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The Watchman.

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

VOL. I.

TORONTO, CANADA WEST, MONDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1850.

No. 39.

Poetry.

MEMORY.

The past she ruleth. At her touch
Its temple-valves unfold,
And from their gorgeous shrine descend
The mighty men of old;
At her deep voice the dead reply,
Dry bones are clothed and live,—
Long perished garlands bloom anew,
And buried joys revive.

When o'er the future many a shade
Of saddening twilight steals,
Or the dimm'd present to the soul
Its emptiness reveals—
She opens her casket, and a cloud
Of cheering perfume streams,
Till with a lifted heart we tread
The pleasant land of dreams.

Make friends of potent memory,
Oh! young man, in thy prime,
And with her jewels bright and rare,
Enrich the board of Time;
Yet if thou mockest her with weeds,
A trifle 'mid her bowers,
She'll send a poison thro' thy veins,
In life's disastrous hours.

Make friends of potent memory,
Oh! maiden, in thy bloom,
And bind her to thine inmost heart,
Before the days of gloom;
For sorrow softeneth into joy
Beneath her wand sublime,
And she immortal robes can weave
From the frail threads of Time.

Miscellany.

TRACES AND INDICATIONS OF THE SABBATH IN THE INSTITUTIONS AND OBSERVANCES OF THE ANCIENT WORLD.

BY REV. JOHN JORDAN, VICAR OF ENSTONE, OXON.
Continued from page 281.

The first direct inference we deduce from this is, that the sabbath was not, as some pretend a mere judicial rite which has passed into desuetude with the other ordinances of the Mosaic dispensation; but that it was, and is, part and parcel of that divine and awful code—that "holy, just, and good law"—that immutable and inflexible charter which God spake with his own voice, and wrote with his own fingers upon the two tables of stone; and, further, that it belongs not to one nation, people, or language, but has been liberally bestowed by him upon all, who receive and honor this his holy institution, and who will assuredly learn thereby, that "God is no respecter of persons; but in every nation he that feareth him, and worketh righteousness, is accepted of him."

And what is it that has thus been conferred upon mankind? It is a noble boon, a most gracious grant, whereby, in the midst of man's toilsome life, throughout its whole span, and beshrew even the curse, "in the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread, till thou return unto the ground," his Maker has mercifully secured to him one seventh portion of his whole life, to be enjoyed by him, one day in every seven. whereon he may rest his wearied body and refresh his wearied soul, and, separating himself from the present life, its labours, troubles, trials, and temptations, may be, "in the world, but not of the world," turning his thoughts to holy and heavenly contemplations; exercising his mind and hopes in eternal aspirations; hallowing, by his thoughts, engagements, and devotions, the day which God has hallowed to himself; and thus by doing the will of God, so learning that the doctrine is of God—that he himself becomes sanctified in remembering the sabbath day, to keep it holy.

This grant is not, as some esteem it, a mere formal observance—a burden heavy to be borne: but it is a PRIVILEGE—a common right of man. Like all other testaments of God it is liable to misconception and abuse; and those who understand not its enjoyment, misrepresent its nature. Being carnally minded themselves, they cannot comprehend a blessing which is only to be discerned spiritually. But this alters not its character, nor may depreciate its value. God has ordained it, and man cannot annul it. "He hath blessed, and who shall reverse it?" "Yea, let God be true, and every man a liar." And though all should reject, despise, and forget it, yet it endures irrevocable except by God himself.

The great EXCELLENCY of the grant is not as many seem to imagine, a mere bodily blessing, designed for the rest and refreshment of

man's fainting frame—for this is but a secondary object—and this observance of the sabbath is not its main use and purpose, but it is only preparatory to its great and primary design. This design is the sanctification of man, who experimentally grows in grace and in the knowledge of his Lord and Saviour, by doing God's law, and keeping holy the sabbath-day. As a means of grace towards man's sanctification, none, under the blessing of God, is more effectual than the sabbath. It is a sign between God and man, and has the full assurance of this promise, "those that honor me I will honor;" while the observance of the Lord's day as the sabbath fulfils another promise or commandment, that "all men should honor the Son even as they honor the Father." And thus, by using the sabbath spiritually, and worshipping "God who is a Spirit, in Spirit and truth," and seeking the sanctification of the Holy Spirit, and looking unto Jesus, the author and finisher of our faith, we recognise and rejoice in our Triune God, and worship Father, Son, and Spirit, one God everlasting.

This hallowing the sabbath is its most blessed and vital principle, and is one which we ought to make practical to our own souls, and in our own self-examination, as a TEST, "a sure and safe one," of our individual sanctification and renewal. If we find the sabbath "a delight holy of the Lord and honorable"—if "we are glad when it is said to us, Let us go into the house of the Lord"—if the sabbath chimes, summoning us to the earthly courts of the living God, are grateful to our ears—if we know the pleasure of public prayer and communion with our fellow-worshippers—if we can enjoy the song of praise—if we can in the chamber and in the family find pleasure in prolonging our intercourse with God—if, like Isaac, we can go forth into the field to meditate, and there gladden our feelings with the peculiar sound of silence, that seems to vibrate the live-long sabbath-day—if these and such like thoughts and enjoyments are ours, we may lay it comfortably to heart, that we are preparing for that eternal rest which remaineth for the people of God.

But if we have not attained to this excellent spirit, and are doing our own pleasure, and following the Sabbath thereby, let us well beware how we forget, and so tempt the Lord our God. If he as he declares himself to be, is a jealous God, let us learn to be jealous of his honor and his appointments. Since he has hallowed the sabbath, and designed it for our use, that we may become hallowed by sanctifying it, let us try ourselves according to his holy standard, and according to the spirit of the sabbath. If we would take our own pleasure thereon, let us ask, Will our pleasure sanctify the day, for if not, it is contrary to God's holy will? If we would journey thereon, let us ask, Is it, no more than a sabbath-day's journey to the house of God and back, so that we sanctify the day by it. If otherwise, we dishonor the law of God, and God himself thereby. In a word, whatever we would do, let this be the test of its fitness, will it sanctify the sabbath-day? Whatever act, pleasure, employment, or plan, (always excepting, of course, what Scripture excepts works of charity or necessity) answers not this condition, and tends not to the hallowing the sabbath, that thing is sin, because it is contrary to that perfect law which says, "Remember the sabbath-day, to keep it holy."

A BEAUTIFUL ILLUSTRATION.

A Florist will tell you that if you paint the flower-pot that contains a favorite, beautiful fragrant flower, the plant will wither, and perhaps its blossoms will die. You shut out the air and moisture from passing through the earth to the roots, and your paint itself is poisonous. Just so, mere external cultivation, superficial worldly accomplishments, or a too exclusive anxiety and regard for that injures the soul. The vase may be ever so beautifully ornamented, but if you deny the water of life to the flower, it must die. And there are kinds of ornamental accomplishments, the very process of which is as deleterious to the soul, as the paint upon the flower-pot is pernicious to its atmosphere during your very process of rendering the exterior more tasteful but the whole earth is dried and devoid of nourishment. Nature never paints, but all her forms of loveliness are growth, a native character, possession, and development, from the beginning. If the sun can ever be called a painter, it is only because the plants absorb his rays, and receive them in the very texture and life of the vegetation. So, whatever is real knowledge, wisdom principle and life in education, is a process of the absorption and development of truth, and is not mere painting.—Rev. Dr. Cheever's Plea for Children.

EDMUND BURKE.

This celebrated man was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1730, and died in 1797, at the age of sixty-seven years. He was one of the greatest intellectual prodigies of Europe—the first of orators and of writers of any age or country.—He had a brother Richard—a man of great ability scarcely inferior to Edmund; but, like many others, a gay, gossiping, pleasure loving youth—who grew up into a brilliant, but special man. Prior, in his life of Burke, thus mentions him:—"Richard Burke being found in revery, shortly after an extraordinary display of powers in the House of Commons by his brother Edmund, and questioned by Mr Malone as to the cause, replied, I have been wondering how Ned had contrived to monopolise all the talent of the family; but then I remember when we were at play he was always at work."

Mr Burke had to contend, at the outset of life, with unusual difficulties, but he triumphed over them all; and, therefore, at thirty years of age, he bounded with one spring to the very summit of fame, leaving behind him the whole aristocracy, and all his other more advantageously situated competitors, finely exemplifying his own expressions. "He that wrestles with us, strengthens our nerves and sharpens our skill. Our antagonist is our helper."

It is a fact that, at the university, Burke did not carry off a single prize, although he was incomparably the first man in the College of Dublin. He exemplified, as one of his biographers has finely expressed it, the lofty spirit of Alexander, who refused to run in the Olympic games, on the ground that racers were not sovereign; proudly saying, "were kings competitors Alexander would run." While the other students—and many of them sprightly ones, too—were fighting for prizes, Burke was satisfied with simply a respectable appearance in the classes, but devoted every moment to replenishing his capacious undertaking with all manner of human knowledge; and hence, when the first prize-men were forgotten, lost in night, Burke shone as the sun in the firmament of political and moral wisdom.

THE ALCHEMISTS.

The golden color with which the pupæ of many butterflies are adorned, was eagerly seized upon by the alchemists as an argument in favor of the transmutation of metals; but Reaumur discovered, that it is owing simply to the shining white membrane immediately below the outer skin, which, being of a transparent yellow, gives a golden tinge to the former, whilst Lister imitated the gilding of chrysalises by putting a small piece of a black gall in a strong decoction of nettles. This produced a scum, which, when left on cap paper, will exquisitely gild it without the application of the real metal. Reaumur also mentions, that for producing this appearance, it is essential that the inner membrane be moist, whence may be explained the disappearance of the gilding so soon as the fluids within the pupæ have been absorbed by the formation of the limbs of the butterfly.

REAL PRESENCE

We know from whence the Lord Jesus Christ took his flesh, even of the Virgin Mary. He being and infant, was fed with her milk, he was nourished, he grew, he came to man's age, he suffered persecution of the Jews, he was hanged on the tree, he was buried, he rose again the third day;—And what time it pleased him he ascended into heaven, he lifted up his body thither, from whence he shall come to judge the quick and the dead; there he is now sitting on the right hand of God. How then is the bread his body, and the cup, or that is within the cup, how is it his blood? These things, brethren, are therefore called Sacraments, because one thing is seen in them, and another is understood. That which is seen hath a bodily form; but that which is understood hath a spiritual fruit.—Augustine.

THE CLOUD ON THE SAINTS DEATH BED.

