sign of separation, shows, on the one hand, that the rite stood in an external relation to Egyptian customs, it serves, on the other hand, for confuting the hypothesis of Spencer concerning the heathenish origin of the whole rite. The cases in which the Heathen devoted the hair of their head and the beard to their divinities appears, from this point of view, as entirely different.—Hengstenberg.

HARVEST REJOICINGS.

"And they of Bethshemesh were reaping their wheat-harvest in the valley; and they lifted up their eyes, and saw the ark, and rejoiced to see it." 1 SAM. vi. 13.

That I may help you to understand this part of Scripture history, and gain instruction therefrom, I would begin by asking three simple questions upon it, and then, taking up those questions one by one, try to provide you with suitable answers to each of them. I ask,

I. What was this ark?

II. Where was it coming from?

III. Why did the people of Bethshemesh rejoice to see it?

1. Let us see what this ark was. You may read in Scripture of Noah's ark; that was a kind of large ship, which floated on the waters when the earth was overflowed, and by which means Noah and his family were saved, all others being drowned. Then again we read of the little ark made of bulrushes in which the child Moses was laid in the brink of the river, because of cruel Pharaoh's law. The ark we have now to do with was very unlike either of these; it was called the ark of the Lord, and was a kind of large chest, which God commanded Moses to make according to the certain directions given him, which we may read in Ex. xxv. 10. If you ask for what purpose it was made, I may perhaps say, that when God had set apart the family of Abraham to be his own people, he taught them his laws. At that time perhaps, all the other nations then living on the earth were idolaters; they worshipped idols,—gods which they could look upon and behold with their eyes. Now God strictly charged the Israelites that they should worship him alone; but they could not see their God as other people could, and they were even forbidden to make any image or likeness of him. Yet the great and wise God was willing they should have some signs of his presence, some tokens of his being among them: for this purpose, perhaps he ordered the ark to be made. In it was placed, among other things, the two tables of stone, on which were written by God himself what we call the Ten Commandments. The top or covering of this ark formed the mercy-seat, having the figures of two cherubim or angels: here it was that God showed the sign of his presence, by causing a cloud of glory to overshadow it. Such was the ark. Now I would ask, when those reapers saw it.

II. Where was it coming from? The Israelites were used to keep it as their choicest treasure. Before Solomon built the great temple at Jerusalem, it was for many years kept at a place called Shiloh. There the people continually gathered for worship; there they sought advice of the Lord; and there, by the ark, he made known his will. But the people had greatly sinned against him; they provoked him to leave them alone, and give their enemies power over them. The Philistines come against them in battle, overcame them, and many are slain. In their trouble they bethink them of their God; and remembering, it might be, what had happened when the ark of the Lord their God was carried round the city of Jericho, they determined to fetch that ark, and carry it out before their army to battle. But, ah! the Lord had forsaken his people: they have the ark, but not his presence among them. The Philistines join battle with them again; many, very many of the Israelites are slain, and the ark of God is taken. The Philistines look on it as the very God of the Israelites; so they carry it to their chief city, and place it in the temple of their own God. But, lo! when they the next morning look into the temple, Dagon, their god, is fallen down before the ark of the Lord God of Israel. They raise the helpless idol up again, but the same thing happens again on the morrow.—God has once more returned to his ark in his power. The Philistines also of the city are stricken with a sad disease, and they find out that the God of Israel is too mighty for them; so the people of Ashdod send the ark to another of their cities, where the like thing befalls the inhabitants. It is removed again and again, until at last they can bear it no longer; they meet together, and consult how they may send it back again to Israel. Of this we read from the 6th verse of the chapter. You now understand where it was coming from. I have often fancied myself among the reapers in the valley of Bethshemesh, on a fine summer's day. The men are all hard at work cutting down the corn, the women binding the sheaves, the children picking up the scattered ears, when, looking up, something is seen coming over the top of the hill. What is it? A cart. What is on it? It is not laden with corn. No; it is the ark of the Lord, coming back again.—The people rejoice; they all rejoice together at the sight of it. The question remains to be answered.—To be continued.

Family Circle.

THE STRANGER'S VISIT.

Just as we were all busily engaged in our Sunday-school, a few sabbaths ago, the door was quietly opened by a respectably dressed person; he said to the superintendent "I hope, sir, I shall not disturb the proceedings of the school by my visit. I am a stranger here, still I feel a desire to look into the Sunday-school, and, if you will allow me, I will just go round and see how the classes are getting on. I am a teacher myself, and feel a deep interest in the instruction of the young." The superintendent assured the stranger that he was always glad to see a brother teacher, and hoped he would feel quite at home as he visited the classes. The time allowed for teaching quickly passed away, and the children were to be seen quietly seated in the body of the chapel.

It was usual at this school to give the children a short address before they were dismissed. On this occasion the superintendent asked the stranger if he would be kind enough to say a few words to the children, adding that the words of a stranger would be more likely to engage their attention. The unknown visitor cheerfully consented: he came forward and spoke as follows:

"My dear children, many years ago there used to be side-galleries to this place of worship; and in that corner," said he, pointing to the right, "there used to sit a little boy by the side of his mother. So sure as the sabbath came, so sure were this lad and his mother to be seen in their places in the gallery. This boy was also a scholar in the Sunday-school. His mother was a pious woman, and she used often to teach her little son to pray. She would instruct him in the Scriptures, and try her utmost to lead him to love the Saviour. Although this good woman felt so great a concern for her son's eternal happiness, she was not permitted to continue her good work; she became sick, grew worse, and very shortly died. This was a severe loss to the poor little boy; this dear mother was dead, and it seemed to him as though he had lost his all, he had a father, but he was not pious, and cared little about bringing his child up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. Soon after the death of this boy's mother, he was removed away to a distance, and as he advanced in years, it is sad to relate, he became a companion of unsteady youths, and very soon forgot the pious counsels of his dear mother and kind teachers. He obtained a situation in a manufactory where there were nearly fifty men employed; and these were nearly all ungodly characters—they were swearers, drunkards, and infidels. Whilst in this unfavorable situation he very nearly lost the fear of God, and became a wicked young man, he went to great lengths in sin, and appeared in the high road to ruin. So forgetful was he of the day of judgment, and its awful consequences, that he made up his mind to have a merry life if it were a short one. He had now gone so far in the downward course that there seemed to be no hope of him; all the good instructions which were given him in his youth appeared wholly lost. In the midst of this course of folly and sin he was seized with a severe illness. There he lay amidst his suffering, and it became doubtful whether he would recover. He now began to reflect; he thought of death and eternity, and then on his past wicked life, and he saw how unprepared he was to meet God. He called to mind the days of his youth he remembered his Sunday-school and his pious mother, and he felt how ungrateful and wicked he had been; he then resolved, if it should please God to spare his life, and permit him once more to enjoy his health, he would alter his whole course. The Lord, who is full of mercy, did recover him, and he kept his promise; he sought and obtained pardon, and yielded his heart and his all to Christ: he broke off from his old companions, and followed no more the way of transgressors; he soon entered the Sunday-school, and found a real pleasure in the work of teaching; he continued firm in the service of God, and could truly say 'the ways of religion are my delight.' After some years, this once wicked, but now pious young man, had occasion to come within a few miles of his native place, and feeling a strong desire to see his old Sunday-school, he determined to pay it a visit; and here," said the stranger, as all eyes were fixed on him, "here you see the individual whose history I have been relating: I shall never forget my Sunday-school or my pious mother." He then affectionately warned the children, from his own history, to shun bad company, and lay hold of instruction; and after delivering a word of encouragement to his fellow-teachers, he concluded with an earnest prayer, that the Lord would continue to bless Sunday-schools, and render them the means of training thousands of souls for heaven!

East Grinstead.

T. C.

BODILY EXERCISE IN EARLY LIFE.

To fetter the active motions of children, as soon as they have acquired the use of their limbs, is barbarous opposition to nature, and to do so under a pretence of improving their minds and manners, is an insult to common sense. It may, indeed, be the way to train up elevated puppets for short-lived prodigies of learning but never to form healthy, well-informed, and accomplished men and women. Every feeling indi-

vidual must behold, with much heartfelt concern, poor, little, puny creatures of eight, or ten, or twelve years of age, exhibited by their silly parents as proficient in learning, or as distinguished for their early proficiency in language, elocution, music, or even some frivolous acquirement. The strength of the mind, as well as of the body, is exhausted, and the natural growth of both checked by such untimely exertions.

THE CLAIMS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF STEP MOTHERS.*

The position in which a second wife is placed with respect to the children of her husband by a former marriage, is one of peculiar delicacy. It is deeply to be regretted that the relative claims of parties so circumstanced are not better understood, as, until this is the case, we cannot expect that the stigma, so often unjustly attached, to step-mothers, will be entirely removed.

There is, perhaps, no situation in which woman can be placed, where she may so fully exhibit the peculiar excellencies of the female character, as in that of a step-mother, none where the delicacy and tact so characteristic of the sex are so especially needed. Placed over those who have no natural claims on her affection and sympathy, she must be guided in the faithful and self-denying discharge of her duties, by principles of a more elevated class, than the mere maternal instinct by which most mothers are governed. Here she has indeed an opportunity of exercising that influence for good, with which she has been so lavishly endowed by her creator. Occupying a position which she must rule by persuasion rather than by force, she must exhibit the apparently opposite virtues of firmness and gentleness, of patient endurance and persevering effort. She will require much of that charity which "suffereth long and is kind," which "beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things." But let her not be cast down, either with a consciousness of the responsibility her situation involves, or with an apprehension that she is not competent to the efficient discharge of its duties.

It is but too true that there are women who take upon themselves the important duties of a second mother without any intention faithfully to discharge them; in truth, without considering that the situation involves any. They say by actions, if not in words, "We married the husband, not the children: if we do our duty to him, it is as much as can reasonably be expected of us." But can that wife perform her duty to her husband, who willingly neglects his children? Allow me to ask one of these fair cavaliers, if any such should read these pages, whether she plainly told her intended husband before marriage, that she should neglect his children: if so, let the blame rest on him.

That there are men so overpowered by passion, or stimulated by ambition, as to consent to part with their children in order to obtain the woman of their choice, we are compelled to admit—would that they could all be treated as in the following instance:—

A lady was requested to become second wife to a gentleman who had been left with three children; but she declined the offer, stating that she was not prepared to take upon herself the duties of a step-mother. The gentleman renewed his suit, and assured the fair object of his choice that the children should not be any obstruction to their union, as he would send them to school, and she should never see them in his house. Her reply was worthy of a woman. "Now, Sir, I am indeed decided the man who is capable of banishing from home the children of his first wife, is not likely to prove a good husband to a second wife, or a kind father to her children. No more need be said, Sir, on the subject: your unnatural proposal speaks volumes."

It is the writer's opinion, that a woman more frequently acts unkindly or injudiciously in this situation from the pressure of circumstances, which she has not foreseen, than from premeditation. She probably enters on her new home with a wish to be happy, and to make all around her comfortable, but it is received with coldness and suspicion where she expected cordiality and kindness. The children treat her with disrespect, if not with positive insult, and in self-defence she is tempted to retaliate, and in time may become the tyrant of those whom she was prepared to love. Had any one whispered to the smiling bride that she would behave unkindly to the children of her adoption, that she would alienate from them their father's love, and drive them from their father's home;—how indignantly would she have repelled the insinuation, feeling at the time conscious of having very indifferent intentions. But let us hope that instances as we have just alluded to are rare, and let us turn our attention to the best means of preventing their recurrence.

A step-mother ought to consider that she has many prejudices to overcome, before she can secure the confidence and affection of her husband's children, unless they be mere infants—

*The Mother's practical Guide in the physical, intellectual, and moral training of her Children: with an additional Chapter on the Claims and Responsibilities of Step-Mothers. By Mrs. J. Bakewell. Third Edition, revised and enlarged. Foolscap 8vo. pp. xvi, 266. John Snow. An admirable family vade mecum worthy of universal adoption.

The world seems unwilling that the bereaved ones should find a substitute for their mother, and before a second wife is welcomed some busy whisperer has too frequently prejudiced the older children against her, and thus materially aggravated the difficulties which necessarily arise from her peculiar position.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Geographic and Historic.

HOLLAND AND THE DUTCH.

Translated from the Paris Siecle Aug. 14.

The Hollanders are an excellent people—perfectly simple, honest, unassuming, courageous, tenacious and benevolent. Provided they are left at their ease, and that we do nothing to disturb their natural phlegm, and leave them to smoke their pipe from morning to night, they are the best people in the world. Their principal merit consists in a sage philosophy, which makes them disdain the vanities of luxury, of fashion, and high life. There is nowhere a more modest or unpretending people. In this respect, their King sympathises with the tastes and sentiments of his subjects. Not only does he reside in a house which bears no resemblance to a palace, but his entire train, and all his habits, conform to the simplicity of his abode. He lives as a common citizen—shows himself everywhere, without pomp, and without attendants. We meet him at all hours, in the streets, alone, and on foot. This simplicity of manners is, however, common to all the sovereign princes of Germany.

A few days ago the King of Wurtemberg arrived at the Hague, where he has come to pass two months with his daughter, married to the Prince of Orange, the presumptive heir to the throne. The august visitor alighted neither at the house of his son-in-law, nor at that of the King of Holland. The King and the Prince of Orange had each too close quarters at home to receive even the most accommodating visitor. What, then, did the King of Wurtemberg do? He went to lodge in a furnished hotel. His post-chaise stopped before the Hotel Bellevue, which is not the best in the city; but all the others were filled, and the kingly traveller was obliged to content himself with what he could get. They gave him the best room that was vacant and he installed himself there, upon the footing and rights of a first comer. Whilst the King of Wurtemberg, aided by his domestic, was unpacking his trunk and his travelling bag and was crowding his bureau, a visit was announced from the King of Holland, who was perceived at the end of the street, in a small calash, in which he was seated with another gentleman. The august visitor immediately descended to the door of the hotel. There were present neither lords, guards, officers nor attendants. The scene was witnessed only by some domestics of the hotel, plates in hand, and some travellers who had gone to the windows of their chamber to see the singular interview between two powerful Kings.