The last hours of some men, eminent in piety and usefulness, as they were in talents and labors through life, have been overcast with gloom that prevented bystanders from recognizing the glories of their departure. But the orb setting behind a bank of dense black clouds is himself beyond their reach. They affect not his brightness, but merely our view of it. While to us he seems to sink in darkness that extinguishes his beams, he is really rising in other skies, gladdening the sight of other observers, and clothed in splendors as if the Almighty had afresh, for the first time, robbed him in the reflection of his own divine effulgence. "We walk by faith, not by sight;" and when a man's life has testified that his heart is right with Christ, we know that his safety for glorification is in Christ's hands, though his enemies be in malice, loading him with anathemas; or he, by

morbid influence from what is animal or what is mental, be writing volumes of bitter things against himself, at the crisis of his leaving the body.—Dr. Urwick.

PRIVATE THOUGHTS.

Whoever thinks he can acquit himself to God, has wrong notions of God, of himself, of duty, of sin. Either he considers God only under the single idea of mercy, or he knows nothing of his own great corruption, or contracts duty into a narrow compass, or fixes the guilt of sin at a low rate.

The happiest and most envied life, taken from childhood to old age, will not bear a review.—There is not a year perhaps not a month, perhaps not an hour of it, which a wise man would choose to live over again.

All our happiness, as mere men, consists in forgetting ourselves. If we think, we are miserable.

We are as vain as if we were in full possession of our original perfection; and our being vain is a certain proof that we are not.

An impatient desire to know, and have more than is proper for us in our present state, often hinders us from using what we have, and knowing what we might: and is to many a source of great delusion.

The heart of man pants everlastingly after distinction; and our pride only changes its appearance. Mine, I find, is grown to a goodly size under the shew of humility.

God may say to every self-righteous man, as he did in the case of Sodom, shew me ten; yea, one perfect good action, and for the sake of it I will not destroy.—Adam.

DIE IN YOUR SINS.

Die in your sins—that is, in their guilt. Oh! it is better to die an outcast—to die in rags—to die in a ditch—to die in a dungeon—to die of the plague—a thousand times better die in all the concentrated agonies of every human death, than to die in our sins. For if we die in our sins, we shall rise from our grave in our sins, and stand before the judgment seat of Christ in our sins. If we die in our sins will be shrouded with us in our coffins and carried with us to the cemetery, and interred with us, and rise with us at the sound of the archangel's trump, and then we shall be thrust down to hell with them, to dwell with them forever and ever. True believers send their sins to the grave before they go themselves. They are dead to sin, while they live. But the sins of unbelievers go into the grave with them, and follow after them, and gather upon them, and lie upon them to all eternity. Rejoice, then, fellow-sinner, this is not the day of judgment, but the day of mercy. Now Jesus yearns over you to do you good. He waits to be gracious. Fly to him. He came "to seek and to save that which was lost." "And him that cometh unto me, I will in no wise cast him out."

MAXIMS OF MONEY.

The art of living easily as to money, is to pitch your scale of living one degree below your means. Comfort and enjoyment are more dependant upon easiness in the detail of expenditure than upon one degree's difference in the scale. Guard against false associations of pleasure with expenditure—the notion that because pleasure can be purchased with money, therefore, money cannot be spent without enjoyment. What a thing costs a man, is no true measure of what it is worth to him; and yet how often is his appreciation governed by no other standard, as if there were a pleasure in expenditure *per se*. Let yourself feel a want before you provide against it. You are more assured that it is a real want; and it is worth while to feel it a little, in order to feel the relief from it. When you are undecided as to which of two courses you would like the best, choose the cheapest. This rule will not only save money, but save also a good deal of trifling decision. Too much leisure leads to expense; because when a man is in want of objects, it occurs to him, that they are to be had for money, and he invents expenditure in order to pass the time.—Taylor's Notes from Life.

TIME LOST.—One of the sands in the hour glass of time is, beyond comparison, more precious than gold. In nothing is waste more ruinous, or more sure to bring unavailing regrets.—Better to throw away money than moments; for time is much more than money. As we lose our nays, we incur an increasing risk of losing our own souls. "The life-blood of the soul runs out in wasted time." The years which have winged their flight, have gone to the recording angels; and what is the "report they have borne to heaven?" Will the record testify for or against us, when the throne of the Son of man shall be set, and the books shall be opened.

Family Circle.

A MOTHER'S ENCOURAGEMENT.

You may derive much encouragement from the fact, that thousands of Christian mothers have tried the faithfulness of God to his promise and have the happiness of witnessing the success of their labors in the conversion of their offspring. The history of the Church of God is full of instances in point. Let us look at one or two. The case of Augustine, one of "the fathers" of the Christian Church, is a striking one. He was one of the brightest ornaments of Christianity in the latter part of the fourth, and the beginning of the fifth century. But up to his twenty eighth year he lived in sin—From his remarkable "Confessions," written by himself after his conversion, we learn that he broke loose from every restraint, and gave himself, up to "work all uncleanness with greediness." He had, however a pious mother; and amidst all his wanderings, her tears and prayers came up for a memorial before God. At length her cry was heard, and the answer came. From her son's own lips she one day received the glad tidings of his conversion to God, and the voice of lamentation was changed into the song of praise. Not long after, as they were journeying together, she said, "My son, what have I to do here any longer? The only thing for which I wished to live was your conversion, and that the Lord has now granted me in an abundant manner." Five days after she was seized with a fever, which, in a few days more wafted her spirit into that blissful region where all tears are for ever wiped away. And the son, for whom she had shed so many tears, and breathed so many prayers, lived to be the admiration of his age, and the means of the conversion of thousands of his fellow-men.

That eminent servant of Christ, John Newton, was the son of a praying mother. Even at the worst period of his life, profane and dissolute as he was, the influence of the pious counsels which he received in childhood, was never obliterated. He has himself left it on record, that in the midst of the most daring wickedness, the remembrance of his mother's prayers haunted him continually; and that at times these impressions were so vivid, that "he could almost feel his mother's soft hand resting on his head, as when she used to kneel beside him in early boyhood, and plead for God's blessing on his soul." There is no reason to doubt that these impressions, received in childhood, and retaining their hold of the spirit in after life, were among the principal means by which he was arrested in his career of sin, and made a zealous and successful propagator of that gospel which he had so long despised.

The pious Dr Doddridge, whose "Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul" is said to have been instrumental in the conversion of some thousands, was deeply impressed with a sense of Divine things long before he could read, by means of some Scripture prints on the Dutch tiles of the chimney, which were employed by a pious mother for the purpose of directing his attention to the important truths of religion.

A great and good man said, a little before his death, "I think I should have been an infidel, had not my mother taught me, when a child, to kneel by my bed and say, "Our Father who art in heaven."

Richard Cecil says of himself, "I had a pious mother, who dropped things in my way. I could never rid myself of them. I liked to be an infidel in company rather than when alone. I could not divest myself of my better principles. My mother would talk to me, and weep as she talked. I flung out of the house with an oath, but I wept too when I got into the street."—This child of many prayers and admonitions became a burning and a shining light in the Church of God.

A faithful and zealous minister of Christ gives the following account of himself in writing to a friend:—"As to my labors, to a spectator I may appear to do much; to myself, it appears scarcely anything. Ah! sir, you know but little of my obligations to almighty grace and redeeming love. I look back with dismay and horror to the time when I led the van in wickedness. Regardless of the prayers and tears, and groans of a pious mother, I rushed upon the thick bosses of God's buckler."

Even now my heart bleeds at the thought of the nights, when mad with intoxication, I have returned to my tender mother, between two and three o'clock, burst open the window, poured out a torrent of abuse, and sunk upon the bed a monster of iniquity. Next morning I have been aroused by a mournful voice, smothered with heavy sobs and tears. I have listened, and, to my inexpressible astonishment, found it was my mother pouring out her soul in this language: "O Lord! Oh, mercy, mercy, mercy upon my poor child!—Lord I will not cannot give him up; he is still my child. Surely he is not yet out of the reach of mercy. O Lord, hear, hear, I beseech thee, a mother's prayers! Spare, oh spare, for Christ's sake, the son of her old age! O Absalom, my son! O Absalom, my son, my son!" Yes! precious mother, thy prayers are now answered, and thy child, thy worthless, guilty child still lives a monument of boundless grace and incomprehensible mercy."

But why should I multiply examples? Time

would fail me were I to attempt to set before you the tithe of what is on record to prove the faithfulness of the Hearer of the mother's prayer. Let one fact more suffice. It is one which speaks volumes in proof of our position. An inquiry was instituted in the United States in six theological seminaries, belonging to three different denominations of Christians, by which it was ascertained, that of 507 students who were being educated for the ministry, no fewer than 428 were children of praying mothers.

Christian mothers! be of good courage! You are surrounded with a great cloud of witnesses—witnesses to the faithfulness of God's promise—witnesses to the power of believing prayer—witnesses to the efficacy of sound religious instruction. Go forward in your work with holy confidence. Great and many indeed, are your difficulties, but greater is He that is for you than all that can be against you. "Trust ye in the Lord for ever, for with the Lord Jehovah is everlasting strength." "In due time you shall reap if you sownot."

May the Lord grant you grace to be faithful, and may you at last have the unspeakable happiness of entering, along with all who have been committed to your care, into "the heavenly holy place," there to celebrate for ever the praise of redeeming love, and to serve God day and night without ceasing.

INFLUENCE OF A CLEAN HOUSE.

A neat, clean, freshaired, sweet, cheerful, well-arranged, and well-situated house, exercises a moral as well as a physical influence over its inmates, and makes the members of the family peaceable and considerate of the feelings and happiness of each other; the connexion is obvious between the state of mind thus produced, and habits of respect for each other and for those higher duties and obligations which no laws can enforce. On the contrary, a filthy, qualid, noxious dwelling, rendered still more wretched by its noisome st, and in which none of the decencies of life can be obtained, contributes to make its unfortunate inhabitants selfish, sensual, and regardless of the feelings of each other; the constant indulgence of such passions render them reckless and brutal; and the transition is natural to propensities and habits incompatible with a respect for the property of others, or for the laws.—*Com School Journal.*

THE PRIDE OF A YOUNG LADY REPROVED.

Pride, hateful to God, and ruinous to mankind, is one of the foulest and most unseemly vices of our race. Its indulgence converted angels into devils, and has made earth and hell wail with sorrow for nearly six thousand years. It besets and ruins persons of all ranks and ages; but as the young are especially its victims, we submit to their perusal the following incident.