Once before about ten years since, the King of Wurtemberg, accompanied by his family, came to pass three months at the Hague, and lodged, as now at a inn. It was at the time the Prince of Orange became acquainted with his daughter, and married her. It is said at the Hague, that the journey of the King of Wurtemberg is prompted by a very serious motive. He has come to oppose the intention of the Prince of Orange, who has signified his intention of renouncing his right of birth, and to abdicate his succession to the throne of Holland.

RELIGION IN NORWAY.

The dead formalism and neology, that have overrun the Protestant countries of continental Europe, had their first disturbance in Norway, in the early part of the present century, from a peasant, by the name of Hans Neilsen Hange, After awaking thousands, he came under persecution by the clergy, and was thrown into prison, where he remained ten years. Meanwhile the work went on by means of Cottage-Bible-reading. Hange had drunk deeply into the spirit of the Pietists, such as Spener, Arnd and Franke. The impression which was made by his earnest preaching, was aided by providential movements. In 1815, Norway passed the sceptre of Denmark to that of Sweden. This change set the Norwegian church free from the control of foreign and anti-evangelical body. It also occasioned the establishment of a new University at Christiana, under the care of two pious Professors, Harsleip and Stenerson. These men exerted immense influence for good on the theological students and future pastors of the churches. And that influence still remains in the University. Doctrinal orthodoxy now prevails in Norway. And the intendant laws of a former age have been repealed one by one, till in 1842, a law was passed for the full establishment of religious liberty; and as a symptom of the real vitality of religion, there has been in that country a recent kindling of missionary zeal. The facts in relation to religion in Norway, will be found in detail in the second quarterly number of the German periodical, Studien and Kirtiken.

BRITISH INDIA.

British dominion in India may now be said to comprise a territory fluctuating between, it it

cannot be admitted virtually to comprehend an expanse of surface varying from 553,000 to 1,280,000 square miles, with a population alternating between the extremes of 83,000,000 and 134,800,000 of human souls surrounded by the extensive and fertile countries of China, Burmah, Siam, Persia, Arabia and the Eastern Archipelago, it may be described as comprising some of the richest and most sumptuous portions of the globe terminated by a sea coast of 1500 miles indented with various harbors and an interior intersected by the magnificent streams of Ganges, the Brahmapootra, and the Indus. In climate it is classed by the latest authorities as falling under three general divisions, viz. the Aimmaleh, the belt of the flat country extending from the Indus to the Brahmapootra, and Peninsular India. In short reaching as our Asiatic possessions do, from within six degrees of the equatorial line to the thirty fifth degree Northern latitude, it may be easily perceived to possess a range from the temperature of the torrid zone to the region of perpetual snow. The Agricultural wealth of such a realm is, of course, of the grandest to be conceived, comprehending all the demands of the vastest commerce that could be prosecuted. Yet, what is the reason that such rich and profuse elements have not attained their rank in the markets of the world? How is it that we import cotton from America; wheat from various quarters of the globe; tallow, flax, hemp, from Russia; that we squabble about sugar from Brazil; when India is the natural storehouse of the empire for every raw product to be yielded by the bounteousness of nature? The trade of India with the whole world has been estimated at about £30,000,000 sterling annually. It may well be hoped to be only in his infancy. It is, however, delightful to reflect upon the improvements which must naturally be given to it by the increase of her steam power, and the introduction of railroads.—London Asiatic Jour.

CAPACITY OF ITALIAN SERVANTS.

A friend of mine in Rome was mightily entertained by a visit from his *traiteur*, the person who supplies dinners, who begged to know whether *il signor* had an English servant with whom he could settle for the usual commission, as he really could not satisfy the Italian cormorant. So universal is this vile practice, that the servants of a foreign ambassador, nay, even of royalty, in Italy, the day after their reception by their masters, visit the guests, and extort at least a scudi from each English family who had been entertained. This meanness is not practiced by the domestics of the English ambassadors. The washerwoman of the family, *traiteuse* and all others must bribe him. This usage I have referred to of commission on bills paid is upheld by law. I really enjoyed the trial of a cause against one of the wisest of our English residents in Florence, so very knowing in all Tuscan customs, that he advises others how to behave and manage their establishment. Shortly before his departure for Rome a servant applied to be hired. The gentleman having mentioned his intention for leaving in a few days, the fellow expressed his anxiety to be employed for the intermediate time, accordingly a written agreement was signed for this brief service. The exact man of business was in good time on the eve of his departure summoned before the tribunal for non-payment of wages.—He plumped himself on his cautious habits, produced his written agreement and receipt, and was on the very point of gaining his cause when the judge asked the Florentine had he no other claim against his master. The fellow coolly replied, "Now, I remember, *il signor* has paid many house bills, and has more to pay on which I have not had my allowance." The Englishman replied, "I was not summoned for this, but for non-payment of wages: I prefer paying my house bills myself." The judge ruled that the money should pass through the hands of the domestic, so that he might secure his commission, to which by usage, he was entitled; but, as the Florentine impeached his master for another groundless demand, the judge gave him no costs. The judicial mode of proceeding has deeply injured the character of the Tuscan people; they are tempted into shabby practices; mean frauds and artifices are encouraged; no one confides frankly in his fellow-man.—Whetstone's Italy in the Nineteenth Century.

RUSSIAN WIFE MARRIAGE.—The chief opportunity of seeing native finery is mixed up with a curious custom observed on Whit-Monday at the summer gardens, when the unmarried girls parade themselves for the chance of being selected and sought in marriage by those who are on the look out for wives. These young people arrange themselves in rows by the sides of the long avenues, attended by their mothers, decked out in the gayest costume; while congregated thousands promenade up and down in dense crowds. The idea realises what we call "love at first sight," and is certainly a novel way of putting the power of Cupid to the test. If an arrow tells, the party introduces himself to the mother, exchanges addresses, and the matter is negotiated at home.—Life in Russia.

The Press and General Review

THE FOURTH ESTATE.

Contributions towards a History of Newspapers and of the Liberty of the Press. By F. K. Hunt.

Continued from page 243.

The Revolution again removed the censorship from the press, when it was a second time called upon, by contending parties, to support their opposite opinions. The Government set up the "Orange Intelligencer," and the opposition was not long behind in establishing its rival journals; both sides wrote with unrestrained freedom. Some attempts were made to renew the Licensing Act, which was even put in force for six or seven years, but it was little regarded, and soon quite forgotten.

From 1661 to 1668, seventy different journals had appeared, some of long, and some of short duration. Before 1672, twenty seven newspapers were added to the list. The Post Office, which had been established by Charles the First, and improved by William the Third, afforded increased facilities for the circulation of newspapers. The following advertisement in the "Flying Post" (1695), shews us that the old newsletters were not yet out of use.—"If any gentleman has a mind to oblige his country friends or correspondents with this account of public affairs, he can have it for twopence, of J Salisbury, at the Rising Sun in Cornhill, on a sheet of fine paper, half of which being left blank he may therein write his own affairs, or the material news of the day." We find another indication of the continued use of newsletters, in the case of a journal published by Ichabod Dawks, in 1696; it is printed on letter-paper, and in imitation of an ordinary hand-writing—a portion of the paper being left blank, to be filled up by the purchaser.

Queen Anne's reign is remarkable in the history of the press, for having produced the first daily paper, the law of copyright, the imposition of stamps on newspapers, and duties on advertisements; all indications of a great change in the condition and importance of the newspaper press, since the time of Nathaniel Butter.

In 1704, we meet with another case of prosecution of a newspaper editor. The "Observer," from the 8th to the 11th of December 1703 was declared to contain "matters scandalous and malicious, reflecting on the proceedings of the House, tending to the promotion of sedition in the kingdom." Bragg, the printer, Tutchin the author, and How the publisher, were ordered to be taken into custody by the Sergeant at Arms. Tutchin, however absconded, and continued to publish remarks upon the Parliamentary speeches. The Commons, therefore, applied to the Queen, praying her to issue a proclamation for his apprehension. He was apprehended, and tried; but, contriving to get off, he was soon after waylaid, and beaten so cruelly that he died of his wounds.

In 1709, the Daily Courant, the first morning paper, appeared. At this time there were eighteen other papers published in London; and as the Evening Post of September 1709 remonstrates, that "at least £100 per annum are being paid for written news, while the Evening Post may be had for much less," it is evident that newsletters were still much in use.

It was at this period that the journals, for the first time, combined news with discussion. The earlier papers contained news only.

In the eleventh year of Queen Anne's reign the Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to take into custody Mr. Samuel Buckley, writer and printer of the "Daily Courant." He had published a memorial of the States-General, which was considered by the Parliament to contain "scandalous reflections upon the resolutions of the House." This seems to have been the result of a recommendation of the Queen to the Parliament to chastise those who published "false and scandalous libels, such as are a reproach to any government;"—a recommendation which led the way to a proposal for laying duties on all newspapers and pamphlets. A duty was shortly after imposed, to the amount of a halfpenny on every printed half sheet; and twopence on each advertisement. The consequence of this tax was the immediate stopping of many minor papers, and the amalgamation of some of the survivors. The Spectator raised its price, and shortly afterwards stopped. "All Grubb Street," writes Swift to Stella, "is ruined by the Stamp Act."

About this time, Steele lost his seat in Parliament, for the sake of which he had resigned a lucrative post, on account of certain anti-ministerial papers in the "Englishman" and the "Crisis;" and John Matthews, a boy of nineteen, was tried at the Old Bailey for publishing a Whig paper on hereditary right. He was condemned, and hanged at Tyburn.

During the age of Swift and Steele, newspapers made a rapid stride towards the prominent position they now occupy. Writers of acknowledged genius wrote in them. Swift and Dr. Sheridan started the "Intelligencer" in 1728, and the newspapers exercised so great an influence upon the minds of the people, that the legal authorities interposed more frequently than ever, though commonly without effect.

In the twelfth year of George the first's reign, a law was passed for the better regulation of the Stamp Act. The publishers of newspapers had evaded the old law, by printing on sheets be-

tween the penny and halfpenny sizes and by this means had entered them as pamphlets, for which it was necessary only to pay three shillings on each edition. The new law prevented this evasion without increasing the duty.

In the reign of George the Second, unstamped papers were again sold, and to such an amount, that a reward of twenty shillings was offered to any one who would seize and bring to justice a vendor of them. The clause tells us, that they were "daily sold, hawked, and carried about, uttered, and exposed to sale, by divers obscure persons, who had no known or settled habitation."

We have reports of the proceedings of the Parliament, in Boyer's Register, for several years after the accession of George the First.—Notwithstanding the resolution of the House of Commons in 1729, "that it is an indignity to, and a breach of the privilege of the House, for any person to presume to give in written or printed newspapers, any account or minutes of the debates, or other proceedings of the House, or of any Committee thereof," and that upon discovery of the author of such offence, the House will proceed against him with the utmost severity. Notices similar to those of Boyer were given in the Gentleman's Magazine.—In 1740, Dr. Johnson became the writer of these notices, and continued to hold the post till 1743, when Dr. Haworth succeeded him. Dr. Guthrie had been Johnson's predecessor.

In 1745, Fielding, who had already published his first novel, started "The True Patriot." This paper continued only a few months; but its merit was such as to gain for its author the post of Bow Street-Magistrate. Fielding afterwards started some other papers. The "Covent Garden Journal" and the "Jacobite" contained articles by him.

From Dobb Dodington's Diary we find that about this time, Lord Bute, then Minister, called on Dodington, and "had much talk about setting up a Paper." This project was carried into effect. Smollett was made editor of the new Paper, which was called the "Briton." An opponent soon started up, called the "North Briton," which had for its editor Wilkes, and for its chief supporters Lord Temple and the poet Churchill. The two editors, who, till now, had been personal friends, attacked each other with the greatest rancour. Wilkes at last gained the victory, and Smollett gave up the contest in 1763. The victorious Paper soon after put an end to its own existence by its boldness, in declaring that "falsehood had been uttered in a royal speech: an assertion which caused its immediate downfall, and the prosecution of all engaged in it. The offending member was burnt by the common hangman in Cheapside.

In 1764, Mr. Meeres was fined £100 for mentioning the name of Lord Hereford in the "London Evening Post;" and for several years after this, we find that the same fine was occasionally imposed for a similar offence.

The letters of Junius (the first of which appeared in the "Public Advertiser," April 28th, 1767) caused several trials. In 1770, Almon, a bookseller, was fined for selling a copy of Junius' letter to the King, in a work called the "London Museum." Three other booksellers were tried for the same offence, and were acquitted, one of them, H. S. Woodfall, being found guilty of "printing and publishing" only.

In 1771, a long dispute commenced between the parliament and people, concerning the printing of parliamentary debates. Since the time of Cromwell, there had been no authorized reports of the proceedings of the House, though the people had had frequent intelligence of them through the journals and papers. The contest began by its being moved in the House that Thomson and Whebbe, two printers of these unlawful reports, should be called to the bar for "infringing a standing order of the House. The offenders paid no attention to the summons left at their houses; orders for their arrest were then forwarded to the Sergeant-at-Arms. This functionary reported that not only was his search for the two printers unavailing, but he was ridiculed and insulted by the servants of the offenders. An address for a royal proclamation was then voted against the delinquents, and a reward offered for their apprehension.—These steps produced many debates in the House between the advocates for secrecy of speech and the supporters of the liberty of the press. The latter urged the impossibility of effectually suppressing free publication; and the appearance of six new offenders gave weight to their arguments. They urged, as the Members whose speeches had been published had not made any formal complaint to the Parliament in general, the House was not called upon to take the matter up; and that the ever increasing number of offenders would keep them so constantly employed, that all matter of real import must be cast aside, if they proposed to carry out this "ridiculous contest with printers." The party who were for continuing the prosecutions prevailed. Whebbe and Thomson, the two original offenders, were apprehended and tried, but were discharged upon giving bail for their appearance, at the ensuing session. The struggle, on its renewal, involved the House of Commons in the most perplexing difficulties, which were only to be solved by allowing the matter to drop as silently as possible. The Lord Mayor, who had been imprisoned in the tower for refusing to deliver up the offenders,

was released by the dissolution of the Parliament which kept him there. Here the matter was permitted to end; and the debates have been printed from that day to this.