"Some years ago, a young lady who was going into a northern county, took a seat in a stage coach. For many miles she rode along; but there was enough to amuse her in the scenery through which she passed, and in the pleasing anticipations that occupied her mind. She had been engaged as governess for the grandchildren of an earl, and was now travelling to his seat. At midday, the coach stopped at an inn, at which dinner was provided, and she alighted and sat down at the table. An elderly man followed, and sat down also. The young lady arose, rang the bell, and addressing the waiter, said, 'Here is an outside passenger.' The stranger bowed, saying, 'I beg your pardon, madam: I can go into another room,' and immediately he retired. The coach soon afterwards resumed its course, and the passengers their places.

"At length the coach stopped at the gate leading to the castle to which the young lady was going; but there was not such prompt attention as she expected. All eyes seemed directed to the outside passenger, who was preparing to dismount. She beckoned, and was answered, 'As soon as we have attended to his lordship, we will come to you.' A few words of explanation ensued, and, to her dismay, she found that the outside passenger, with whom she had proudly refused to dine, was not only a nobleman, but that very nobleman in whose family she hoped to be an inmate.—What could she do? How could she bear the interview? She felt really ill, and the apology she sent for her non-appearing at the castle was more than pretence.

"The venerable peer was a considerate man, and one who knew the way in which the Scripture often speaks of the going down of the sun. 'We must not allow the night to pass thus,' said he to the countess; 'you must send for her, and we must talk to her before bed-time.' He reasoned with the foolish girl respecting her conduct, insisted on the impropriety of the state of mind that it evinced, assured her that nothing could induce him to allow his children to be taught such notions, refused to accept any apology that did not go the length of acknowledging that the thought was wrong; and when the right impression appeared to be produced, he gave her his hand."

If pride thus indulged against an earthly peer can produce such pain as this poor deluded would-be-somebody had to sustain, who can bear the thought of being accused of pride at the bar of "the King of kings?" Proud youth, loathe thyself before thy Maker, and delay not

to crave of him genuine humility; and if it be thy honor to obtain this boon, ever afterwards wear it as a garment.—J.

Geographic and Historic

SOUTH AFRICAN SKETCHES.

From Danbury's Residence at the Cape of Good Hope,

THE DUTCH AT THE CAPE.

The Cape Dutch in general have a strong dislike to the English, yet I found them tolerably civil, even on my journey back from the frontier, when I was not in company with the Governor. They will not, however, put themselves out of their way for anybody; so that a traveller must conform to their habits and hours and at whatever time he arrives at a house he must wait for food till the customary meal time of the family. Coffee, indeed, is always ready, and a cup of it is offered to the stranger on his arrival; but they have no notion of making any other preparation for him; nor, perhaps, would it be reasonable to expect this. They eat two plentiful and substantial meals of animal food in the course of the day; one about noon, the other at seven or eight o'clock in the evening. They offer you coffee or tea again in the morning before you start, but seldom anything else as they are not in the habit of eating breakfast.

The national character of the Dutch appears to have been greatly modified in this colony by the abundance of the means of subsistence, the scanty intercourse with strangers, and the system of slavery. The Cape farmers have neither the cleanliness, the industry, nor the love of money, which are said to be characteristic of the Hollanders in their own country. * * *

As to their physical characteristics, the Boer appeared to me, in those districts through which we travelled, to be in general a tall and large limbed race of men; but often with something heavy and ungainly in their movements, as if their joints were not compactly knit. I have heard the same thing remarked of the inhabitants of North Holland. In the district of George, more especially, I was much struck with the almost gigantic stature of many of the young men.

SOUTH AFRICAN VEGETATION.

We travelled from Uitenhage North-eastward to Addo Drift on the Sunday river, twenty-five miles over a hilly country, covered for the most part with low but thick "bush;" the soil a hard clay. Though the general appearance of this kind of country is in some degree monotonous, yet its rich and singular vegetation is very attractive to the eye of a naturalist. The strange, stiff, gaunt forms of the leafless euphorbias, which suggest the idea of some monstrous Indian idols; the aloes, with their spear-like leaves and their scarlet spikes; the pale green foliage of the spekboom (*Portulacaria Afra*), which is said to be the favorite food of the elephant; the crassulas, covered with milk-white blossoms; the cotyledon, with its bluish leaves and bright red flowers; the scarlet geraniums peeping from amidst the other shrubs,—altogether form a combination extremely interesting to a botanical eye, and which must strike every traveller of ordinary habits of observation by its dissimilarity to anything that is to be seen in other countries. There cannot, indeed, be a vegetation more peculiar or of a more marked character.

CAPE TOWN.

Cape Town is about equal in population to Yarmouth in Norfolk; but, being less closely built, probably covers more ground. The main streets are broad and regular, crossing one another at right angles; but they are unpaved, and consequently at this season excessively dusty; many of them are shaded by rows of oak trees, and a canal, at present nearly dry, runs down the whole length of the principal street, which is called the Heergracht. There are no regular foot pavements; but in front of most of the houses are brick terraces, more or less raised above the level of the street: this terrace is called the Stoep, and forms the usual evening lounging-place of the inhabitants. The houses are rather low, always flat roofed, either white washed or painted, with glass windows of numerous small panes.

The mixture of English and foreign in all that meets the eye is one of the striking things in town: a great proportion of the names over the shop doors are English; most of the advertisements, names of trades, and the like, are in our own language, and one meets English faces at every turn: all this makes an odd contrast with the foreign look of the town, and the motley mixture of various nations and colors which inhabit it—Dutch, Malays, Negroes, Hottentots, and intermediate breeds of every shade of color.

All heavy goods, such as wine, timber, &c., are conveyed in long low waggons, drawn by as many as twelve, fourteen, or even more oxen, and driven by a Hottentot, with an immensely long bamboo whip. These waggons are among the most singular objects to the eye of a stranger. Those which carry lighter goods are drawn by horses, and driven often at a smart pace.

Cape Town is defended by a castle of tolerable strength, and some lesser forts. It is exposed to great heat in consequence of its situation, facing the noon-day sun, and immediately backed by naked mountains. But the greatest inconvenience at this season is occasioned by the dust, which is always more or less floating in

the air, and during the prevalence of a strong south-east wind is almost intolerable; it dims the whole air, penetrates everywhere, clogs one's pores, fills one's eyes, disfigures one's clothes, spoils books and furniture; the trunks of the trees in the town look as if they had been painted with red ochre, and the verdure of the leaves is half-hidden by the same red incrustation.

MUSIC OF NATURE.

Among the Japanese there exists a tradition which relates that their first idea of music arose from the circumstance of one of their ancestors having heard the air make a melodious sound as it passed through the hollow of a bamboo tube, which happened to be hanging accidentally from a tree. It induced him to imitate it. Thus, perhaps, may be derived the fable, that music descended from heaven. They have a very curious species of Æolian instrument formed of bamboo, very common to some of the Australasian isles, which emits as well some very fine tones as elicits some discordant notes.

THE BOOBY.

The English name for a genus of birds in the family *Pelicanide*. These birds derive their name from their apathy in allowing themselves to be captured, or knocked on the head, without an attempt to escape, whence their stupidity has become proverbial. Thousands breed on the island of Ascension, on the Bahamas, on the islets of the coast of Guiana, along the shores of New Spain and the Caraccas as well as of Brazil. They are found also on the Island of Rodriguez, the Alcranes, &c.

Though well furnished with oars, the Booby seldom swims, and never dives. Its mode of taking its prey is by dashing down from on high with unerring aim upon those fishes which frequent the surface, and instantly rising again into the air. . . . Nuttall says:—"The Boobies have a domestic enemy more steady though less sanguinary in his persecutions than man. This is the Frigate Pelican or Man of War's Bird, who, with a keen eye, descrying his humble vassal at a distance, pursues him without intermission, and obliges him, by blows with his wings and his bill, to surrender his finny prey, which the pirate instantly swallows. The Booby utters a loud cry, something in sound betwixt that of the raven and the goose; and this wailing is heard more particularly when pursued by the Frigate Bird, or when the assemblage happens to be seized with any sudden panic." Feuillee says—"When the Boobies return in bands towards the evening from their fishing, the Frigate Birds are in waiting, and, dashing upon them compel them to cry as if for succour, in doing which they disgorge some of the fish which they are carrying to their young ones; and thus do the Frigate Birds profit by the fishing of the Boobies, which they then leave to pursue their route." Leguat thus writes:—"The Boobies came to repose at night upon the island of Rodriguez; and the Frigates, which are large birds, so called from their lightness and speed in sailing through the air, wait for the Boobies every evening on the tops of the trees. They rise on the approach of the latter very high in the air, and dart down upon them like a falcon on his prey. The Booby, struck in this manner by the Frigate, gives up his fish, which the Frigate catches in the air. The Booby often shrieks, and shows his unwillingness to abandon his prey; but the Frigate mocks at his cries, and, rising, dashes down upon him anew, till he has compelled the Booby to obey."—*The National Cyclopaedia of Useful Knowledge Vol. III.*

VOLUNTARY SLAVES.

About Quillmanne and Luabo, and, indeed, in all the Portuguese possessions on the coast, are numbers of Colonos, or free blacks, who hire themselves out as wood cutters, machila bearers, or labourers, and such is the degraded state of society, that these men are taunted by the slaves as having no white man to look after them, and see them righted when oppressed. . . . They are kept in subjection by a very severe and separate code of laws, and if they break or injure anything which they cannot pay for, they become slaves. After the death of Moraes, Azvedo's father-in-law, who was a very severe master, no less than eighteen slaves, who had deserted and escaped into the interior, returned to the estate and resumed their work, preferring slavery to the iron rule of the chiefs of their own color, others come frequently to sell themselves, and to buy them is the greatest boon a good master can bestow, and their price is from three to five pieces of clouty or dungaree. Azvedo relates an anecdote of a man who day after day had been importuning him to take him as a slave, and, when he found that he could not get rid of his freedom by fair means, he watched the opportunity whilst Azvedo's little boy was walking in the garden with his nurse, and tore the child's frock, which created a great hubbub and noise, and the father running out, found his son dreadfully frightened, and the black rolling in the dirt, according to the custom of his country. Embracing his feet, he cried out, that as he had refused to buy him, he had torn his child's frock, and having nothing to pay for it, he was his slave by the law of the country; so seeing he was so determined, he gave him his clouty, and he has worked away steadily ever since.—*Barnard's Cruise in the Mozambique Channel.*

The Press and General Review

AN ADDRESS TO THE METHODIST SOCIETIES, FROM THE WESLEYAN DELEGATES ASSEMBLED IN ALBION CHAPEL, LONDON, Aug. 16-21, 1850.

DEAR BRETHREN.—It has fallen to our lot to address you in a different style from that ordinarily adopted by the Conference. The principal object of our annual pastoral letters has been to lead you to a closer walk with God, to induce you with renewed diligence to follow after holiness, and to persuade you to dedicate yourselves without reserve to Him who hath bought you with his blood. The circumstances in which we are placed must be our justification for deviating somewhat from the usual course. In this momentous crisis of our Connexional history, we consider it to be our duty to lay before you the state and prospects of our Church, to give you a brief outline of our proceedings, with the reasons for the steps which we have taken; and to remind you of a few facts, the statement of which will render those reasons still more obvious.

Scripture has enjoined upon us no regular plan of church government; but we may gather from the precepts of our Lord and his apostles, and from the practice of the early Christians, all the elements essential to the constitution of a Christian Church.

That Christianity is a simple institution, unaltered by worldly power, and not intended to abridge any man's civil or religious liberty, that a church is a voluntary society, invested with the right and duty of admitting or excluding its members, of choosing its own officers, and of repudiating any other head than Christ; and that liberty of conscience and a right of free inquiry are essential to the proper discharge of the duties of religion,—these are principles drawn from the highest source, acknowledged by and embodied in the constitution of all Protestant communities, and without the practical recognition of which we believe it to be impossible for the work of God to prosper in any Christian Church.

Now, these rights, which as Wesleyan Methodists you claim, in common with all other Christians, have been grievously invaded. Our preachers, forgetting the words of our Lord, "One is your Master, even Christ; and all ye are brethren," have laid aside the Christian brotherhood, and assumed the worldly principle of masterhood. They have set themselves up as rulers over God's heritage, and as the princes of the Gentiles to exercise authority upon them. In short, they have seized the whole legislative and executive power of the Connexion, and have framed and enforced laws in direct violation of the treaty and covenant to which, in the years, 1795 and 1797, they bound themselves with all the solemnity of an oath.

These laws, improperly termed the "Declaratory Rules of 1835," have taken from the church the inalienable right of calling to account an offending brother, of examining into the truth of any accusation brought against him, and of deciding whether his offence, if proved, is deserving of reproof or punishment, or whether it unfits him for continued fellowship with his brethren. By these laws, the travelling preachers have superseded Our Lord's authority, and have arrogated to themselves that power which he vested in the church, when he commanded, that, if an offending brother should refuse to hear the voice of friendly admonition, the matter should be brought before the church: "If he shall neglect to hear them, tell it to the church; but, if he neglect to hear the church, let him be unto thee as an heathen man and a publican."

Not content with thus usurping the power which belongs, by Divine institution, to the church, the Conference forbids inquiry into the affairs of Methodism, makes it expulsion from the Society either to discuss the merits of the system it has established, or to meet together for the purpose of memorialising the Conference; and to crown all, declares that the right of church-membership is as completely forfeited by a breach of one of these so-called laws of Methodism, as by a positive violation of the law of God.

The Conference has constituted itself into a Supreme Court, to which, in the last resort, all appeals, from both the preachers and the people, must be made. It sits within closed doors, and assumes to exercise irresponsible power. In the Minutes of 1835, it has revived and re-asserted the Papal practice of question by penalty, ordaining that any preacher who refuses to submit to the "Friendly Examination," shall be considered as "ipso facto incurring the penalty of suspension;" and there is reason to believe, that, in the Conference, recently held in London, the practice has been declared applicable to the expulsion of members from Society.

Such are some of the encroachments of the Conference, some of those anti-Scriptural and anti-Methodistical laws which were first proclaimed in the year 1835. They had lain dormant, undisturbed, and almost unnoticed until last year, when the Rev. Messrs. Everett, Dunn, and Griffith, were cited to the bar of the Conference, were put to the question, and, because they refused to submit to so novel and unscriptural a proceeding were summarily, without trial or even accusation, expelled from the Connexion.

This startling exhibition of the alleged laws of Methodism led many of you to examine them more fully; when, to your astonishment and dismay, you discovered, that, while you slept confidently in the bosom of the church, the tares of unlimited despotism had been stealthily sown. You naturally called meetings to consider the alarming state of things, and to consult about a remedy; and not a few of you were forthwith cited before our ecclesiastical courts, accused of a violation of Methodist law, and expelled in daring opposition to the verdict of the Leaders' Meeting, which constitutes our local Presbytery.

Under these circumstances you followed the example of your illustrious forefathers, met in large numbers, elected us to be your representatives, and empowered us to act for you in any way which, after due deliberation, we might consider to be most conducive to the security of your Scriptural and Methodistical rights, and to the restoration of peace and harmony in the Connexion. We accordingly met in the month of March, in Albion Chapel, London, to the number of three hundred and seventy-four, and spent four days in an earnest, and we trust prayerful, consideration of the whole case.

The result of our deliberations is before you; and, whatever opinions may be formed as to the soundness of our views or the wisdom of our plans, we were actuated, be assured, by a cordial and self-denying attachment to true Methodism, and by a sincere desire to do that which should be sanctioned by the approval of the Great Head of the Church. During our sittings, we sent a small deputation to wait upon the President of the Conference, and respectfully request him to meet a committee appointed by us to lay the result of our united deliberations before him. He utterly refused to hold any communication either with us or with our committee, denouncing our mode of procedure as unconstitutional.

We then separated for a season to our homes; having first, as you are aware, appointed a committee composed of gentlemen from different parts of the country, with instructions to revise the whole collection of Methodistical laws, and with power to act in conjunction with the Conference or its committee, in agreeing upon and settling such a Code as should be thought adapted to promote the peace and prosperity of the Connexion. The Committee of Privileges thus appointed, agreeably to the instructions given them, have revised the whole of the laws, and, after a vast amount of labor and thought, have embodied them in a formal Code, which is in substance nearly the same as was agreed upon in the year 1795 and 1797, but embraces certain extensions which appear to be demanded by the principles of the New Testament, together with certain guards highly necessary to secure you against future encroachments. This important document will shortly be laid before you.

The Conference had no sooner assembled, than the committee deputed their secretaries (Brothers Robert Swan Stanley, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Joseph Massingham, of Norwich,) respectfully to intimate to the President, that they were prepared, according to the terms of their appointment, to meet with the Conference, or with a committee appointed by that body; and also to inquire when the Conference would be pleased to receive the numerous memorials with the presentation of which you had entrusted them. After the lapse of some days, an official answer was received, stating, that the "existence and action" of your committee were a "deliberate and flagrant violation of the discipline of Methodism," re-asserting the laws of 1835, and declining either to meet your committee or to receive your memorials, under the pretext that they were unconstitutional. Some of you, anticipating this objection, adopted the mode of memorializing laid down in the minutes of 1835, though to do so seemed to imply a recognition of those really unconstitutional regulations: but the memorials of this class have had no greater success than the others; these memorials were indeed received, but the demands contained in them have been rejected.

All hope that the Conference would respect your memorials and consent to an amicable adjustment of your scriptural and reasonable claims being at an end, the committee immediately summoned us to London. On the 16th of August, we again met in Albion Chapel, but under circumstances far more painful and distressing than at first. Many of us who, when we separated in March, were active, and we trust faithful members and office-bearers of long standing in the societies, had in the interval, and for no crime but that of acting as your representatives, been ruthlessly expelled by the superintendent preachers as unworthy of the privilege of Christian fellowship. We now saw the Connexion, which was before suffering from the miseries of division and strife, threatened with utter dissolution, by the sanction given to acts of reprisal under the disguise of discipline, and by the contemptuous disregard of your temperate remonstrances.

The proceedings of the Conference then sitting presents an unbroken series of acts of despotism and injustice. One of your oldest and most distinguished ministers was expelled without being allowed even to appear before his brethren, or so much as to make any defence, oral or written, against the charges fabricated against him; he could be heard only in com-

mittee, and then not in vindication, but solely in "apology, extenuation, or retraction."—Another highly-esteemed and aged minister was driven from his home, degraded from his office, deprived of his income, and placed under interdiction as to the locality of his future abode because, when compelled, against his most earnest entreaties, to form part of a Minor District Meeting, he dared to give a conscientious vote in opposition to the other members of the court of review, and to put in the reasons of his dissent. A third, who had retired through infirmity to end his days among his friends, has been banished from his chosen residence, and deprived of part of his scanty income, because a member of his family was supposed to have uttered some sentiment of which the majority of the Conference disapproved. Others have been punished or censured for the simple exercise of their privilege as members of the Conference, in opposition to these oppressive proceedings, and for advocating the scriptural rights of the people; while those acts of discipline so called, by which so many officers and members of long standing and irreproachable character have been expelled, were approved and confirmed, and the daring perpetrators honored and rewarded.

These things deepened our conviction, that most extensive alterations were absolutely necessary. We perceived, that the thorough Reform without which it were impossible for the work of God to prosper among us, and without which we cannot long exist and cohere as a body, was obstructed by the obstinacy of a dominant faction; and we were led carefully to inquire by what means their power of obstruction might be overcome. We were convinced, that, since the voice of public opinion, enforced by the united sanction of reason and of Scripture, had failed to move our oppressors to any concessions, we must at length have recourse to the most decided measures, in order to bring them to a better mind.

After a long and anxious deliberation, a thorough investigation of the whole subject, and a free and protracted debate, we have come to the solemn conviction, that, as the assumption and acts of the Conference are palpably contrary to the authority of the Great Head of the Church, at total variance with the design and constitution of the first Christian churches, and practically opposed to the diffusive genius of Christianity; and as, moreover, the Conference, notwithstanding all the events of the past years, has finally avowed its "unalterable resolution" to persist in maintaining a system which bears so many marks of the Divine reprobation,—we dare not and cannot conscientiously contribute, as heretofore, to any of the funds employed in its support. In obedience to the imperious call of duty, we therefore deliberately advise and recommend, that the usual contributions to all Wesleyan funds be at once diverted into another channel, until the Conference shall fully accede to your just and Scriptural claims.

It may be objected, that this is an attempt to coerce our preachers, and to force them to act contrary to their judgments. Our answer is, that, having long and patiently tried all milder means in vain, we have no alternative but either to betray our trust by leaving the liberties of the Church of Christ at the mercy of usurpers or to avail ourselves of the only further argument which remains at our disposal. And we are the more willing to advise you at once to adopt this measure, because, believing, as we have said, that the Conference is pursuing an unscriptural course we feel that by continuing to contribute to the Connexional funds you would be sustaining its agents in their violent and unjust proceedings, and, indeed, would be making yourselves a party to their evil doings. You have exhausted all the resources of reason and persuasion; and it is now high time, we submit, to obey and strictly to carry out the Apostle's injunction, "Be ye not partakers of other men's sins."