The excitement caused by this important contest greatly extended the sale of the papers concerned; and as had been predicted by the opposition party, helped to raise the Press in the estimation of the people, who now began to regard it as the bulwark of national liberty.

In January 1788, (just one hundred years after the appearance of the "Orange Intelligencer") the first number of the "Times" was published.

Prosecutions for libel, which constitute the main feature of the history of the progress of the freedom of the press in England, were numerous and interesting after this date; but the most conspicuous of them—as those of Peltier, Cobbett, Leigh Hunt &c.—have scarcely ceased to be among the topics of the time. Mr Hunt describes them all at a somewhat unnecessary length.

The following account of the arrival of a mail packet at Southampton, and of the transference of its news to the columns of the London Paper, is an appropriate pendant to the foregoing notice of newspaper expenses.—

"We have now nearly 150 steamers, most of them of the greatest power and speed, engaged specially in bringing political and commercial intelligence from all parts of the world. They are never delayed at any port at which they may touch, but for the purpose of coaling, and landing and embarking mails; and their rapid and punctual arrival in this country, after, in some instances, running a distance of 3000 miles without stopping, is one of the wonders of this remarkable age."

When a mail packet is due at Southampton, watchmen are employed day and night to look out for her. In the day-time, when the weather is clear, and there is not much wind stirring, the smoke of a large mail-packet in the Solent, may be seen from the quay by looking over Cadlands; but homeward-bound steamers are generally made out by means of powerful telescopes, after they have passed Englehurst Castle, by looking over the flat tongue of land which terminates where Calshot Castle stands. When she rounds Calshot Castle, a rocket is thrown up from her, which is a mail packet signal. As soon as the rocket is observed, the watchmen are in motion running in different directions up the town. In a few minutes may be seen stealthily gliding towards the quay a few persons who, if it be a winter night, would scarcely be recognisable, disguised as they appear to be in great coats, comforters, and every kind of waterproof covering for the head, feet, and body. These persons are the outpost newspaper agents. They make for the head of the quay, and each jumps into a small yacht, which instantly darts from the shore.

Cold, dark, and cheerless as it may be, the excitement on board the yachts is very great in calculating which will reach the steamer first, and at no regatta is there more nautical science displayed, or the contention more keen or earnest.

Let us suppose the time to be about six o'clock in the morning of a dark winter day. The yachts reaching the steamer just as "Ease her" has been hoarsely bawled by the pilot off Netley Abbey. As soon as practice has been granted, the newspaper agents climb up the sides of the steamer oftentimes by a single rope, and at the risk of their lives, and jumped on board. A bundle of foreign journals is handed to each of them, and they immediately return to their yachts and make for the shore.

They arrive at the Telegraph Office, and to write down their message is the work of a few minutes only.

The rule in writing down telegraphic messages is truly Benthamic, viz., to convey the greatest quantity of news in the fewest possible words. Perhaps the message is as follows:—"Great Western.—Jamaica 2d. Cruz 26—Million dollars. Dividends 50 thousand. Mosquito war ended. Antilles healthy. Havanna hurricane. Hundred ships lost. Crops good. Jamaica rains. Sea covered. Wreck plantations." While the agents are writing these messages, the telegraph is at work, and by the time the messages are written at Southampton, they have been almost communicated to Lotherbury. A cab conveys written copies of them with the utmost despatch to the newspaper offices. They are immediately in the hands of the foreign editors, or sub-editors, who comprehend the purport of them immediately.—In a few minutes they have been elaborated and made intelligible, and they shortly appear in a conspicuous part of the morning papers in the following shape:—

"Arrival of the West India and Mexican Mail. Important news from the West Indies. Dreadful Hurricane at Havanna. Awful Destruction of Property in Jamaica.

"The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's steamer, Great Western, has arrived at Southampton. She brings news from Jamaica up to the 2d instant, and from Santa Cruz up to the 21st ult. She has on board freight to the amount of 1,000,000 dollars on merchants' account, and 50,000 dollars on account of Mexican dividends. The miserable little war unfortunately entered into by this country, on behalf of the black King of Mosquito, has terminated. We regret to learn that a most destruc-

tive hurricane has happened at Havanna, and that 100 ships have been wrecked in consequence. The weather, we are happy to say, has been fine in the West Indies, and the Islands are healthy. The crops of West India produce are progressing favorably. The May rains at Jamaica have been very heavy, and have done considerable damage. The rivers have swollen enormously, overflowed their banks, and done great damage to the plantations.—The sea, at the mouths of the rivers, was covered with the wrecks of the plantations."

While, in conclusion, we thank Mr. Hunt for much useful information concerning the working of a modern newspaper, which none but a newspaper editor could supply, we must express our regret that he has not been able to devote more time and research than he has done to the exhaustion and elaboration of his momentous theme. The excuse, however, which is implied in the following words, is a valid one; and the general fact which they assert, bears with unmistakable force upon the subjects of the remarks which preface this notice:—

"The man who once becomes a journalist must almost bid farewell to mental rest or mental leisure. If he fulfils his duties dutifully, his attention must be ever awake to what is passing in the world, and his whole mind must be devoted to the instant examination, and discussion, and record of current events. He has little time for literary idleness, with such literary labor on his shoulders. He has no days to spend on catalogues, or in dreamy, discursive, researches in public libraries. He has no months to devote to the exhaustion of any one theme. What he has to deal with must be taken up at a moment's notice, be examined, tested, and dismissed at once; and thus his mind is ever kept occupied with the mental necessity of the world's passing hour."

DEATH WARRANT OF DR. WEBSTER.

From the New York Evangelist.

At length all doubt is terminated, both as to Dr. Webster's guilt, and to his punishment.—The firmness of the Government, their patience in deliberation, their calmness in the investigation of all circumstances that could be alleged in plea for a commutation of the punishment, and their reasons presented for their conclusion in the matter, all forbid the least hope of escape. The justice, majesty, and efficacy of the law of death for murder, and the propriety of an inviolable execution of the penalty in every clear case of guilt, were never more strikingly vindicated.

It is a singularly instructive, interesting and solemn case of the development of human crime and the certainty of Divine justice. We say Divine justice—for whatever doubt there might be as to the Divine will in some other forms of crime, not specified, there can be none whatever in respect to this highest greatest offence against society. Not only the repeated statutes in regard to this crime, but all the provisions added for carrying them into execution, are such, that no mistake can possibly be made in reference to them. The Divine statutes are so closely and clearly interpreted, and so powerfully demonstrated by one another, that in the case of the crime of murder especially, there is no room left for doubt in regard to them, or for reasoning against them.

In the Jewish law there were two cases in which it was enjoined upon the people never to have pity on the criminal—never, on any account, to remit the penalty. Those two cases were that of premeditated murder, and that of bearing false witness. In the first case, the murderer was at all events to be put to death, even if he had made his escape to the city of refuge. From whatsoever altar or sanctuary he had reached, he was to be plucked by the hand of justice, and invariably put to death. "If any man hate his neighbor, and lie in wait for him, and rise up against him, and smite him mortally, that he die, and sleeth into one of these cities, then the elders of his city shall send and fetch him thence, and deliver him into the hand of the avenger of blood, that he may die. Thine eye shall not pity him."

In the second case, the case of false witness, the criminal was to be made to suffer just that penalty or evil, whatever it is. "If he have been which he was seeking to bring upon a person, against whom he had borne false witness: "If the witness be a false witness, and hath testified falsely against his brother, then shall ye do unto him as he had thought to have done unto his brother; so shalt thou put the evil away from among you. And thine eye shall not pity; but life shall go for life, eye for eye, tooth for tooth, hand for hand, foot for foot."

That is if a man composed the death of another, whether by open violence, or by false witness, he was to be put to death; there should be neither change nor remission of the penalty on any consideration whatever. There should be no pity shown to the criminal, in the way of remitting the penalty. Or, if a man compassed the destruction of his neighbor's eye, or his tooth, or his hand, or his foot—if by false witness against him, he brought him under the penalty of the loss of an eye, a tooth, a hand, or a foot, he should himself be condemned to suffer the loss, and on no account whatever should the penalty be remitted. The murderer should be put to death, and the false swearer

should be treated according to his malice. No pity should be shown, nor any remission of the penalty.

To be Continued.

Ecclesiastical.

For the Watchman.

MY DEAR BRO:—If you will give publicity to the following account, I shall feel very grateful.—A young Clergyman of the Church of England, emigrated from the Old Country a few months ago, and was appointed to labor in the village of Sydenham and its vicinity; where he unexpectedly found Methodist Societies, which seemed to have been an eye sore to his pretended apostolical successor. And he resolved on making an attempt to eradicate this mighty evil, as he seems to have named it.—About 7 miles from the village we had a small log meeting house, not very attractive it is true—but this can be accounted for; the greater part of those who contributed to its erection, were very poor. There are only 3 windows in it, 6 panes in each window. So that a great part of the light seems to descend a very spacious chimney—the doorway is so diminutive that a person of ordinary stature when attempting to enter, is necessitated to send his head in advance of his body, lest his crown should come in contact with the boards. His reverence without asking permission, sent a notice that he would preach there the following Sabbath. At the time appointed he accordingly held his meeting, and finding that all the trustees, with the exception of 2, were members of the Church of England in the Old Country, and unconnected with any Church in this country. Although he was fully aware that the meeting house belonged to the New Connexion, and that I had insinuated my intention of commencing a Sabbath School there, yet he presumptuously informed the congregation that he would commence a Sabbath School in it himself. I sent him a verbal message by one of the trustees, who was favorable to the stand which I intended to take, that we could not allow him to do so, but he carried into execution his intention, as he had been informed that the bond which we held was worthless: the intolerant manner in which he, and one or two of his profligate abettors have acted, who seem to have been irritated by the house, destroyed his influence in the neighborhood. After instigating many inquiries, I succeeded in finding the bond, intending to take action on the matter; several competent legal gentlemen have examined it, and have stated that it is worthless, the trustees instigated by him will not even allow us to hold meeting in it at the only time I can attend once a fortnight; however, one of our warmhearted friends has not only offered us his house, in which to hold meetings, but has offered to give us a piece of land in a most favorable situation, on which to erect a Chapel, just half a mile from the place we formerly occupied; it is an eminence and will command a view for miles.

The friends have offered to raise us a new log meeting house, which will be a credit to our Connexion, on condition that I raise 20 dollars from a distance, towards purchasing windows and nails, it is the most difficult thing imaginable, to raise money here, and unless our friends at a distance lend us a helping hand, we shall not be able to complete it. We intend to beg in earnest, as soon as the crops have been gathered in.

Any person who feels disposed to make a remittance towards the accomplishment of such an object, might forward it to my address.

I am, My dear Bro. Yours affectionately, W. PRESTON.

August 7, 1850.

DEGREE OF DR. OF DIVINITY.—We learn that the honorary title of D. D. was conferred upon the Rev. Henry Wilkes, A. M., of this city, by the University of Vermont, at the commencement exercises, held at Burlington on the 7th instant. Few are more deserving of the honor.—Herald of Sat.

THE NEW BISHOP OF MONTREAL.—Dr. Fulford, the newly appointed Bishop, was consecrated on the 25th ult., in Westminster Abbey. The Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Bishop of Oxford, Salisbury, Chichester, Norwich, and Toronto were engaged in the service. The Sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Bowdler.

The Rev. T. Bosworth, A. M., late Classical Tutor at the Baptist College in Montreal, has accepted an invitation to the pastorate of the Baptist Church at Dover, England, and has entered on the duties of his office with encouraging prospects of usefulness. Mr. Bosworth's labors have been already blessed to many; the congregation has largely increased, several Bible classes have been formed, and the prayer meetings are very numerously attended.—Witness.

THE ENGLISH CONFERENCE.—Our English papers just received, and which were published on the day of the opening of Conference, the 31st ult., announce the election of President. The votes were as follow.—Dr. Beecham, 216; Rev. Joseph Fowler, 143; Dr. Hannah, 14; Rev. John Lomas, 11. The election of Dr. Beecham was confirmed by the Legal Hundred.—Guardian.

REV. H. WILKES, D. D.—The Burlington correspondent of the New York Tribune, in giving an account of the commencement of the University of Vermont, says:—The exercises of the week commenced with an address before the "Society for religious inquiry," given on Monday evening by the Rev. Henry Wilkes, of Montreal, Canada. Mr. Wilkes took for his subject the Age and Theology, and most ingeniously and scholar-like did he handle it. I freely confess I never listened to any discourse in which the speaker carried out and illustrated his own views with more ability and acumen than the orator did on this occasion. His language was pure, his logic keen, and his illustrations exceedingly apt. He spoke of the peculiar characteristics of the present progressive age, and its demands upon those who preached the Gospel, contending earnestly for the great truths revealed in the Scriptures and for the faith once delivered to the Saints, and reconciling them with the history of the human race and the geology of the earth.—Pilot.

SABBATH OBSERVANCE IN CANADA.—We are happy to find a large portion of the press in Canada, strongly advocating the duty of remembering the Christian Sabbath. The Montreal Transcript and the Toronto Globe, have both come out decidedly on the right side of the question. We rejoice at this noble determination, for we believe that the public mind in Canada, as well as other countries, requires to be enlightened on this subject. Indeed, the

battle is only beginning to be fought, and with an adverse decision in the Legislature, and a hostile influence among the masses, it will require more than ordinary resolution, fortitude and perseverance, to conduct the controversy to a favorable termination. Of this we are certain, that it is the cause of God, and it must and will prevail. It is conducive to the present and eternal welfare of mankind, and ought to obtain universal support and approbation.—Halifax Guardian.

Letters Received.

REVS. T. OGDEN, J. HESTON, N. C. GOWAN, J. SIMPSON, W. PRESTON, R. GARR, T. GOLDSMITH, J. CARY, W. GARDNER, MESSRS. H. FOWLER, W. ROWLAND, W. EDWARDS, ESQ., J. CUMMINGS, ESQ., D. GEORGE, W. EMMETT, MISS APPLETON, and MISS H. N. E.

The Watchman.

Monday Evening, August 26, 1850.

THE WORK OF LIFE.

The intentions of the Divine being respecting man are pre-eminently benevolent. Privation, sorrow, pain, calamity, toil, are unquestionably the lot of our fallen race; but it could not accord with the Divine mind to protract man's existence under such circumstances, unless his own conduct render it necessary. Indeed, the endurance of the ills of life, is intended by the Creator, as an important part of our training for a brighter portion, a more glorious inheritance, beyond the tomb. And when we contemplate the inseparable connexion between the character formed in time, and the portion secured in the life to come; as also, between the endurance of the hardships of life and the formation of a suitable character for the associations of eternal glory;—our minds are powerfully impressed with the benevolence of the Divine arrangements, even in those parts of our allotment which are least congenial to our feelings. It is when viewed in this light, that all the dispensations of Providence assume an immediate connexion with our well being in the future state, as the means are associated with the end sought, or the cause with its corresponding effect. That particular part of the Divine economy to which we intend confining our remarks in this paper, is the work assigned to man in this world.

Were we to imagine a human being ushered into this world with powers matured, the first impression which would arise in the mind respecting him, is his utter ignorance of every thing essential to the enjoyment of life in such a state of existence. The economy of infinite wisdom has, ever, otherwise arranged the mode of man's introduction to the strange scenes of our terrestrial ball; inasmuch that the defectiveness of his knowledge is revealed gradually, and ample provision made for the removal of that impediment to his happiness, as rapidly as is desirable from the nature of his powers. Of course, the attainment of information on all which it is essential for man to know, is one of those parts of his duty which at the dawn of his consciousness presses itself upon him. Yes, thoughtful reader, it should never be forgotten that one part of man's work in this world is to obtain knowledge; and in this department a wide field is presented for his investigation. His own character and that of every thing else with which he is associated, from the Majesty of Heaven, down to the minutest object the Divine hand has made: his duty, his responsibility, his destiny—all, as far as possible must be learned. That the attainment of knowledge is an indispensable duty, appears the more manifest when we consider the provision the Creator has made for the promotion of this object. To man alone, of all our earth-born race, has the capability been imparted of rising thus high in the scale of intelligence. For this the structure of his intellect has fitted him; and for him Deity has reserved this dignity. "This is life eternal, to know thee the only true God and Jesus Christ whom thou hast sent." Yet, even of this height of knowledge, man is rendered capable. Another well known fact further establishes our responsibility to acquire knowledge—the inexhaustible treasures of wisdom which are placed at our disposal. The volumes of nature and revelation afford a field for the exercise of the intellect in gathering valuable information, so broad, that were our earthly existence eternal, its dimensions could not be taken. Besides the observation of actual life gives a practical character to all the theoretical knowledge derived elsewhere, thus forming sources numerous and varied, whence refreshing streams of knowledge flow, to the comfort and advantage of that man who desires their enjoyment.

Next the attainment of knowledge (for this at least to some extent must form the basis,) the attainment of real excellency of character and the cultivation of virtuous habits claim our attention, and should engage the efforts of our lives. It has been truly said "with the talents of an angel" and we will add, with the knowledge too, "a man may be a fool." Knowledge is desirable on its own account; but it will prove a curse or a blessing according to the purposes for which it is employed. The character, the whole moral constitution of the soul is naturally depraved; and until the heart is made anew by the operation of the Spirit of God,

every effort to reform must terminate, at least in a merely superficial result. Our hearts must be set right with God, and this is a work of which none but God can be the efficient cause. This accomplished, the foundation for all the rest is laid; and by persevering diligence in the use of the talents God has given us and in turning to account the opportunities afforded us, we shall mature the fruit of the Spirit, and appear blameless before God and man. It is not to be expected that "the full corn in the ear" will be developed immediately after "the bare grain" has been cast into the bosom of the earth. The process of growth must be carried on from the state of the simple blade to that of the mature stalk and full ripe grain. Just so in moral and spiritual things; proper means must be employed in order to promote the maturity of a virtuous character, and the utmost patience exercised in waiting for the desired result. Acts must be repeated until the habit is formed; or to change the figure, the engraving instrument must be applied without intermission until the desired impression is made. In attempting to this important part of man's duty, we must not forget that the character of our exalted Redeemer is the pattern of which we must be imitators. The higher we rise in excellency of character, the more nearly we resemble the Saviour, and the more fully we become capable of answering the end of our existence.

Individuals thus elevated in the scale of moral perfection, can with the inspired Apostle exclaim, "none of us liveth unto himself, and no man dieth unto himself." The attention paid to personal intelligence and character, so far from inducing a selfish frame of mind, becomes the fruitful source of benevolent effort. Let the character be refined and elevated, and like the Divine Redeemer, the condition of the world lying in the arms of the wicked one, will awaken the deepest sympathy and call forth corresponding effort to save. It is possible for man, as an individual, to glorify God; but he accomplishes this object most effectually when that benevolence which "begins at home" "stretches its arms like seas" to grasp wide creation in its tender embrace, that it may elevate every human soul to the throne of God. When in this Christ-like self-sacrificing career, every talent is enlisted, the man of God appears in all the grandeur of real excellency, diffusing the light of truth and to the utmost of his ability blessing every soul of man.

The position of an individual like this, is enviable beyond description. He is a luminary of the first magnitude even in this world, and beyond the grave he shall dwell in the cloudless atmosphere of eternal glory, shining forth as the stars for ever and ever. Yet how many whose capabilities would fit them for those honorable posts in this world and those attractive glories in the world to come, doom themselves through personal negligence, to shame and everlasting contempt. Unwilling to perform the work of life, they have courted the character of the slothful servant, and they shall share his fate. Reader shun such examples: the world is full of them; but they shall not escape the punishment due to their sin. Thou hast a work to perform: do it as in the sight of God; and however humble thy talents, a portion better than that of princes awaits thee.

REVIEW OF NEWS.

In Great Britain, Commercial matters remain for the most part unchanged. The appearance of the Potatoe blight has given to the price of breadstuffs an upward tendency. This, however, is not likely to effect prices materially, as other crops are abundant. The weather, as in this country, has been showery, since the commencement of the harvest.

France continues her retrograde movements—backward—backward, in the high way to despotism. It requires the truth of God to prepare men for liberty; and without this, vain is the attempt "to make man free." What then can be expected for a country where God's truth is withheld from the people?

Denmark and the Duchies are still in array against each other, the latter declaring the battle already fought, by no means decisive. Farther hostilities are likely to take place.

Rome, which a few months ago engaged the watchful anxieties of all Christendom, seems to have sunk well nigh below the horizon of observation since the Pope's return. Energetic, though vain attempts are made to strengthen the papacy. But whoever imagines the Pope restored to his former position, sadly misses the reckoning. The efforts to exclude the gospel, the written gospel, from the seat of the Brest, has failed; and despotic sway expires in an atmosphere impregnated by the light of life.

The New York Herald, announces the probability of a war between Britain and Brazil, arising from the commander of a Brazilian fleet, having fired on a British Steamer which had captured four Brazilian vessels engaged in the slave trade. The British steamer returned the fire and burned the captured vessels.

Quite a sensation has been created in the City of New York, by the introduction of Socialism. The

worst pestilence that ever visited our world would be harmless compared to this ruinous system,

Providence has crowned Canada with peace and plenty. The mass of the population have been for some time engaged in gathering the abundant reward of persevering industry, rendered successfully by the blessing of the Great Benefactor. Considerable excitement prevails in this country respecting the transference of the Roads to a private company; on account of which the Government have been severely censured. This has led to the publication of a correspondence between the Inspector General and the Warden of the County of York, which we imagine will satisfy the public relative to the course pursued by the government. During the past week the Menagerie of Messrs. Raymond and Van Amburgh was exhibited several days in this city. As is usual on such occasions, multitudes were attracted to the scene of exhibition. The performance of Messrs. Van Amburgh (so called) and Hideralgo in the Den of wild animals, were very interesting. The collection of Lions and Lionesses was very fine, and we were informed by one of the keepers that seven of their rarest specimens of wild animals died during their present tour.



Arrival of the Europa.

The Cunard steamer of the 10th arrived at Halifax on the night of the 19th, and at Boston at half-past 8 yesterday morning.

Gardner & Co's Circular of Aug. 6th, says, the weather had been showery and variable, thus retarding harvest operations. Along with this there have been large arrivals of wheat from the North of Europe; the natural upward tendency thus caused on the one hand, has been counterbalanced on the other, and prices are nearly as before.

Serious apprehensions are beginning to be entertained for the potato crop; the rot is said to be extending.

Indian Corn—influenced by very great reports of the potato blight—has advanced from 6d. to 1s. per quarter. The market opened very tamely; towards the close, considerable purchases at full prices. Indian Corn is held at higher prices.

ENGLAND.

The question relative to Baron Rothschild taking his seat in the House of Commons, has been postponed till the next Session, when ministers are to introduce a new bill on the subject.

The House of Commons have, by a large majority granted the present Duke of Cambridge a pension of £12,000 per annum.

The Irish Franchise Bill, as mutilated by the Lords, has been rejected by the Commons, who have substituted a £12 qualification, which, it is stated, adds 170,000 votes to the Irish constituency.

The harvest operations have commenced, and the crops promise well.

The man who threatened the life of Lord John Russell had been committed for trial.

It is said that the Great Britain steamship has been purchased for £25,000, and that she is to carry passengers on the Pacific, between Panama and San Francisco.

The composition of the new Cabinet at Washington, is regarded by the leading English journals with great favor.

FRANCE.

Cholera has nearly disappeared from Toulon. The corn harvest is now one half over, and it is said will not be so plenty as was expected.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The Vienna Cabinet seem to be for peace as nothing is thought of but the reduction of the army and retrenchment of its expenses.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The Emperor Nicholas has issued an Ukase, ordering 7 men in each 1000 of the population of the Western Provinces, and 10 in the Eastern, and 1000 in some other Provinces to be raised for the armies. The population of those districts is computed at 31,000,000.

The Sultan has decided that specimens of the manufactures of Turkey shall be sent to the Exhibition at London in 1851, and he has nominated a Commission of five Superior functionaries of the Ministry of Commerce, three Mussulmans, and two Christian Merchants, to superintend the arrangements.

Lamartine is at Constantinople.

Schleswig War.—A Protocol which recognizes substantially all the leading views of the Danish Government, was signed in London on Saturday by nearly every foreign Minister at the Court of St. James. A telegraphic despatch, dated Hamburg 1st instant, states that General Willisen had declared that he will hold the Danish Provinces responsible for what may happen to those of the Schleswig-Holstein party. No change has taken place in the position of the armies. General Willisen has issued another proclamation, praising his troops, and declaring that they cannot be driven

from the son of Schleswig except by a second and third battle, and they will be more bloody than the first. The Danish force is estimated at from 42,000 to 44,000 men.

General Intelligence.

INFANTICIDE.—An inquest was held before Dr. King, one of the City Coroners, at 6 P. M. on Saturday, on the body of a child, which was found in the Don, near Jones' brewery. The child was evidently only a few days old, and there were strong reasons for believing that it had been murdered by the unfortunate mother, in order to prevent her disgrace, but from want of a sufficient evidence, the inquest was adjourned until 3 o'clock P. M. to-day.—Patriot.

LAURENCE.—The beautiful new Schooner, now on stocks in the Kingston Marine Railway Yard, will be launched next Saturday, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. This vessel has been built by Mr. Thurston, under the able direction of Mr. Thurston, Master Builder of the Yard, for Mr. Edmund Boyle, of this city. She is fore and aft rigged, with a centre-board alongside, instead of through the keel, which is now acknowledged by all hands to be a great improvement on the latter plan. There are strong strings, or stanchions, under the beams on both sides. She is 80 feet long on deck, 15 feet beam, and 6 1/2 feet depth of hold. Her rate of burthen is between 80 and 90 tons, and she is calculated to carry about 1,200 barrels of flour. Her model is allowed by all persons versed in matters of this kind, to be perfect; and such attention has been paid to her fastenings as is likely to secure every confidence in her strength and durability. Much credit is due to Mr. Thurston, both as the builder of the model and the builder of this beautiful little craft. She is said to be altogether the best put together vessel that has ever been launched from any yard in this neighborhood.—Kingston News, Aug. 17.

If our steamboat owners would only take a lesson out of Brother Jonathan's book, in the management of steamboats, there would be no necessity of jayving up such splendid vessels as the *Passport* and *New Era*, in the middle of a season like the present, when American passengers are so numerous, as to compel one set to fast while the other is fed. The more I reflect upon the extreme folly of dismantling these fine boats, the more I am satisfied, that it was an ill-judged measure, and can result in nothing but mischief to the owners. How can it be wondered at, that Southern tourists prefer travelling in handsome vessels with every convenience instead of perambulating in old and slow boats, or in new ones, unprovided with a single state-room. And while this is the case on the St. Lawrence, two beautiful vessels are laid up, both the property of, or chartered by, the mail contractor!—Correspondent of the Whig.