But, while we contemplate with just alarm the rapid growth and full-blown maturity of a usurpation which has deprived us of our scriptural rights, and now threatens to annihilate the work of God from among us, we are still persuaded, that Methodism, separated from the evils introduced into its constitution, is a great and glorious institution, "a vessel fitted for the Master's use," and destined to overflow with blessings to the whole world. We, therefore, strongly urge you to retain your membership; and to use all the influence you possess to regain for yourselves and for your children that liberty which Christ came to establish. Endeavor, by conversation with your neighbors, by correspondence with the distant, by the liberal circulation of judicious tracts and pamphlets, by public meetings and lectures, and by every other method of diffusing information, to form a scripturally-enlightened public opinion with respect to Methodist institutions.

Whenever, from numerous expulsions or other local circumstances, it is impossible for you to continue in nominal communion with the Body, we consider you will be justified in taking, and we recommend you to take, steps for the conduct of public worship by the Local Preachers, and of all the other religious services common to Methodism, either in buildings specially procured for the purpose, or, if practicable, in conformity with the provisions of the Deeds of Trusts, by withdrawing the chapels from under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Conference

and its agents. Of your moral claim to them there can be no question. You contributed to their erection, for your own accommodation as well as for the benefit of the preachers; and that you should put in force any legal claim which you may have will excite surprise in none who are aware that you have no other places of assembly for Society purposes.

But we affectionately and most earnestly advise and warn you not, under any circumstances, to secede from the Body, either by joining any church, or by forming yourselves into a new sect. The most inconsiderable member, while in the Connexion, by adding to the weight of the whole, has his value and his use; while, out of it, the greatest talents can be of practical avail, and each individual secession sets an example detrimental to our cause. The Conference being aware of this, its whole policy is intended to drive you from the Body. Too many of the travelling preachers would rejoice in the loss of tens of thousands of members, if by such means they could be relieved from a combined assault upon the authority they have usurped over God's heritage.

In that case, commanding, as they do, an immense amount of property in chapels and school houses, raised at your expense, and confirmed in their present position, they would go headlong in their despotic career, until that Methodism which, by the blessing of God, once shone forth "fair as the moon, clear as the sun, and (to the enemies of the cross of Christ) terrible as an army with banners," would be transformed into a curse and a pestilence, and would become "a proverb and a by-word among the nations." Alas, dear Brethren, this is already the language of a sad and solemn reality. Already do our ministers claim to exercise unlimited and irresponsible power over the affairs of the entire Connexion. Already do they make the individual membership of every Wesleyan hang upon their will. If you would check them in a career so perilous to all that you most value, no time is to be lost. Anticipating a crisis no longer avoidable, they are exerting every nerve to make themselves independent of your aid. At this moment they are upon the eve of receiving a Government grant of some thousands of pounds, by which they will be enabled to rivet the shackles of their despotism upon the rising generation.

Will you extend to them your help, until, by the multiplication of independent resources, they can do without you, and set even your last argument at defiance? Will you defer decisive measures, till your preachers have by degrees erected themselves into a priestly hierarchy, under the patronage, but free from the control of the State, and you shall be deprived of all possibility of rescuing your beloved Methodism from their perverting grasp?

Such, dear brethren, is the calamitous state of the Connexion, and such is the fearful alternative before you. Nothing but an immediate and universal combination, a vigorous and persevering resistance, and a bold and fearless assertion of your rights, can save the Connexion from ruin. The travelling preachers, with few exceptions, have combined to oppress you; you must unite to resist them: alas, you will fall, one by one, an unpitied sacrifice, in the struggle which at present you have the means of terminating in favor of your cause. Arise from your lethargy. Show yourselves to be not merely Englishmen, but Christians. With virtuous courage, resolve to regain, by your activity and vigilance, that liberty which has been lost by your sloth and apiniveness. On your temperate but manly exertions, under the Divine blessing, depend the happiness and freedom of your posterity. The Conference (whose existence, in spite of all deed-polls, depends upon public opinion) will be little inclined to oppose your will, when once asserted in the language of firm and decisive action.

Calumny may, indeed, brand you with odious epithets, may misinterpret your actions and misconstrue your convictions. "Put away from you all bitterness, and wrath, and anger." Cultivate most carefully personal piety, conscientiously use such means of grace as you have hitherto found ministering to your spiritual edification, and keep in view the great object of Christian organization, the enlargement of the kingdom of Christ, by the individual and general co-operative zeal of its faithful and loyal subjects. Heed not the reproaches that may be heaped upon your head, persevere in the path of duty, and calmly await the decision of the Great Judge, before whom both you and your accusers must appear, and in whose presence the secrets of all hearts will be laid open. Then, when the clouds of misrepresentation shall be scattered, it will be seen that you were a virtuous and oppressed people, who were treading, though with unequal steps, in the path of those illustrious prophets, apostles, and martyrs, "of whom the world was not worthy;" and, in the gracious estimation of the Supreme Arbiter, you will be deemed not unworthy partakers in the reward.

"Therefore, beloved brethren, be ye steadfast, unmovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord;" and, whatever may seem to be the issue of the present conflict, comfort yourselves with the assurance that "your labor is not in vain in the Lord." We are, dear Brethren, on behalf of the Wesleyan Delegates,

Yours, very affectionately,
G. W. HARRISON, Chairman,
T. HUNT,
F. GOSJEAN, Secretaries.
J. HARRISON.
Aug. 17, 1850.

Ecclesiastical.

For the Watchman.

MY DEAR BRO. HOWARD:—It will, no doubt, gratify the numerous readers of your little *Watchman*, to hear something of the completion and opening of our London Chapel; I have, therefore, much pleasure in furnishing (with your kind permission) the following particulars—

It is now better than two years since a number of the members composing the "British Wesleyan Mission Church," in London, made up their minds to leave that community; they were led to take this deliberate step, from a conviction of the superiority of our mode of Church government; they had no difference, nor yet have they any, with their friends on doctrinal subjects; they conscientiously regard the *representative* government of the Church of Christ, in all its branches and assemblies, as at once the most rational, the most just to all parties, and last not least, as the most, (the only) scriptural mode of government.

Having fully made up their minds, they put themselves in immediate communication with the Superintendent of our Connexion, Rev. H. O. Crofts; and quietly withdrawing from the Wesleyans, formed themselves into a New Connexion Church, under the Pastoral care of Mr Crofts, who has ever since, watched over them with much diligence and success, feeding them with "the sincere milk of the Word." The church thus begun and continued, has enjoyed uninterrupted harmony and love, and while in the town of London, both congregation and society have kept increasing, openings in every direction around have presented themselves, and are continuing to do so, giving full and laborious work for both Mr Crofts and his present active assistant Mr Kershaw. Nor should I omit to notice, to the honor of our London brethren, that in their struggles with difficulties and inconveniences, perhaps unavoidable in all such beginnings, and arising chiefly from the unkindness of some, the misrepresentations of others, the misunderstandings of many—not to name the culpable carelessness, or indifference of many well intentioned people, on the subject of the scriptural government in God's Hosts: they did not overlook that important item in Christ's charge to his disciples, "feed my lambs"—but have toiled to rear, and have succeeded in rearing, an excellent Sabbath School, numbering on their lists somewhere about two hundred scholars, and averaging in attendance 160. What an auxiliary to the congregation?

Since the formation of this church, they have held their public services in the large room of the Town Hall, most generally given free of charge, by the Mayor and council. The average attendance in the town hall has been between four and five hundred, but frequently the place was overcrowded. From the outset, they were desirous of procuring a church of their own; but acted with wise caution in the matter lest they might get into difficulties: they were in hopes of being able to purchase a house and lot which is not used by its owners, and is pretty central; in this, after ineffectual negotiation, they were disappointed; they then procured a suitable lot in Clarence Street, and after, by personal liberality as well as by waiting on the inhabitants of the town, having arrived at pretty accurate knowledge of their available means, they proceeded to build, and may now be said to have completed the object of their toils and wishes.

The basement, which is lofty and well lighted, is built of solid stone work, the upper part of the building is pale brick, the roof in the form usually called, hip roofed, the windows are circular topped—there are three windows in front, centre one large, side ones small, three large ones on each side and two on the back end; the side and front windows are muffed, which has a very fine effect on the interior. The entrance is by two doors in front, underneath the small windows; the chapel is pewed throughout, it is galleried on three sides, front of the gallery painted white, the whole interior is well finished, but the absence of all ornament, and the severe plainness, evidently intentional, produces nothing meager or awkward to the eye: on the contrary, you have the pleasant feeling of spaciousness, unity, lightness, comfort, or, if you let me speak for myself, beauty, and that sort of beauty one don't soon tire of.

The extreme plainness of the exterior of the chapel, it being finished without any wood on the eaves, or over the door and windows, gives it rather an old Presbyterian or Methodist appearance, and standing as it does comparatively high, this is the more striking; but at the same time, you have the impression of solidity, and unaffected honesty; may such ever be the character of all the worshippers there.

The dimensions of the building are 56 feet by 69.—There are between five and six hundred sittings, and ample accommodation for six hundred worshippers: the whole cost of the chapel will not exceed £350, *cy.*—and consequently, the debt will be small.

The London Chapel was opened for the public worship of God, on Sabbath morning, Sept. 29th, at seven o'clock, by a prayer meeting. At half past ten o'clock, the Rev. H. O. Crofts preached an excellent as well as appropriate sermon from Psalm 80, 1-2 verses; the Chapel was filled with a deeply serious congregation; and, at the close, the collection was very good. At half past two, Rev. W. McClure preached from 2 Chronicles, vii. 15-16 verses, and again in the afternoon, at six o'clock, from 1 Cor. ii. 2 verse. At both afternoon services, the congregations filled the Chapel, and from the deep attention and feeling manifested, gave, as they felt, full proof, that *He*, to whom we dedicated the house, had come down to occupy and bless; oh, this is the best token of all, "God is with us." May He dwell here forever and ever. At both services also, the collections were very good.

On Monday evening, the opening Tea Party was held, when 400 respectable, well conducted guests favored us with their presence. The Rev. H. O. Crofts occupied the Chair, and opened the second part of the meeting by a short but very interesting narrative of the origin, spirit and progress of our cause in London; on behalf of the congregation giving cordial thanks to the public authorities for the use of the Town Hall, (some of these gentlemen

were present; all of them were invited, and furnished with tickets, at the same time that a vote of thanks was presented, which had been unanimously adopted by the Church), Mr Crofts then called on Rev. J. Kershaw, J. C. Watts, J. Caswell, W. F. Clarke, (Independent,) and W. McClure; the interest did not seem for one moment to flag to the very close. I have to confess, and with much satisfaction too, that a more orderly, happy and efficient meeting I never saw. The provision for the arrangements and serving of the guests, was such as must have given satisfaction to every one, reflecting the highest honor on the Ladies, under whose management it happily was. I should also be wanting in both gratitude and justice, were I to pass without distinct notice, the attractive services of the *Choir*, under the able direction of Mr Egar. They sang six or seven pieces during the evening with taste, precision, and powerful effect: in their delightful performance we had neither bungling, nor bathos, but real music; where the several well sustained parts formed their unity, which, in expressing the noble sentiments of inspiration, now thrills, now soothes, now melts, and now rouses one's whole soul. We had in this choir a rare, but happy unity of soft instrumental, combined with the vocal music; I assure you, the singing was by no means the secondary attraction of the meeting; for my part, I would freely give up my tea, and add a *york shilling* to the quarter for such another treat. Oh! may such talents be long employed in the public worship, and to the glory of God.

My communication has gone on to twice the length I intended, so I must stop; the proceeds of the whole services, will amount to about £10, a very handsome sum indeed. The sittings were letting very fast, there being on Tuesday, the day after the Tea Party, 171 sittings taken. Bro. Crofts has much to make his heart glad, and much to encourage his future hopes in London; in the unity, and piety of the people, the greatly increased facilities for acting, and in the palpable evidences of the Divine presence. The Lord our God make them to be ten thousand times more than they are this day, by blessing them, and making them blessings.—Amen, and Amen.

Very affectionately yours,

WILLIAM MCCLURE.

Toronto, Oct. 10th, 1850.

The Watchman.

Monday Evening, October 14, 1850.

INTEMPERANCE.

"Just come and have another glass, for I've a yorker more to spend," was the earnest request of a roughly-clad laborer, as he merged from a grocery in one of the streets of our City, holding and pulling a rather well-clad man by the arm. From the avowed determination of this man's more respectable acquaintance "not to have a drop more," and from the countenances and conduct of both it was evident beyond a doubt that they had already drank even according to their own estimation "nearly enough." But this poor man had "another yorker to spend," and hence, regardless of the consequences of taking "a little more than enough," he importunes his friend to take "just another glass." We did not tarry to see the result of this man's entreaty; but as we proceeded from the spot where the transaction occurred a number of reflections occupied our mind.

The mind of man instinctively shrinks from the malice of his fellow. For it is a well known fact that many who as friends are most zealous in the performance of whatever real friendship dictates, when transformed into enemies are in their wrath "cruel as the grave." With regard to such, we might desire their friendship, but we would dread their hatred. The case, however, is widely different with the man who patronizes the grocery. He may be respectable, and in many respects amiable, (for many such are found among those who take "an occasional glass;") he may be a man of wealth and influence, and capable of promoting your interests in the world. Yet, for all this, we are convinced that if such a man be capable of persuading his friend to take "just another glass," his friendship is more to be dreaded than his hatred. Of the poor inebriate, we unhesitatingly admit that he inflicts the greatest injuries on those most nearly allied to him. Nor can the same assertion be denied, in its application to the moderate drinker. His example and persuasion become dangerous, in proportion to the nearness of the relation he sustains to us. If friendship has drawn us in close alliance with the moderate drinker, his influence as a patronizer of the drinking usages becomes the more formidable and detrimental. Admit that the ranks of drunkards are recruited by individuals who have made "moderate drinking" a half-way house,—and our position follows, as a matter of course. Reader, if you can be induced under any circumstances, to take a glass, beware of even the friendship of gentlemen at the half-way house.

Nothing can be more striking than the zeal of the patrons of Bacchus, to induce others to imitate their example. If Christians and Temperance men generally were but half as zealous to rescue their fellow from the foul grasp of the drunken god, as the moderate drinker or the inebriate to secure associates, the cause of Temperance had ore this, waved her banner in triumph throughout Christendom. A glance at the state of things around us will banish the last shadow of doubt relative to this

matter. The parent initiates the child into the drinking usages, ere it is capable of exercising a judgment on the propriety or impropriety of the thing. Time is taken by the forelock: the field is pre-occupied; the vantage ground is chosen; and ere reason sheds her rays up at the fearful pathway that leads from the half-way house to a drunkard's reputation, his ignominious death, and his future punishment,—sense is enlisted against the cause of Total Abstinence. The taste for drink is cultivated, and the habit of using ardent Spirits formed. Is not this zeal? zeal, both ardent and laborious, and deserving an infinitely better cause? Through all the ranks of relatives and friends and acquaintances, the same principle is true, and capable of varied illustrations and proofs, but we forbear.

But the man at the grog-shop had "another yorker to spend." He was a stranger to us; but it is not improbable that he had a wife—yes, and children too. Well, suppose we were to visit his habitation, is it not probable a close scrutiny would discover many little wants both on the part of wife and children, and habitation, which might claim precedence to the purpose for which it was proposed to spend the "last yorker?" And who that knows anything of the world as it is, but will unhesitatingly admit that the patron of Bacchus will spend the last farthing for the gratification of his appetite, and the exercise of his ill-judged friendship;—aye, and leave the partner of his bosom, and the children God has given them, scarcely half-clad and fully half-starved? How unnatural, and yet how frequent are such cases! The man whom we see spending the last yorker, must not be considered a novice with regard to the drinking usages. His lesson, ruinous, though it be, is well learned; ere he arrives at this stage he has been initiated into "the secrets of the Art." He has learned to trample on conscience, and natural affection, and to disregard all those ties which constitute the bond of Society and the fruitful source of all the real happiness which exists in the world. The first glass deliberately and needlessly indulged in, is as naturally connected with the act of ultimately spending the last yorker, as the end is associated with the beginning, or the full corn in the ear, with the sowing of the seed.

We cannot conclude these remarks without urging the friends of the Temperance reformation, to put forth renewed effort to rescue, (we shall not say the inebriate, but,) the moderate drinker.—There are in this city, and in every other part of Canada, many, who imagine, time after time, that they have "another yorker to spend;" and who, in this way, are making a progress which they scarcely suspect; a progress, which, unless impeded by the Temperance host is very likely to prove their utter ruin. Already they find themselves occasionally spending, "a yorker more" than what they can afterwards reconcile with their own professed principles; yet they never imagine the epithet "drunkard" applicable to them until the brand is too deep to be effaced. Such is the position of an incredibly large number, at the present moment, that unless immediate and successful measures be employed, they will sink to the level of the poor inebriate. But let us contemplate the conduct of those who profess to feel most deeply for such individuals. And here pass in succession before us the TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETIES, and the INDEPENDENT ORDER OF RECHABITES, the SONS OF TEMPERANCE, and last, though not least, the DAUGHTERS OF TEMPERANCE. Now, our approval of all these organizations is *unqualified*; but we have something else to do with them besides eulogizing. We ask these several organizations, *What are they doing to roll back the fearful tide, which threatens our fair Province?* It is not our intention to furnish a reply; we hope Temperance men will take the trouble to do so. Their responsibility is weighty; and unless their exertion to subvert the drinking usages be bold and persevering, great will be their condemnation.

REVIEW OF NEWS.

The Northern and Eastern States are in a regular ferment respecting the recapture of the run-away slaves. Great demonstrations have been made against the iniquitous law which enables the slaveholder to follow those who have escaped to the free States, and to employ the strong arm of the Federal Government in bringing them back. In the East the determination "to resist to the death" any attempt to drag the fugitive slaves from the land of the pilgrims, has been boldly avowed. Meanwhile, large numbers of the fugitives are escaping to Canada as their only available place of refuge.

Preparation for another expedition for the taking of the Island of Cuba is said to be in progress in the Southern States.

The Toronto Industrial Exhibition was brought to a conclusion on the evening of the 9th inst., when His Excellency the Governor General, accompanied by the Countess of Elgin, &c., &c., distributed the prizes to the successful competitors. Among these were Mr John Doel, Jr., for several cases of Stuffed Birds, &c.; Mr Pell, Jr., for a beautiful piece of Furniture; and, among the ladies, Miss Iza. Atkinson, No. 3, King Street East, for ladies work—a beautiful Polka Jacket.

The County of York Agricultural Show likewise took place, in this city, on the 9th inst.

The *Pilot* states that the new Postal Law will not come into operation until January; but there is not the slightest assurance, so far as we can learn, that the change will take place, even then. It is said that no communication has yet been received from the Home Government on the subject.

A superior quality of stone for building purposes is found in large quantities at St. Mary's, Township of Blanchard, Huron Tract. This will be extensively advantageous to the Town of London.

The Directors of the Great Western Rail Road Company, it appears, are at length doing something to forward that important work. We hope the country will not be deceived any longer by deceitful promises or omens; but that the work will actually proceed to completion.

Several thousands of Americans have recently visited Montreal and Quebec, which has produced quite a sensation in both these Cities.

The celebrated John B. Gough has been more than astonishing the people of Montreal and Quebec by his Temperance Lectures. A friend in Montreal informs us that nearly a thousand have signed the pledge in Montreal, and that the excitement embraces every class of Society.

Letters Received.

REVS.—H. O. Crofts, W. Robinson, T. Rump; MESSRS.—Jas. Howard, G. Symms, R. Irwin; G. W. Bell, John W. Kerr, Esqrs.; Mrs. Campbell.

New Advertisements.

Jobbing! Jobbing!!—John H. Pocock. Wanted.—John H. Pocock. Dr. Rodgers' Syrup of Livewort.—S. F. Urquhart, Agent. Co-Partnership.—Buttery, Sabbe & Huggins. No. 50, Yonge St., Toronto.—Hiram Piper. Card.—Messrs. Dempsey & Kerle. Card.—Coppersmith, &c.—J. McGee.



Arrival of the Atlantic.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.

The steamer *Atlantic*, Capt. West, arrived at her wharf, foot of Canal street, at 9, a. m. Western Stock market tranquil; business limited.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 9.

Produce—the trade throughout the week has been devoid of animation; and in some instances, to make sales from the ship, rather lower prices have been accepted.