A soldier of the 19th Regt., named Sam. Hughes, while on sentry at the Commissariat Office, at half-past 1 o'clock this morning, fired at three Policemen who were passing in front of Mr. Bradford's door on their way up St. Lewis Street, and then shot his post and tapped at the door of the St. George's Hotel, and demanded liquor. Upon being refused, the bar being closed at that hour, he fired through the door, when he was arrested by a party of the guard, who were led to the spot by the policemen first fired upon. The ball of the first shot has been extracted from the wall opposite Bradford's corner, and the second lies embedded in a cupboard in the passage of the St. George's Hotel. He was brought before the Police Magistrate this morning and was committed for trial. He was not under the influence of liquor at the time he fired, but it appears he had been very intemperate for some time previous.—Quebec Gazette.

The Judges on Crops (Messrs. John Bon, of St. Laurent Gabriel Valvois, of Point Claire, and Antoine Gougeon, of St. Luc,) for the County of Montreal Agricultural Society, returned yesterday, and made a most favorable report of the healthy and advanced state of the crops. The crop of potatoes has a very healthy appearance, and promises to yield abundantly, as no signs of the old disease yet appear. The wheat is most excellent, has no sign of rust or fly. Peas also excellent. Barley very good, root crops look very well, and have failed nowhere. The hay crop has trobled that of last year. Oats generally are not far advanced. On the whole, the crops promise to yield most abundantly, and the industrious farmer will be well rewarded for his toil and trouble this year, if no misfortune happen before harvesting. It is expected, upon the best authorities that the County of Montreal will produce as good, if not better, specimens of grain and produce as any in North America for the Grain Industrial Exhibition next fall.—Montreal Transcript.

The Menagerie.—On Wednesday morning Messrs Van Amburgh & Co.'s collection of wild and tame animals reached the city in imposing pageant, and has been since well patronized. On Thursday afternoon there could not be fewer than 3000 persons present at the exhibition, and in the evening it was equally crowded. The selection, although by no means a rare one, or extensive in variety, comprehends some noble specimens of animals. Among these, perhaps the principal are the Elephant, the Lions and Lionesses, and the grizzly Bear. The Burmese Cow is interesting from the superstitious associations connected with her, and the Civet Cat is a very good specimen. The performance of the Elephant was interesting, and the performances with the wild animals by Mr. Van Amburgh and his aids, exhibited not only the muscular powers of these gentlemen, but also the tameness and docility of the animals, amongst which they appeared quite composed, lying down beside them, lifting them in their arms, and making them leap over their heads. The museum part is small and contains one bird which the exhibitor seemed desirous that all should know was an Irish magpie, although its appearance indicates that it is a jay.—Globe.

The *Guelp. Advertiser* says a company is being formed there, for the purpose of buying and flouring Wheat—capital \$5000, in shares of £5 each.

On Friday night last, at about nine o'clock, three boys aged 11, 8 and 6 years respectively, went out fishing in a leaky punt, on the Lake of the Two Mountains, near Carillon Bay. The punt tilted and they upset. Their cries for life and death were heard by Miss M'Donald, 16 years of age, daughter of Mr. M'Donald, late of the Hudson's Bay Company's Service, who lost no time in despatching one of her little brothers in a punt of their own, to the relief of the sufferers; but, previously, had got herself, and the young girl that lived in the family, and a younger brother, conveyed to a boat that lay at anchor outside—she speedily got up the anchor, hauled the oars, and was at the rescue as soon as her brother. Two of the boys were on the keel of the punt holding the third by the hand, till rescued by this modern Grace Darling.—Quebec Chronicle.

Heads of the Bankrupt Bill.—By this Bill, a bankrupt who has not received a certificate, may petition the Judge or Commissioner of the District, who shall appoint a public meeting for the allowance of the certificates of which notice is to be given. A creditor may there object to the allowance of the certificate, which shall be granted by the Commissioner or Judge, or withhold or granted under conditions, the bankrupt to make the oath now required by law. The objections to the allowance of the certificate by reason of the want of the consent of creditors, or from the want of production, or non-keeping of books by the bankrupts is removed; the former requirements being declared not to be necessary, and the latter not being any longer equivalent to the want of the discovery of the effects of the bankrupt, leaving the allowance to be regulated by the fraud alone of the bankrupt.—Mont. Gazette.

We regret to hear that in many places in the neighborhood of the city, the potato blight has again appeared. We have seen evidence of it in the vicinity of the River St. Charles, and a farmer from there informed us, that he had enquired of several farmers from Jacques Cartier and Valcartier, who state that the blight has also there appeared.—Quebec Gazette.

We regret to announce that, during the storm which visited this neighborhood on Friday last, a young man by the name of Richard Freehand, who, with Mr. R. Atkins, who resides about 2 1/2 miles from Belleville, was running through the fields to Mr. Atkins' dwelling for protection, when the lightning struck him and killed him instantaneously. Mr. Atkins was knocked down by it, but not injured.—Belleville Intelligencer.

Mr. Samuel Dolo who lately erected a machine for cutting shingles at Delacette's Mills on the Cray River near Fitzroy Harbour, unfortunately fell into the water on Friday the 9th inst., while putting drift wood over the dam, and notwithstanding the efforts of three persons who came to the spot, could not be recovered till life was extinct. Mr. Cole was a native of Devon, England, and an ingenious mechanic.—Bytown Gazette.

It has occurred to us that the Reporters might more effectually have retorted the action of the House in regard to one of their body, by reporting the speeches *verbatim* than by retiring altogether from the Assembly-chamber. In this, too, they would have shown the fact of their personal superiority, in literary attainments at least, to that large majority of the "privilege"-claiming representatives of the people, who have hitherto depended upon the reporters to dress up their speeches so as to make them readable by their constituents.—Chronicle & News.

A serious accident has occurred to an emigrant ship, off the Eddystone Lighthouse, by lightning. The vessel was a Norwegian barque, with two hundred passengers bound to Quebec. She encountered a fearful storm of lightning and thunder, in the course of which the electric fluid struck the main-mast, splitting it into fragments, and knocking down several of the crew who were on deck. Many of them were most seriously injured. The vessel immediately put into Falmouth to make good the damage.

An interesting experiment of establishing a communication by electric telegraph between England and the continent was to be tried in the course of the next fortnight. The wires will be laid between Dover and the most projecting part of the opposite coast near Calais, and the distance thus traversed will be twenty miles and three quarters.

We are glad to learn that the young lady, Miss M'Donald, who displayed so much presence of mind in rescuing three young Canadian lads from a watery grave, at Carillon, is about to be rewarded by the inhabitants for her heroic conduct on that occasion. We understand it is to be a gold chain.—Montreal Herald.

We believe we may state, that the Laprairie and St. Johns Railway Company have so far proceeded in their extension project, that the contract for the work has been signed. The Company have adopted a timely precaution in looking towards Rouse's Point for future traffic, at least we presume that they are not insensible to the importance of carrying their extension in that direction.—ib.

A Committee of the City Council of Hamilton has reported in favor of a loan of £100,000 debentures to the Great Western Railroad, payable by special assessment, at a rate varying from 1s to 2s in the pound.—ib.

Mental Aberration.—On Sunday the 21st, ult at an early hour, Wm. Fassey, of Thorold, left his bed and went out without dressing himself. When his absence was discovered search was made for him in every direction in vain. On Tuesday his body was found in the canal. He was a temperate young man, but had recently evinced slight symptoms of insanity.—Patriot.

Drowned.—We regret to state that a melancholy accident occurred yesterday, at Canniff's Mills, while a number of young men were amusing themselves on the Mill Dam, one ventured too far upon the slide, when the force of the water carried him down, under some saw logs, and he was drowned. His name was Jacob Meyers, and about 23 years of age.—Belleville Intl.

An Inquest was held on the 18th inst., before George Duggan, Esq. on the body of Daniel McCarthy who was found dead in the woods between the Cemetery and the Old Block House; it appeared he was a man very much addicted to drinking, and was in company with a gang of women who frequent that bush, (he had no marks of violence appearing on his body,) he was seen drunk the day before. Verdict accordingly.—Colonist.

Sons of Temperance.—There was a great meeting of the Sons and their friends at Brockville last Saturday. We understand that a procession was first formed, which proceeded through the principal streets, with banners and accompanied by the Kingston Band. The party then repaired to a grove on a point near the River, when they were addressed by the Hon. Mr. White who is at the head of the 400,000 Sons in the United States, Mr. Peabody of New York, and several other gentlemen. A number of the Sons from Ogdensburg and Prescott were in attendance, and were very much gratified with the exercises.—Prescott Telegraph.

LAW SOCIETY OF UPPER CANADA. Easter Term, 13th Victoria.

In the present Term of Easter, on Tuesday, 11th June, the following gentlemen were admitted into the Society as Members thereof, and entered on the Books as Students of the Law, their examinations having been classed in the following order, viz:—

- IN JUNIOR CLASS. Mr Wm. M. Matheson, " James Agnew, " Timothy B. Pardee, " John Vanlal Ham, " Peter Cameron, " John McKeown, " Henry McPherson, Mr John Macdonald, " James Fraser, junr. " James Boyd Davis, " Donald P. Ross, " William Flanagan, " Anthony LaCourse, " Rufus Cameron. Mr Thomas Campbell Walbridge.

Sale of Public Roads.—The three great public roads have been sold to Mr J. Beatty and four other persons, forming a company, for the sum of seventy-five thousand pounds. This would seem to be a small sum, and especially so, as twenty years are given for payment, without interest. A great deal of dissatisfaction is expressed by many persons in relation to the transaction. Whether there be sufficient grounds for complaint or not we do not feel disposed to say at present, shall wait until we hear more respecting the affair.—Guardian.

Trade of the Lower Provinces.—The new trade is daily acquiring strength, and it will take only a year or two to render it permanent. We learn that the schooner "Chicago" has been loaded by Mr Young, with a cargo of Flour, Corn, Cornmeal, Peas, Lard, Hams, and Staves, for Newfoundland, and is now on her way. She is a three masted vessel, standing A. I. at Lloyd's and measures 212 tons. The Flour cost here 22s. per barrel, while the same quality precisely in New York, would cost 25s.—Montreal Gazette.

Dreadful Accident.—Intelligence has been received from Niagara, of the death of Fred. Tench, Esq., under very distressing circumstances. That gentleman, it seems, had undertaken to ride a fine high spirited horse at a match, and was trying its paces on Tuesday, when the animal became unmanageable, and earned its unfortunate rider at full speed against a young oak tree, the branches of which struck him on the side of the face, felling him to the ground, and producing immediate death. This sad event has caused the greatest affliction to a large circle of friends, by whom the unfortunate young man was greatly and deservedly beloved.

Population of Kingston.—The following is from the census of this city and its immediate neighborhood for 1850.—City of Kingston, 10,760; Military, 1,200; Soldiers' women and children, 400; Barricade, 200; Portsnouth, 500; Penitentiary, 587, Total population, 13,047.

We are happy to learn that among the numerous attractions to be offered during the week of the Provincial Fair, it is in contemplation to get up a grand Exhibition of Fire works, (under the management of an experienced Artist) to take place on Friday evening of that week.—We also hear of a Regatta on the River.

The number of vessels passing through the Welland Canal, during the past month of July, amounted to 303,—of which 93 went down for American ports and 59 for British, and 85 up for the former and 65 for the latter.

The Wheat crops in this District are superior to anything we have had for years; they look luxuriant and abundant. The potato stalks show symptoms of discoloration, but the tubers are, as yet, safe. Hay has been selling as low \$3 per 1,800 lbs. new crop.—Montreal Courier.

We observe from the *Minerve* that Mr Bevois on his way from Laprairie to California with his brother and others, were drowned by being drawn into the water, in which he was wading leaning on a canoe, by some animal supposed to be a crocodile; notwithstanding all the efforts which his companions could use in holding him; they were obliged to let him go, fearing to be drawn into the same place.—Montreal Transcript.

During the storm yesterday morning, 26 of the Telegraph poles on the Kingston road, about five miles east of this city, were struck by the electric fluid, and shivered to pieces. We have been shown some of the poles which were split, as regular as lathing, into spars of about one and a half inches square, and about twenty feet in length. The wire was not broken, but lies on the ground.—Colonist.

On Thursday last, the barn of Jacob Brookfield, Esq., of Crowland, was struck by lightning and thereby set on fire, by which means the whole of his outbuildings, and the year's produce of his farm, with the exception of what is not yet ready for the reaper, were completely destroyed. Mr. Brookfield was insured in the Mutual for \$1100. The same Company loses more by the Chippawa fire that was stated in our last, the amount being \$1250 instead of \$980 as the *Advocate* had it.—Niagara Chronicle.

A girl named Mary Ann Evans, of this city, died suddenly on Saturday Evening last, from the effects of taking an over-dose of laudanum. An Inquest was held yesterday morning, before John Kirby, Esq., City Coroner, and a verdict in accordance with the above given.—Hamilton Gazette.

We understand that Messrs Gooderham & Worts have sold their superior freight vessel, the *Western Miller* to Messrs McPherson, Crane & Co. We have also been informed that she will be continued on her usual route, which will now be extended to Hamilton.

The *Alta California*, of July 1, has a statement of the shipment of gold from the 11th April, 1849, to July 1st, 1850; from which it appears that the whole was \$13,329,388 for the mine and a half months.

PASSING BAD MONEY.—We would advise our readers to be on their guard against deception; we sometime since quoted a paragraph stating that five and ten dollar notes of a pretended "Citizen's Bank of Montreal" were in circulation in Upper Canada; and we now learn that two parties were arrested in this city yesterday, upon charges of passing similar notes. There is no such bank in existence; the notes bear the signature of "Thomas Holmes," which name has been apparently adopted from its resemblance to that of Benjamin Holmes, Esq., M. P. P.—Patriot.