There was a slender attendance of buyers in the Corn Exchange this morning, and having a good show of samples of wheat and flour now in dock, a decline on last Tuesday's prices from 1d to 2d on most quotations of the former, and 6d on the sack and barrel were submitted to, to save standing charges. Indian corn remains in the same position it has occupied.

Flour—Western canal and Richmond, for 196 lbs., 23s a 24s. Canadian fine, 22s a 22s 6d.

Grain—Wheat, for 70 lbs., American and Canadian white, 6s 2d a 6s 3d; red, 5s 8 a 6s. Barley, firm, at 32s a 33s per quarter; Canadian, 29s a 30s. Rye, for 480 lbs., 22s a 24s. Indian Corn, per ditto, white, 28s a 28s 6d; yellow, 27s 9d a 28s.

There has been another advance in Cotton.

Accounts from Schleswig Holstein, state that Danish operations by sea, have been continued among the islands off the west coast of Schleswig. They have taken possession of three islands. The three Holstein gun-boats, and the whole of their naval force on the west coast, could make no effectual resistance.

The French Parliament, it is said, has passed through General Lahitte, an official remonstrance to Lord Palmerston, on the subject of the French refugees in London. The Prefect of Police at Paris, has decided on prohibiting the ascent of balloons except for scientific purposes.

The *Hermann* arrived this morning. She passed the *Pacific* on the 3rd instant, 1200 miles from New York; at the same speed she was expected to make the passage in less than ten days.

Arrival of the Europa.

The *Europa* has arrived at New York; she left Liverpool on the 28th ult. Her dates are three days later than the *Atlantic*.

The news is brief and not of very great importance.

Advices from Cuxhaven state that on the 23rd ult. the Danes proceeded to blockade the river Rieder, and that they expelled therefrom as many as 40 vessels of various nations.

The Austrian Council, now sitting at Frankfurt, on the difference of Hesse and his subjects, has resolved that the Prussian Government shall use all means to preserve the Sovereign's authority in the Electorate, and that the Diet should take all necessary steps to secure a state of legality and order. The city of Cassel remained perfectly tranquil.

The Governor of Hanover and Wurtemberg

have been instructed to prepare 10,000 men for any emergency.

It is stated that the differences which have existed between the Courts of Spain and Sicily since the marriage of the Count De Montemonte, have now ceased, and the former Ambassador at Naples is about to return to his diplomatic post.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

SEPTEMBER, 27TH.—The supplies of grain and flour the last three days upon a moderate scale, and the general demand at the same time has been limited, without any change in the quotations of Tuesday. Corn Market ruled dull this morning, and buyers of wheat and flour had a slight advance as regards price. There was no alteration in the value of Barley. Oats, Beans or Peas. Corn, best American yellow worth 27s. 6d. a 28s. for 360 lbs.

LONDON MARKETS.

SEPTEMBER, 27TH.—Wheat firm. Enquiry for Barley, Beans, and Peas, restricted, but they were each held at the former quotations. White Wheat 45s. a 51s.; Red 42s. a 47s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Consols closed 96 1/2, 96 1/2 for money; 96 1/2 a 96 1/2 for account. Shares are very firm.

General Intelligence.

CANADA.

Mr Gough, Temperance Advocate.

Mr J. B. Gough is at present in Montreal, where he has delivered several lectures to crowded audiences, in advocacy of total abstinence. The Montreal papers contain full accounts of his proceedings and criticisms on his addresses, from which it is very evident that Mr Gough has produced an unusual sensation in Montreal. However men may personally view the total-abstinence cause, no one can deny the good which it has effected, or hesitate to wish its ultimate success. We trust Mr Gough may be induced to visit Toronto. Apart from the good cause he advocates, it is no ordinary treat to hear him speak. While he sits at defiance as the Pilot remarks, all established rules of Logic or Rhetoric, and is "somewhat prone to be extravagant" as alleged by the Transcript—there is an amount of energy, nay, boldness in his appeals and an originality of thought and expression, which make him one of the most effective speakers we ever listened to. We hope he will come to Toronto. The Pilot thus speaks of Mr Gough's appearances in Montreal:

"We have now heard this extraordinary speaker twice, and may be expected to record our impressions. We find it very difficult to do so, just because it is impossible to get a clear, connected view of his Addresses, so as to look upon any one as a whole, and judge of it by the ordinary rules. Mr Gough is neither confined by Logic nor controlled by Rhetoric. Proof illustration—reasoning—facts—the comic—the grave—the calm persuasion—biting sarcasm, are singularly thrown together and picked out of the heap again with little regard to method or order so that reporting is out of the question. Nor is it easy to analyse or describe the emotions produced by his speeches. They are so various, and follow each other so rapidly, that the mind is fairly baffled. You see a man convulsed with laughter;—a minute afterwards, he is awe-struck or melted in tears. And what can he say? Nothing more than this—that he was irresistibly impelled—that he yielded to the influence of a master-mind. He can scarcely tell what it was that made him feel as he did—whether the glowing thoughts, or the startling facts, or the impassioned appeals—but he did feel, and strongly too;—and there was this result—he came away hating drunkenness more than ever, and determined to wage ceaseless war with the man-destroying evil. This is the test of true eloquence;—it excites to prompt and vigorous action. Other orators pleased the Athenians,—but when Demosthenes spoke they cried out, "Let us march against Philip!" Our readers will make the application.

LAKE HURON MINES.—We see by the Montreal Herald that the Hon. Mr Ferrier has arrived in that city from his excursion to the Bruce Mines and that he reports very favourably of the mining operations which are going on there. The Company have already sent about 70 tons of copper to New York during the present season, and they are now making from a ton to a ton and a half a day, which is worth about £100 per ton. Their make can be vastly increased, by a very trifling addition to their present works. Mr Ferrier's particular object in coming towards civilization on the present occasion was to obtain permission from the Provincial Government for some American vessels, loaded with the ore of the Bruce Mines, to pass thence to the sea, on their way to the Swansea, in Wales, the great mart, as is well known, for copper ore. He expects to procure those vessels, at something like one half the freight which he would have to pay for Provincial ships. Mr Ferrier confesses himself under great obligation to Mr Inspector General Hinks, for the warmth with which he entered into the view of the Company, and lent his assistance to obtain the license sought for.—Globe.

A Gentleman from Brantford has furnished us with following list of Sales for two days. He reports that the streets were so crowded with country waggons, that it was impossible almost to cross them. The price of wheat was 5s. 10d. York. On Wednesday—Bunnell, 2,500; Vanbrocklin, 2,300 Phelps, 2,000; G. S. Wilkes, 1,900; J. A. Wilkes, 500 bushels—Total, 9,100 bushels. On Thursday—Bunnell, 2,400; Vanbrocklin, 2,100; Phelps, 2,000; G. S. Wilkes, 1,000; J. A. Wilkes, 900—Total, 8,400 bushels. Making in two days the large sale of 17,500 bushels of wheat. We observe also, that Paris is doing a large business in grain. The Star of Friday says:—"An immense quantity of wheat has been brought into the village during the past week—up-

wards of 1,600 bushels being daily taken in at the Mills. The grain is generally of an excellent quality, and in most instances, the yield has greatly exceeded the expectation of the Farmers. As an instance of the quality of the crop in this section of the country, we may mention that the wheat (wild-goose) cut this, by James Nimmo, Esq., of Hillside, near Paris, averages upwards of 35 bushels per acre, and weighed, when taken to the mill 64 1/2 lbs. to the bushel.

ASSAULTS.—On Saturday evening about seven o'clock, as Mr Musson of Mimico, was returning home from the city, and within a short distance of Mr Scarlett's house, on the Dundas road, he observed two young men respectfully dressed, walking together in the road, they waited to allow him to pass, when one of them struck him a violent blow on the side of the head, which cut his head and stunned him for a moment. On recovering he saw one of the men endeavoring to catch at his horse's head, and calling to the animal to stop, the other close at the back of the buggy. Fortunately for Musson, his spirited little pony finding a slack rein, consequent on Mr Musson's falling forward by the stroke he had received, out-ran the two pedestrians, and got to Wolfe's tavern. Mr Musson's wound bled profusely. On the same evening, shortly after, Mr Soady of Cooksville, was also attacked in a most brutal manner, seemingly by the same parties; one of the men stopped Mr Soady and asked him how far it was to Toronto, Mr Soady having replied he received several violent blows on the back of his head. Mr Soady called out murder as loud as possible, and at this moment the sound of wheels were heard on the road, when the villains ran into the bush and hid themselves. Mr Bagwell and one of Mr Win. Gamble's teamsters fortunately came up to the rescue of Mr Soady whose head was dreadfully cut. Two young men Wilson and Keele, were apprehended on suspicion shortly after, and brought up before Messrs. Gamble and Fisher magistrates for the county, on Monday, and after a full investigation were acquitted. We trust the miscreants will be discovered and brought to justice.—[Communicated.]

At a meeting of the City Council on Monday last, a reward of £25 was voted to W. H. Edwards, Barber, for the information which he gave the authorities relative to the operations of the burglars in Saxon's cellar.

Montreal Industrial Exhibition.

At this exhibition, which will be held on the 17th 18th and 19th October, in the city of Montreal, under the management of Commissioners appointed by Her Majesty's Provincial Government, (a sum of £2000 currency having been voted by Parliament, towards defraying the expenses) prizes to the value of 6000 dollars will be awarded for the best specimens of the Natural Products and Industrial Resources of the Country, including the various classes of Minerals, Agriculture, Manufactures, Arts, &c. &c. The Judges will be selected from Canada and the United States. There will also be a Show of the Fruits and Flowers produced in the Montreal District, under the management of the Montreal Horticultural Society, who will award premiums on the occasion.

Extensive preparation are being made in the City of Montreal to give effect to this Exhibition, and a sum of nearly £1000 has been raised (exclusive of the Government Grant,) to procure entertainments and accommodation for visitors on the occasion.

The following is a programme of the proceedings of the three days, as they have been arranged by the Executive Committee:—

THURSDAY, Oct. 17.

A Regatta and Public Dinner, given by the Mayor and Corporation of the City of Montreal.

FRIDAY, Oct. 18.

Fireman's Exercises and Torchlight Procession, and a Grand Fancy and Plain Dress Ball, at the Masonic Hall.

SATURDAY, Oct. 19.

A Mechanics Dinner and a grand display of Fire-works.

On one of the days, there will be a Public Address, and it is also expected that an opportunity will be afforded to visitors of witnessing a Review of Her Majesty's troops, now in garrison.

On Monday, the 21st a grand Ploughing Match, under the management of the Montreal Agricultural Society, will take place at Lachine.