We find, in the Albany papers, an account of a desperate fight between a gang of burglars, who have for some time infested that city, and eight or nine of the Police, headed by the Mayor. Both parties were armed with pistols, and one of the Police was badly wounded in the face, two buckshots having been extracted from the corner of the eye and the nose. Fortunately, however, two of the ruffians have been arrested and committed for examination.

LOSS OF THE SHIP ALICE BENTLEY.—The ship *Alice Bentley*, Capt. Steel, from Liverpool for St. John, N. B. with a large cargo of merchandise, valued at £19,000 sterling, struck on the Murr Ledges near Grand Manan about 9 o'clock on Monday evening, July 29, and sustained so much damage that she sunk almost immediately. The officers and crew only escaped in the boats with what clothing they had on—everything on board going down with the ship; as she sunk in deep water, nothing will be recovered from the wreck. The *Alice Bentley* was owned by N. S. Domill, Esq., of St. John, N. B., and was only partially insured.—The crew arrived at St. John on the following evening.—Pilot.

UNITED STATES.

AMERICAN RAILROAD ENTERPRISE.—The communication by Railway between New York and the Mississippi Valley is now in direct process of completion. We learn from the *Cleveland Herald*, that the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula or the Ohio Section of the Lake Shore Railroad, running from Cleveland to the State line of Pennsylvania, about seventy miles, has just been put under contract, and will be completed by the first of December, 1851. This is the great central track, which is to unite the network of Eastern and Western Railroads, and remove all obstructions to winter travel and commerce between the Atlantic shore and the Mississippi Valley. The line between New York and Erie, and between Erie and the western boundary of Pennsylvania, where the Cleveland road, above referred to, terminates, is already under contract. From the Norwalk (Ohio) *Experiment*, we learn that the road between Cleveland and Toledo is also progressing. That print says:—"Every day improves the prospect of the projected railroad throughout our town, from Cleveland to Toledo, forming the connecting link in the great road that is to connect Chicago with New York City. The road from Cleveland to New York is already built, and we believe it is contemplated that, some time in 1852, cars will pass from one city to the other. From Toledo to Chicago there is but a short distance, comparatively, that is not already traversed by the iron horse, and energetic measures are on foot to complete the track. The Michigan Southern Railroad, from Toledo to Chicago, is all nearly finished, and 115 miles to Sturge's Prairie will be opened for travel this fall. The completion of these roads will open direct railroad communication with St. Louis, Galena, Cincinnati, and the South, with Columbus, Zanesville, Pittsburg, Baltimore and Philadelphia, and all the Atlantic coast."

During the storm, some days since, five men were knocked down and stunned by lightning in East Boston.

A KEY TO IMMORTALITY.—A respectable New York journal mentions an extraordinary discovery, by Prof. Von Grosselack, of Stockholm, which opens up a way to immortality, though only it would appear, by enduring something like perpetual death. The art consists in the producing a torpor in the whole system, by the application of cold of different degrees of intensity, proceeding from a lesser to a greater, so as to cause the human body to become perfectly torpid without premature injury to any organ or tissue of the frame. The Professor has experimented on some sixty thousand reptiles, shell-fish, &c. The writer, who has communicated the particulars of the discovery to the public, visited the Professor, and was shown into one of the outer rooms containing some of his preparations. He says: "Previous to entering we were furnished with an India-rubber bag, to which was attached a mask with glass eyes. This was put on to prevent the temperature of the room from being raised in the slightest degree by our breathing. It was a circular room, lighted from the top by the sun's rays, from which the heat was entirely disengaged by its passage through the glass, &c., colored by the oxide of copper, (a late discovery and very valuable to the Professor.) The room is shelved all round, and contains nearly one thousand specimens of animals. One was a Swedish girl, from appearance about nineteen years of age. She was consigned to the Professor by order of the Government, to experiment upon, having been guilty of murdering her child. With the exception of a slight paleness, she appears as if asleep, although she has been in a state of complete torpor for two years. He intends to resuscitate her in five years, and convince the world of the soundness of his wonderful discovery. The Professor, to gratify us, took a small snake out of his cabinet into an-

other room, and although it appeared to us to be perfectly dead, and rigid as marble, by an application of a mixture of cayenne pepper and brandy, it showed immediate signs of life, and was apparently as active as ever it was, in a minute, although the Professor assured us it had been in a state of torpor for six years."

A wealthy lady of New York offered to give to the New York University \$40,000, to relieve the Institution from its embarrassments, provided Dr. Bethune was elected Chancellor. The Doctor's election has secured the amount.

GROWTH OF RACINA, WIS.—A DIFFERENCE.—In 1830, our flourishing neighborhood imported beef, pork and butter for the year ending July 15, 1850, she has exported 25,000 barrels flour, 700,000 bush wheat, 8,000 bbls beet, and 3,500 bbls pork, besides large quantities of wool, corn, oats, &c.

A singular explosion occurred on the arrival of the 6 o'clock line from New York for Philadelphia, at the Market street depot this morning. A keg of yeast was put into the baggage crate, when it exploded with tremendous force, tearing off the top of the crate, throwing the keg at least 50 feet into the air. It landed at the feet of a bystander, having knocked one man down and completely covered him with froth, and scattering the contents on the passengers, giving them ludicrous appearance.--No lives lost! --Newark Daily Ad.

Messrs Maunsell, White & Son, of New Orleans, who have been General Taylor's agents for twenty years, contradict the statements relative to his pecuniary affairs, and assert that he leaves in bank stocks, and other valuable property, the amount of \$200,000. He never gave a note in his life, and he died without owing a dollar.

Solon Robinson, of Indiana, well known the Union over as an intelligent writer on agricultural subjects, as well as a practical farmer, was in Buffalo a day or two since, on his way to Canada. He proposes to make a tour of the Provinces, and our Canadian neighbors will find him one who is capable of imparting much information upon the various matters connected with agriculture. Mr. Robinson has recently brought to a close a journey of five thousand miles in his own carriage--a greater distance, doubtless, than ever was travelled in this manner by any other individual.

EXECUTION.--Pearson who murdered his wife and two of his children near Boston, in April last, was hanged on the 26th ultimo. He confessed the crime, but stated he had been drinking freely for several days. The act was unprompted in any shape, and he could not assign a reason for committing it, except that he "was led away." He expected to be reprieved until he heard of the decision in Webster's case, when he gave up all hope of receiving executive clemency.

CANAL STEAMERS.--The Utica Gazette notices the arrival in that city by canal of the steamer Eureka. She has a 12 horse power engine and was constructed by Donny & Co., Worcester, Mass., after a model patented by one of the firm, Mr G. Parker. The boat has one wheel in the centre. The position is said to be such as to ensure firm but quiet action in the water. A boat with two hulls and a wheel in the centre was built in this city some dozen years since, and proved a complete failure.--Rochester Advertiser.

PRINTERS OF NEW YORK.--The whole number of printers in the city of New York is 2,150, divided as follows: Foremen, 150; Compositors, 1,000; Pressmen, 200; Boys at case, 600; Boys at press, 100; Girls at press, 100.

The Lockport Courier estimates the wheat crop of Niagara county at 1,000,000 bushels, which, considering that it is one of the smallest counties in the state is almost without parallel in the country.

The Senate of the United States passed a bill for the admission of California as a State. The Bill is now before the House of Representatives, where it is said the Southern ultras will make an attempt to defeat it.

Fire at Oswego.--The loss of property by the late fire at Oswego is estimated at \$90,000.

Enterprise.--The novelty Iron Works in New York, employ one thousand men, whose aggregate wages amount to \$9,000. About 300 tons of iron are melted per month.

EXTRACTS FROM LATE ENGLISH PAPERS

From all parts of Scotland we learn that the weather is fine: that the crops look beautiful, and promise an early and abundant harvest. An Inverness paper says: "We have entered upon the dog-days without any perceptible increase of heat; still the weather has been favorable; and the heavy showers which fell in the early part of last week, and during the greater part of Sunday have done much good. Dewy evenings and sunny mornings put "all nature in joyous mood," and if there was a likelihood of obtaining long prices, the promising appearance of all kinds of crops might bring the farmers also to a joyous mood. Potatoes continue to improve, and in many places cover both drill and furrow, although in most cases wisely planted much wider than in former years.

WILL OF THE LATE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.--The will of the late Duke of Cambridge has been opened and read. The property is stated to be divided into three portions amongst his three children, viz.--the present duke and his two sisters. In addition to other property, the sum of £5000 goes to the duchess. The executors are the Duke of Sutherland, Sir James Reynett, and Sir Henry Wheatly. The guardians of the Princess Mary are the duchess, the present duke, and the executors already named. The Princess Mary is but 16. By the grant of Parliament she will have £3000 per annum, as well as one-third of the personal estate by will.

OCEAN STEAMBOATS.--The great impetus which has lately been given to steamboat building, is daily becoming more powerful; it is not the construction of a single craft that will now satisfy the

views of our enterprising capitalists--they must have a fleet, and nothing less will do them. The Directors of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, have accepted tenders for the immediate construction of five powerful Atlantic steamships to ply between Southampton and the Isthmus of Panama--the tonnage of each will be 2250 tons, and the power 750 horses. Three of them will receive their engines at the Clyde, two from Messrs. Caird & Co., of Greenock, and one from Messrs. Napier of Glasgow.

A PRINTER'S BOY IN ITALY.--When 21,000 copies of the New Testament were recently seized at Florence, and conveyed under guard to the prison of Borgo-olto, attended by a young printer's boy, the last trip being made, one of the guard said to him, "Well, that job is done, there is nothing more now, is there?" "Yes," said the lad "it remains to put in prison the author himself of this rash act." "Ah, and who is that?" asked the guard, with a tone as anxious as it was severe. "Our Lord Jesus Christ," replied the lad; "for he it is who wrote what you have there imprisoned!"

Mrs. Kelly, whose name has been frequently before the public in the celebrated will case, has advanced the large sum of £135,000 to the Midland Great Western Railway Company, to enable the latter to discharge the balance of the purchase money due to the Royal Canal Company. Mrs. Kelly receives a transfer of the canal direct from the Canal Company, and becomes the first incumbent on it, the total cost having been upwards of £400,000.

MASSACRES BY CANNIBALS.--We gather from the Hobart Town Herald, that the natives have massacred various parties of seamen touching at the Sandard Wood Islands. A fishing establishment, near New Caledonia, had been driven away or massacred; and there was also reason to believe that the French missionaries at Yongin had shared a similar fate. The Mary, cutter, had been attacked by the natives at Balate. "They cooked the bodies of the captain and crew ashore, and ate them, after which they burnt the vessel to the water's edge." A boat's crew from the Rover's Bride had also been murdered at Elfo. The following is a list of the names of killed:--Mr W. Jordan, first mate of the Berwick-on-Tweed; John Allen, of Liverpool; Frederick Gardner, of London; John Burrows, of Glasgow; and Edward Ward, of Bristol; all seamen.

POOR LAW EXPENDITURE.--Clare Unions, viz:--Ennis, Ennistimon, and Kilrush, indoor maintenance for half year ending 30th March last £14, 138; outdoor relief in same period, £15,286. Kerry unions, viz:--Cahersavine, Dingle, Kenmare, Killarney and Tralee indoor cost £ 830; outdoor do, £10, 717. Tipperary unions, viz:--Cashel, Clogheen, Clonmel, Nenagh, Newport, Thurles and Tipperary, indoor cost, £26,040; outdoor do, £6,626.

The Kilkenny guardians have agreed to levy £12,000 poor rate within the next 12 months.

The British Admiralty have given notice of the arrival, on the 1st inst., of intelligence from Capt. Austin and the English and American squadrons sent in search of Sir John Franklin. Captain Austin, on board the Eugenia, transport, left Whale Fish Islands, on the 23d of June, all well, perfect in every equipment, the steamers' with six weeks' coal on board. The day after Captain Austin sailed, the American expedition, consisting of two schooners, arrived at the Whale Fish Islands, and sailed to the northward on the 29th, all well. The season for explorations is considered fairly open, but no intelligence has yet been obtained of the missing vessels.

SIR R. PEEL'S ESTIMATE OF THE NEWSPAPER PRESS.--At the meeting of the Artists' Benevolent Fund, a few days ago, the hon. baronet spoke of the press as an "institution which was at once a powerful instrument in disseminating knowledge and in correcting error and prejudice, and which, at the same time, always stood forward, so far as his experience enable him to judge, without reference to party animosities, or party distinctions, as the generous advocate of every cause which was connected with charity and benevolence."

THE ARMIES OF EUROPE.--According to the most recent authorities, the armies of the principal European powers are as follow:--

Table with 2 columns: Country and Army Size. Russia, 568,000; Austria, 414,000; France, 340,080; Prussia, Bavaria, and other German States, 268,128; Great Britain, 158,895.

THE POTATO CROP IN IRELAND.--We have just seen a letter from a Magistrate and an extensive landlord in Ireland, dated the 26th ult., of which the following is an extract:--Guardian. "We are just now much alarmed about the potatoes, as there is much appearance of disease on leaf and stalk--a sad business if they decay."

The income of the Duke of Cambridge under Parliamentary grant was £21,099 a-year.

There is no truth in the report of the illness of the Duke of Wellington. His Grace attends the funeral of the Duke of Cambridge at six-to-morrow morning.

The Bank of France weekly return shows an increase of 2,600,000 francs in precious metals, and of 1,750,000 francs in the discounts--the note circulation increased about 2,000,000 francs, and the sum to the credit of the treasury about 7,500,000 francs.

IMMIGRATION FROM EUROPE.--The number of passengers who arrived from Europe at New York, last month, July, was 34,560, of whom 33,135 passengers have arrived at New York from foreign parts, up to 1st inst.

The celebrated Dr. Buckland the eminent geologist, Dean of Westminster, and private friend of Sir Robert Peel, it is said, is bereft of his reason, and in close confinement in a lunatic asylum near Oxford.

IRISH LITERATURE.--The Board of Trinity College, Dublin, has conferred the degree of LL.D. on

Mr O'Donovan, the Professor of Irish in the Belfast Provincial College, as an acknowledgment of his eminent services and learning in Celtic literature. Mr O'Donovan is the translator of many of the most important manuscript records of Irish history which have recently been discovered and rescued from oblivion.

A ship owner of Havre is about to send out 950 young women to California, as a novel speculation.

The currency of the world is stated by Thompson in his Reporter, to be as follows: Bank Currency \$650,000,000; specie circulation, \$555,000,000; specie in banks \$445,000,000.

Mr Gibson, of Rome, now in England, has received an order for a colossal group in marble, of figures of her majesty, supported on either side by justice and clemency. The figure of the queen will be ten feet in height, and the side figures eight feet. This group will occupy a place in the new houses of parliament.

The bulk of the moderates are said to be getting tired of the sway of Louis Napoleon, and the belief gains ground that when his term of office ceases in 1853, he will be succeeded by Prince de Joinville. Paris is full of the secret cabals of both factions.

The Bristol Times says the son of the Rev. Mr Gorham, now at Cambridge, has espoused the party of the Bishop of Exeter, and that he wears a large cross at his breast, and occasionally displays other "Catholic Emblems."

The French correspondent of the Glasgow Mail says, "The lightning fell on the Electric Telegraph office, at Wrothsa, the other day, and followed the wires to Drazig. The wires were transmitting a message. Five guards and a clerk were killed on the spot."

The Imperial government intend to appoint a Secretary of State for Ireland, at a salary of \$5000 per annum, and two under Secretaries, one to have a seat in Parliament, and the other without Legislative duties, the salary of the former to be £1,500, and of the other £2000. Lord Clarendon will accept the chief Secretaryship.

The report is confirmed that gold mines of great wealth have been discovered in the province of Guyana, not far from the Amazon. The principal diggings are near the city of Tupuquen. A single person has gathered 138 ounces of the precious metal.

DOUBLE SUICIDE IN THE PRISON OF NEWGATE.--The two convicts, Walter Watts, late lessee of the Olympic Theatre, and Donald Blackstaff Donovan, who was convicted of having thrown his wife out of the window, committed suicide in Newgate, both by hanging themselves, on Saturday. Watts' deficiencies to the Globe Insurance Company is about £80,000.

The Free Church of Scotland, since the disruption, has raised for its various purposes no less a sum than £2,171,659, and the contributions to its entire funds during the past year, have exceeded those of the previous year by \$31,153.

NATIONAL MEMENTOS.--In the English House of Lords, the Lord Chancellor is seated on a wool-sack that the importance of the woolen manufacture, the great staple of that Country, may be indelibly impressed upon the Public Mind.

It is said that every berth in the Atlantic has been taken for her return trip. Jenny Lind will positively sail in her. She leaves Liverpool on the 21st of August.

The income of the East India Company for the year ending 30th April, 1850, was £6,390,526, and the disbursements £4,283,541, leaving a balance in favour of £2,106,977.

A newspaper is now printed in China called the Pekin Monitor. It is in the Chinese language, and is the first paper ever published in the celestial empire.

The export trade of England is largely on the increase the present year.

The subscription at Manchester for a monument to Sir Robert Peel exceeds £3,000, and at Bury £1,700.

Lord Brougham is to be created an Earl, with the reversion of the title to his brother.

Toronto Market Prices, August 24. Corrected weekly for the Watchman.

Table with 4 columns: Commodity, Price per unit, and other details. Includes items like Flour per bbl, Wheat per bushel, Barley per bushel, Rye per bushel, Oats per bushel, Oatmeal per bbl, Pease per bushel, Potatoes per peck, Beef per lb, Veal per 100 lbs, Pork per 100 lbs, Bacon per cwt, Hams per cwt, Lamb per quarter, Mutton per lb, Fresh Butter per lb, Firkn Butter per lb, Cheese per lb, Lard per lb, Apples per bbl, Eggs per dozen, Turkeys each, Geese each, Ducks per pair, Fowls do, Straw per ton, Hay per ton, Fire Wood.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

The following Schedule is published that all interested may be duly apprized of each appointment, that friends may know where to find us on each day, and when to expect answers to their several communications; as all must be aware that letters reaching Toronto during our absence must remain unanswered till the day of return; of which the schedule gives in each case, due information. The want of which, has, heretofore, been the cause of frequent annoyance.

SCHEDULE OF APPOINTMENTS. Table with 3 columns: Day, Division, Location. Lists dates from Thursday 29 to Monday 27, with corresponding locations like Churchville, Meadowvale, Springfield, Port Credit, Oakville, Lambton, Thornhill, York Mills, Toronto, Village of Mark, Village of Spina, Village of Exbury, Prince Albert, Brooklin, Columbus, Whitby, Duffin's Creek, Pickering, Toronto, Niagara.

At the place of each appointment, our friends are requested to make their arrangements, in view of our spending the whole afternoon and evening of the day named for their respective localities--this will allow time for the delivery of a public lecture illustrative of our principles and mode of action; and also for a meeting of the Division in order to promote the still more rapid, and safe advancement of our honored Institution.

For the public lecture, take either the afternoon or evening, as the one or the other, shall be deemed the most suitable. When considered advisable the public meeting may be made a Demonstration, or Festival, and the regalia worn. Let the time not occupied by the public meeting, Demonstration of Festival, be spent in a meeting of the Division, in considering the important questions now on the table of the Grand Division, and to be decided in October next. Other matters of local and general interest also require attention.

Wherever we have occasion to spend a Sabbath, the friends may, as heretofore, make two or three appointments for the public worship of God, that we may proclaim the Gospel, for the establishment of peace on earth, and good will to man.

ROBERT DICK, D. G. W. P. Toronto, 4th August, 1850.

N. B. Eight or more suitable applicants from any village or neighborhood, will be formed into a Division of our Order, presenting themselves, for that purpose, at any of our Meetings. R. D.

GENERAL ADVERTISEMENTS

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, comprised in a Series of Letters, by

JAMES FITZGERALD, ESQ., to a friend in Ireland, together with a Preface containing Correspondence on this important subject, with the Hon. J. H. Price, Commissioner of Crown Lands, the Provincial Agricultural Society, 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. 64--70 pages. Price 2s 6d.

BOOK BINDING

NO. 65, YONGE STREET, TORONTO, In the rear of Mr John Bentley's store, (late J. Eastwood, Jr. & Co.)

WHERE every description of work is executed with neatness and despatch. The Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally for the liberal support received, and hopes by moderate charges to merit a continuance of the same. JOS. J. OTTO. Toronto, June 17, 1850.

FORWARDING, 1850.

H. 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.

WILLIAM BAILEY.

Ladies and Gents Hair Cutter and Dresser. Wig and Hair Manufacturer, No. 3 Wellington Buildings, King Street, East, Toronto, Late with Fox & Truett, Burlington Arcade, London. Plater of Hair, Ear Drops, Watch Guards, Broomsticks, Brushes, &c., &c.

AS constantly on hand a well-selected assortment of Ladies Frontlets, Plain Braids, Front and Back Bunches of Ringlets, &c.; all of which are made in the most novel styles, and of first rate workmanship. Wigs and TOUTTES made to order on the shortest notice—for durability and natural appearance, cannot be surpassed in the United States or Canada—defying the most exact scrutiny.

PROFESSOR A. C. BARRY'S

Tricopherous or Medicated Compound

Whose Theory and Comment authenticate each other, can be no mistake. This is the case as regards BARRY'S Tricopherous. The theory of its operations is—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, dissipating inflammation of every kind, (whether caused by disease or accidental) when applied to the temples, 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 menses morbid elements of disease through these important channels. So much for Theory. Experiment proves that the Compound is an invaluable remedy for all external humors, scabs, and that as a preparation for renewing the vegetable power of the hair, giving it a rich metallic lustre, rendering it elastic and curly, and removing scurf and dandruff, it has no equal either in Europe or America, and in cheapness it certainly stands alone.

Sold in large bottles, price 1s. 9d., at the principal Dispensary, 137 Broadway, N.Y. Also by the principal Chemists and Druggists in the United States and Canada, and by WILLIAM BAILEY, Hair Cutter, Wig Maker, &c., King Street, Toronto.

THE NEW YORK

Protection Insurance Company,

ORGANIZED UNDER THE GENERAL INSURANCE LAW OF THE STATE, WITH A CAPITAL OF \$200,000.

ALL PAID UP and safely invested in State Bonds: having established an Office for FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE, in the City of Toronto, and having appointed the undersigned Agents, with full power to issue POLICIES on both FIRE and MARINE RISKS, and respectfully solicit the patronage of Merchants, Forwarders, and others, requiring Insurance. The Rates and Conditions of Insurance will be as favorable as those of any responsible Company doing business in this City, all Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

JOHN STRYKER, President. T. JONES, Jr., Secretary. JAMES MANNING, HIRAM SCOVELL, Agents. OFFICE, Mammoth House, opposite the Market, King-st. Toronto, July 22, 1850. 28-1f

JUST RECEIVED,

at the Dublin and Manchester House, Ex "Viceroy" Steamer from Galway.

LARGE Assortment of Ladies' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, in Kid, Patent Leather, and Summer Cloth, &c., from the celebrated House of Carlton Sons Dublin.

THOMAS ATKINSON, No. 3, King Street. 25-1f. Toronto, July 4, 1850.

STEAMBOATS.

THE PRINCESS ROYAL,

CAPTAIN H. TWOHY,

SAVES Toronto for Kingston, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon. Leaves Toronto for Hamilton, every TUESDAY and THURSDAY morning, at 8 o'clock.

The Sovereign,

CAPTAIN WILKINSON,

SAVES Toronto for NIAGARA, LEWISTON and QUEENSTON, every afternoon (Sundays excepted) 2 o'clock. Leaves Lewiston and Queenston about 9 A. M., for Toronto.

The Eclipse,

CAPT. HARRISON,

SAVES Toronto daily for HAMILTON (Sundays excepted) at 2 P. M. Leaves Hamilton for Toronto at 7 A. M.

The America,

CAPTAIN KERR,

SAVES Toronto for ROCHESTER, via Port Hope, Cobourg and intermediate Ports, every Tuesday, Wednesday 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, going at Port 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 Mondays; 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.



DR. JAMES HOPE'S VEGETABLE PURIFYING HEALTH PILLS.

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

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

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

From what I know of the above PILLS, I can unhesitatingly recommend them as a valuable Medicine, especially for the diseases mentioned above.

S. F. URQUHART, YONGE STREET, TORONTO, General Agent in British North America.

SIR HENRY HALFORD'S IMPERIAL BALSAM,

FOR THE CURE OF RHEUMATISM, ACUTE OR CHRONIC, RHEUMATIC GOUT, NEURALGIA, AND DISEASES OF THAT CLASS.

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

Sir,—Having for a considerable time severely suffered from an attack of Rheumatism, in my right arm and side, I applied to one of our respectable Physicians; but his treatment was of no permanent benefit to me. I was, therefore, induced to procure a bottle of your IMPERIAL BALSAM, which has completely cured me, having now been perfectly free from any kind of pain for twelve months. You may use this communication as you think proper, and refer enquirers to

Yours, very gratefully, GEORGE CLEZIE, Cabinet-Maker, No. 4, Adelaide Street, East. Price 2s. 6d., 3s. 9d. and 5s. per Bottle. The above Medicine is for Sale by S. F. URQUHART, General Agent, 69, Yonge Street, Toronto.

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

JOHN CRAIG, Painter and Glazier. 76, KING STREET, WEST, Toronto, 16th December, 1849.

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

Dr. URQUHART: Dear Sir,—I hereby certify, that I have been afflicted with Rheumatism for fifteen years; for a considerable time I was confined to bed, and the greater part of that time I could not move myself; some of my joints were completely dislocated, my knees were stiff, and all my joints very much swelled: for the last three years, I was scarcely able to do three months' work without suffering the most excruciating pains. I was doctored in Europe by several physicians of the highest standing in the profession as well as in this province, I was also five months in the Toronto Hospital, and notwithstanding all the means used, I could not get rid of my complaint, indeed I was told by a very respectable physician that I never could be cured, so that at the time my attention was directed to your SIR HENRY HALFORD'S IMPERIAL BALSAM, for the cure of Rheumatism, and Rheumatic Gout,—and Dr. HOPE'S PILLS, I was despairing of ever getting cured; when I called on you, I was hardly able to walk, and what was almost miraculous, in three weeks from my commencing to take your medicine, I gained fourteen pounds in weight; my health was much improved, and in about three weeks more my Rheumatism was completely gone and my health perfectly restored. I now enjoy as good health as any man in Canada. Since my recovery I have walked forty-six miles in one day with perfect freedom, and I assure you, Sir, that I feel truly thankful. You can make any use of this your pleasure: my case is known to several individuals of respectability in this city their names you know and can refer to them if necessary. Yours, truly and gratefully, THOMAS WRIGHT.

Parties referred to, William Gooderham, William Osborne, Samuel Shaw, Esquires.

BURGESS & LEISHMAN, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Corner of King and Church Streets, joining the Court House, HAVE ON HAND THE LARGEST, THE CHEAPEST AND THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF READY-MADE CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS, In Canada West.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, VESTINGS, AND GENERAL DRY GOODS, IMPORTED DIRECT FROM BRITAIN, BY OURSELVES.

GARMENTS MADE TO ORDER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Paris, London, and New York Fashions Received Monthly.

THE MOST APPROVED STYLE ADOPTED.

IN THE READY-MADE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT WILL BE FOUND:

Table listing various clothing items and prices, including Men's Linen Summer Coats, Men's Black Cloth Vests, Men's Mole-skin Trousers, Boys' Linen Coats, Boys' Fancy Vests, Boys' Drill Trousers, White Shirts, Striped Cotton Shirts, Cloth Caps, Leghorn Hats, 1000 Muslin Dresses, Factory Cottons, Cotton Yarn, and various other garments.

DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Materials for Ladies' Dresses, every variety in Orleans, Alpacas, Lustres, Cobourgs, DeLaines, Henrietta Cloths, &c., &c., &c.

Country Merchants Supplied with Ready Made Clothing on the lowest Wholesale Terms.

NO SECOND PRICE.

BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

Corner of King and Church Streets, joining the Court House.

Toronto, June 10, 1850.

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.



MERCHANTS' LINE

To Montreal, St. John's & Burlington, Vermont. THE Subscribers have arranged with the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad Company, for the transportation of property to Lake Champlain. They are prepared to forward property from any port on Lake Ontario or Erie, via Montreal, Laprairie and St. John's to Burlington and Whitehall, Vermont, at fair rates and with despatch. This being the safest and most expeditious route for the Eastern States, is confidently recommended to the public. Large and Substantial Warehouses and Wharves have been built at St. John's, and every facility will be afforded in forwarding property. Expedition and cheapness in transportation is the Merchant's first aim, and the "Merchants' Line" will endeavor to sustain it.

FOWLE, SMITH & Co., 11, Wellington Street, York Street Wharf. Toronto, 26th June, 1850. 24.s.

BIBLE AND TRACT SOCIETY.

UPPER Canada Bible and Tract Society, No. 74, Yonge Street, Toronto. JAMES CARLESS, Depository.

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 at 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. 27.12m. July 22, 1850.

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-Framing 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 6, 1850.

MR. J. S. STACY, Professor of Penmanship,

(Writing Master at the Normal and Model Schools, and Knox's College.) Toronto. I prepared to give instruction in the above Art, at his Rooms, No. 67, YONGE STREET, (over the Store of Mr. Eastwood, paper warehouse). Class for Ladies, every day, from half-past 3 to half-past 4 o'clock, P. M.; for Gentlemen, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, from half-past 8 to half-past 9 P. M. J. S. S. will guarantee to complete his pupils in this accomplishment in Twelve Lessons of one Hour Each, with ordinary care and ability, on the part of the pupils. Private Lessons can be given at the Pupil's own residence, or at the Class Room, if desired. Toronto, July 13th, 1850. 28.12m.

BIRTH.

On the 15th inst., in Yorkville, the wife of Rev. J. H. Leonard, of a Son.

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 14th inst., at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by the Rev. E. Baldwin, George E. Castle, Esq., of Hythe, County of Kent, England, to Margaret, daughter of the late John Cockburn, Esq., of Berwick-on-Tweed.

By the Rev. H. Grassett, on the 14th inst., at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Toronto, Overton S. Gildersleeve, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, to Liza Ann, eldest daughter of the Hon. Mr Justice Draper.

At Altona, Permy on the 21st July, Mr S. Rossin, of this city, to Miss Recha Ahron.

On the 15th inst., by the Ven. Archdeacon Stuart, of Kingston, Mr David Scott, Bank of Montreal, Brockville, to Francis Eliza, eldest daughter of John S. Clute, of Kingston.

DIED.

In this city, on Monday, the 5th inst., Isabella, relict of the late John Powell, Esq., and eldest daughter of the late Major General Aeneas Shaw.

On the 22nd, Mr Wm. Rowsell, of London, England, formerly for many years a resident of Toronto, aged 38 years.

On Sunday, July 7, in the Township of Seymour, Capt. Henry LeVesconte, R. N., aged 67 years

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CORPORATION SALE.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of SEPTEMBER next, will be offered for Sale, by Public Auction, a LEASE for 42 years, Renewable, of WATER LOT, No. 44, containing a Frontage of 50 feet, and extending into the Bay to the depth of about eleven chains.

The Lot is situated on the Bay Shore, West of Bay Street, adjoining on the East the Premises of Messrs. Jacques & Hay.

It will be put up at the upset price of Fifteen Shillings per Foot, frontage, per annum.

The PLAN may be seen, and any other information which may be required will be given, on application at the Office of the Chamberlain.

Sale at TWELVE o'clock Noon, upon the Lot.

A. T. McCORD, Chamberlain.

Toronto, 20th August, 1850. 32.2in.

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 1, PRINCESS ST., BANK, LONDON.

Capital—One Million Sterling.

Reduced Rates of Premium—Half Credit Rates Premium

THE great and decided success which has attended this Institution, has induced the Directors to reduce the Rates originally required in British North America, to the ordinary European rates. The result of such reduction is to enable parties to avail themselves of the important benefits of Life Assurance, at much lower rates of Premium than those of any other Assurance Company transacting business in Canada.

Detailed Prospectuses and every requisite information may be obtained on application to

FRANCIS H. HEWARD, Agent for Toronto.

Office, New Market Buildings, } Toronto, August 5, 1850. } 32.1m.

QUEBEC FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL, £250,000.

CONTINUES to accept Risks against Fire, in and about Toronto. Losses promptly settled.

FRANCIS H. HEWARD, Agent for Toronto.

August 5, 1850. 32.1m.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.



THE COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC WORKS hereby give notice to all parties interested, that by an Act passed in the late Session of the Legislature, intitled, "An Act to Amend the Laws relating to the Public Works of the Province," it is enacted that the Provincial Arbitrators shall meet within two months after the passing of the said Act, (10th August inst.), for the purpose of investigating and determining upon all claims filed in this Office within the time allowed by law.

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

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

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

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

Department of Public Works, } Toronto, August 14, 1850. } 32.

TORONTO ACADEMY.

THE CLASSES in Toronto Academy will be Resumed on MONDAY, the 2nd SEPTEMBER proximo, at Nine o'clock. Toronto, August 21, 1850. 32.2m.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Professorship of Practical Anatomy in this University is at present vacant. The duties are such as those which usually belong to similar Professorships in British Universities.

The fixed salary of the Professor is £250 Provincial Sterling per annum, with £50 Currency per annum as an allowance for house rent, and a proportion of the fees paid.

The emoluments of this Professorship, as well as the duties attached to it, in common with those of the other Professorships of this University, are liable to be altered by the existing Commission of Visitation or by a future Commission.

The duties are fully detailed in the subjoined extracts. Candidates for the Chair are required to transmit to and deposit in the Office of the Bursar of the said University, on or before the 15th Day of August next, "their names, residences, additions, and testimonials," as required by the Provincial Statute, 12 Victoria, Chap. 82, Sect. 1.

Extract from Chapter IX.—Of the Demonstrator of Anatomy and Curator of the Anatomical and Pathological Museum.

It shall be his duty to prepare, preserve, and take under his special care and observation all such specimens of human and comparative Anatomy, as may be required for the elucidation of the lectures of the Professor of Anatomy of this University; and also to prepare and preserve all such Anatomical and Pathological preparations as may fall within his reach; and also to take charge of all Paintings, Diagrams, and Models that may be furnished for the use of the various Professors of Physic, Surgery, and Midwifery in this University.

In executing the office of Demonstrator of Anatomy, he shall be present in the dissecting room for certain hours of the day, to be fixed by the College Council, during the continuance of each course of Anatomical Lectures. He shall point out to the students of Practical Anatomy, the various parts that may be the subject of their studies.

He shall give a daily demonstration on some subject of their studies. He shall give a daily demonstration on some subject of human or comparative Anatomy, and preside over and govern in the dissecting room, all matters relating to the acquisition by the Students of a knowledge of Practical Anatomy.

He shall keep a Register of all the preparations contained in the said Museum, noting against each and under a current number, any account or history that may relate to it; and he shall attach to each object its current number, by which means a reference can be made from the object to the Register and its history be traced.

In all further details of its duties he shall receive and obey instructions from the College Council.

Extract from Chapter X.—Of the Professors.

The duties of the Professors respectively shall be such as usually belong to similar Professorships in the Universities of Great Britain, with all such further and other duties as are or shall be assigned to or required of them by any competent authority in this University.

Toronto, July 23rd, 1850. 29.2w.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

NOTICE is hereby Given, that the time for receiving the testimonials, &c., of Candidates for the Chair of Practical Anatomy has been extended to the SECOND DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT.

University of Toronto, } August 15, 1850. }

WILLIAM HURDLE

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

Gold and Silver Watches, English and American Jewellery,

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

N. B.—All descriptions of Watches, Jewellery, and Clocks repaired. Toronto, July 17, 1850. 28.1f

BOOTS AND SHOES!

30,000 PAIRS. BROWN & GILDS, At No. 88, King Street East,

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

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

H. & C. manufacture their own—their Manufactory producing from 500 to 1000 pairs daily. A liberal discount to the purchaser of more than £25. Any unreasonable failure repaired without charge.

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

CASH PAID FOR ALL KINDS OF LEATHER. Toronto, August 5, 1850. 29 12m.

Plantagenet Mineral Waters.

Unrivalled in the World!

THE Proprietor of these excellent Waters, renowned in Lower Canada and the United States, where millions of gallons have been used, begs to inform the public of Toronto, and its vicinity, that he has established a Depot of these Waters in KING STREET, No. 24, next to the FARMERS' BANK, where he will have constantly on hand a fresh supply of these waters—arrangements having been made to receive them weekly, direct from the Springs. In offering these waters to the Public of Upper Canada, the Proprietor begs to add that they have last year been analyzed by the Provincial Chemist, T. D. Hunt, Esq., whose report is now published in the papers of this City, together with the innumerable certificates of the most eminent members of the Medical Profession in Lower Canada and other places, where the Water had been used, testifying to its efficacy and capacity, and the great number of cures in diseases of all sorts which its use has effected.

Persons desirous of using it as a medicine, should take it before breakfast; one or two glasses as may be required.

The Water can be procured Bottled or by the Gallon. JOHN GOEDIKE, Agent. 24.10m

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

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 new styles; also, Polish 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 Cloths, Scuffs, 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.

"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

JAMES MANNING'S CHEAP CASH STORE, MAMMOTH HOUSE, OPPOSITE THE NEW MARKET. TORONTO. GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, TEAS, &c. &c.

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.

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-frame Maker. 28.12m

ROBERT HIGGINBOTHAM, LATE OF QUEBEC—FROM DUBLIN, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cheap and Fashionable Boot and Shoe Warehouse, 45, Yonge Street, opposite Armstrong's Foundry, Toronto. All orders executed on the most approved style, and shortest notice. 28.12m

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 Hangings done. 30.12m

GENERAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

DOCTOR FOWLER, SURGEON DENTIST.

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

SURGEON DENTIST.

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

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

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PLACE FOR REALLY GOOD AND DURABLE HATS,

IS TO BE FOUND AT JOHN SALT'S HAT DEPOT, VICTORIA ROW, TORONTO.

WHERE Good and Fashionable Hats are always on hand, to suit the views of the most economical, as well as the most costly and elegant article (only 5 ounces in weight) for those gentlemen who wisely consult their comfort and appearance, more than the saving a few shillings in price. July 19, 1850. 97.2m

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

WORKMAN BROTHERS & Co., GENERAL HARDWARE MERCHANTS, 39, 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 & DRAPE, 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. 24.1

R H BRETT, 161, KING STREET, TORONTO, General Merchant, Wholesale. Importer of heavy Hardware, Birmingham, Sheffield, and Wolverhampton Shelf-ware, Earthenware and Glassware, in Crates &c. Also, Importer of Teas, Sugars, Tobacco, Fruits, Spices, Oils, Paints, Glass, Gunpowder, Shot, Candle-Wick, Twine, Batts., Stationery, Combs, Bells, &c., &c. 24.1

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 Specimens, whether they want Pictures or not. Likenesses set in Cases, Frames, Lockets, Pins and Rings, &c. Taken in all sorts of weather. Daguerreotype Apparatus, Plates, Cases, Chemicals, and every article used in the business, for Sale, Wholesale and Retail. 24.1

PEARCY & MURPHEY, House and Sign Painters, Glaziers, &c., &c., No. 3, Yonge Street, Toronto, over Mr G. B. Spence Foundry. 24.12

DENTISTRY. CHARLES KAIN, 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 single one to a full set, equal in usefulness and beauty to the natural teeth. 24.12

WHITTEMORE, RUTHERFORD & Co WHOLESALE MERCHANTS, GENERAL DEALERS IN GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND AMERICAN DRY GOODS. Agents for the Hartford, Aetna, and Proteus Insurance Companies. 25.12m

BRITISH SADDLERY ESTABLISHMENT, 66, KING STREET, TORONTO.

GRIFFITHS & PENNY Would respectfully invite the attention of the Military 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. Trucks of the best description, constantly on hand, and MADE TO ORDER, at the shortest notice. 24.12

JAMES MINK'S LIVERY STABLES, MANSION HOUSE, ADELAIDE STREET, TORONTO. Horses and Carriages supplied at the shortest notice, and at moderate rates. 24.6

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

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS & DESPATCH AND AT REASONABLE RATES, AT THE WATCHMAN OFFICE, Post Office Lane.

Catalogues; Circulars; Bill Headings; Steamboat Hand Bills; Pamphlets; Bills of Lading; Blank every kind; Way Bills; Insurance Policies; S. Bills; Business Cards; Posters; Funeral Letters, &c.

THE WATCHMAN.—Published on Monday Evening by T. T. HOWARD, Post Office Lane, Toronto, Canada West.

TERMS.—Annual Subscription, in advance, Five Copies, from No. 25 to end of Vol., RATES OF ADVERTISING.—Six Lines and under, 2s 6d for first, and 7d for each subsequent insertion. Over Six Lines, 4d per Line for first, and 1d for each subsequent insertion.

A liberal discount will be made to persons advertising year long. Communications to be addressed to T. T. HOWARD, Box 321, Toronto, P. O., and invariably POST PAID.

ROBERT BOYLE, Printer.