Every facility will be afforded visitors, of inspecting the Public Institutions of the City; the Towers of the French Cathedral will be thrown open gratuitously; and cheap pleasure trips to the beautiful Mountain of Bolcel are contemplated.

All the Steamboat Proprietors and Railroad Companies, have agreed to run at half fares, and the Hotel keepers in the City will observe the same rates as usual.

Admission to the Exhibition, for adults 1s. 3d.—Children 7d.

TORONTO UNIVERSITY.—DEGREES IN MEDICINE.—The Senate of the Toronto University have made some important alterations in the regulations relative to the course for obtaining Degrees in Medicine. We (Patriot) have been requested to publish them.

The only degree in Medicine to be hereafter conferred, shall be that of M. D., for which the requisites shall be—

- 1.—Having taken a degree in Arts in this University, or in a University or College, the degrees of which are recognized by this University or having passed the matriculation examination in Greek, Latin, and Mathematics, and from and after the beginning of the year 1851-52, the Element of Natural Philosophy, before the Faculty of Medicine.
2.—Having attained the age of 21 years.
3.—Having been engaged in Medical Studies not less than four years; having attended not less than two courses of Lectures, each of six months duration, on—1.—Practical Anatomy, with dissections. 2.—Anatomy and Physiology. 3.—Principles and Practice of Medicine. 4.—Principles and Practice of Surgery One six months course on—5.—Materia Medica and Pharmacy. 6.—Chemistry. 7.—Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children. 8.—Medical Jurisprudence—and one three month's course on—9.—Practical Chemistry—in this University, or in a University College or School of Medicine recognized by this University.

One year of the four to be spent in attending Lectures in this University; and certificates for attendance upon more than four or less than two of the above subjects in one year will not be received.

4.—Having attended the Medical and Surgical practice of a recognized Hospital for eighteen months, and Medical and Surgical Clinical Lectures during six months of the said time.

5.—Having passed Examinations in all of the above subjects. The examinations to be conducted by-printed questions and viva voce examinations on the written answers, at the discretion of the Examiners.

6.—Having performed the appointed exercise, which shall consist of a thesis on some Medical subject, chosen by the Candidate and approved by the Dean of the Faculty, and the performance upon the dead subject of such Capital operations as may be required by the examiners.

UNITED STATES.

The Fugitive Bill.

This infamous measure is producing great excitement in the United States. The coloured people are holding meetings in every direction, and declare they will resist to the death. A letter from Baltimore, of 30th inst., intimates Hamlet's arrival in that city:—

The arrival of officer Graham, of this city, from New York, accompanied by Deputy Marshals Talmadge and Brown, bringing with them, the slave James Hamlet, has caused quite an excitement, and there is no doubt that it will tend to quiet much of the agitation that still exists at the South, proving to them, beyond doubt, the efficacy of the Fugitive Slave bill, in enabling the slaveholder to go into the Northern States and bring home his slaves, even though they have been absent many years.—The penalty applied to the marshals acts as a preventive to procrastination.

The slave Hamlet is now deposited in Mr Donovan's slave jail, where he will remain a few days, in order to allow his Northern friends an opportunity to buy him out, at the price which his owner has offered him. Hamlet confesses that he made his escape from Baltimore two years since, by jumping on the night omnibus train when about to leave here for Philadelphia, that by lying flat on the top of the cars he escaped the vigilance of the conductors, and arrived in Philadelphia at daylight next morning.

I learn that there is a party now at the North, endeavoring to ferret out and arrest the slave Douglass, who has so often hailed falsehood and defiance at his master, and traduced and vilified the character of the slave owners. Nothing has been heard of him since the adjournment of the Fugitive Slaves Convention. There are, also, known to be several thousand fugitive slaves in Columbia, Lancaster Harrisburg, and Pittsburgh, the owners of several hundreds of whom have already taken steps for their recovery, and there will soon be a great storm in that direction.—Herald corres.

[Hamlet was porter in a mercantile house in New York, and bore a high character with his employers. He had a wife and family in New York, and the blow of his kidnapping coming suddenly on his family is said to have killed his wife. The colored people of New York have raised the money demanded by his owners, and he will be immediately liberated.—Globe.]

We find the following notices of the excitement in various quarters in our exchanges:—

BOSTON, Oct. 1, 1850.

There is great excitement, both here and at Worcester, relative to the reclamation of fugitive slaves. At Worcester two slave owners are prowling about with a view of catching some fugitives there. The citizens generally express a determination not to permit any to be taken away. A large number of fugitive slaves in this city, met last evening at the Rev. Mr Snowden's church, and appointed a committee to concert measures to prevent their recapture. There are now about 300 fugitive slaves in this city, many of whom are in business, and have families.

About thirty fugitive slaves arrived at Boston on the 2nd inst. from New York. They say they will go no farther but remain there, arm themselves and abide the result.

WORCESTER, MASS., Oct. 1, 1850.

There is considerable excitement here, owing to a report that there are two slave catchers in town, in quest of fugitives, it being well known that there are a great number of runaway slaves among the colored population.

SPRINGFIELD, Oct. 1, 1850.

There is great excitement here in consequence of the supposed presence of slave catchers. The colored people are arming. The town hall is thronged by thousands of excited people who appear determined that not a slave shall be taken from Springfield, law or no law. There will be hard fighting if it is attempted. About fifty fugitive slaves are residing here.

OSWEGO, Oct. 1, 1850.

The Fugitive Slave bill is exciting some movement among the colored population of this village. The negroes profess to believe that there are several slave catchers in this neighborhood, and they have organized and armed themselves to resist any attempt that may be made against them—declaring that they would fight to the last, if need be, to defend the liberty of themselves or friends. It is reported that several negroes who have resided in Athaca have sought safety in flight. Here they have resolved not to emigrate, but to fight for liberty, if that is the price demanded.

UTICA, Oct. 1, 1850.

Sixteen fugitive slaves, on a boat for Canada, passed through this city yesterday. They were well armed, and determined to fight to the last moment.

BENEFORD, Pa., Oct. 1, 1850.

Ten Virginian runaway slaves recently lost their way on the ridge of the Alleghenies, eight miles east of this place. They were discovered that morning, and attacked by Pennsylvania men. One slave was mortally wounded, and another dangerously, and both were captured next morning. Six of the outcasts, whose clothes were very ragged, from their frequent contact with bushes and rocks,

retired to a mountain hut, occupied by a man and his wife. The woman supplied them plentifully with garments, while the husband went to his neighbors, procured assistance, and captured the runaway, for which service he received a reward of \$250.—Two of the negroes are still hid away in the mountains, but the Pennsylvania men, who are eager for the rewards, are after them. The slaves state that they all subsisted on corn and apples during their travels.

JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 1.

Governor Quitman has issued a proclamation, calling a session of the Legislature, on the 23rd of November. He gives as his chief reasons, the admission of California into the Union as a state and the passage of the bill for the abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia.

GREAT FOOT RACE.—A one mile foot race came off on the Buffalo Trotting Course, last week between Isaac Hill, a Tonawanda Indian, and a Canadian Indian. It was done in the quickest time ever made, the mile having been run in four minutes thirty-three seconds. On the last quarter Hill gave out, in consequence of dizziness in the head; but the Canadian kept on, and won it in the time above.

The Post Office Department it is now announced will not be transferred to the colonial authorities till January. The reason given for that delay is, that no communication on the subject had been received from the Home Government, and that should the necessary documents arrive at once, the new arrangements will consume three months in their completion.—Examiner.

OWEN'S SOUND, AND CLIMATE ON THE SOUTHERN SHORES OF LAKE HURON.—The Messrs. Stephen of Owen's Sound sent us the other day a specimen of peaches raised in that vicinity equal perhaps to any ungrafted fruit raised in the Province; and we think it may be inferred from this sample, that with good grafts and care, as fine peaches may be raised in that region as on the shores of Lake Erie. We have frequently heard also that good crops of Indian corn are produced all along the coast. This indication of a mild climate, together with the general character of the soil around Owen's Sound, the excellence of the harbour of Sydenham, the value of the fisheries along the coast, and its position as the natural pathway to the Western world beyond us, leads us to anticipate that this settlement is destined to be one of the most important in the Province. If a Railroad ever be constructed from Ontario to Huron, Owen's Sound, in our opinion should be the northern terminus.—Id.

A shocking affair recently took place in Texas. A Mr Wiley, living upon the Sabine, near Vauzand, had separated from his wife. It appears that he afterwards visited her at a house in the neighborhood, where she was residing, and proposed a division of the property, to which she consented.—He then took her behind him on his horse, and proceeded to his former house, which they reached upon apparently friendly terms. During the division of the property, he requested her to walk out in the yard with him. As soon as they left the house, he shot her dead with a pistol, and mounted his horse to escape. A number of citizens followed and overtook him in Rush county, and killed him.

ROCHESTER AND NIAGARA FALLS RAILROAD.

The people of Rochester, apprehensive that the completion of the Erie railroad will reduce their city from the position of a great thoroughfare, to the West, to a mere by-place, dependent on way travel for life and vigor, have begun to talk earnestly of preventing such an untoward result, by completing the Rochester and Niagara Falls Railway, to connect with the Great Western through Canada; by which means, the Rochester papers state, they will have a line of road from East to West that will convey passengers in twelve or fourteen hours less time than any Southern road than can be constructed. The Rochester journals express the utmost confidence that the Great Western road is in a fair way of being built, since the city of Hamilton has voted £100,000, and Mr Harris, the President is reported to have raised one million of dollars in England. It seems that a large sum has been subscribed in New York, to complete the Rochester and Niagara Falls railway; and there now requires but £225,000 of local subscriptions to complete the line. Of this amount, the citizens of Rochester have already subscribed \$70,000; and, no doubt, the remainder will soon be taken up.—Examiner.

The New Brunswick papers state that the town of St. John is likely to raise £30,000 towards the European and North American Railway.

THE FALLING IN OF THE ALBION MINES.—We have received from Mr Norton, American Consul at Pictou, Nova Scotia, the particulars of the disaster at the coal mines near that place. It appears that, for several days previous to the occurrence, the workmen had observed symptoms of weakness in some portions of the roof, indicated by the falling off of flakes of coal from the top of the workings. Precautions were immediately resorted to by the superintendent, and large props were employed to support the roof in such places as any suspicions were attached to; but these precautions proved unavailing. Early on the morning of the 10th inst., when all the workmen fortunately were at breakfast above ground, a large portion of the roof fell and completely clogged up the workings, burying beneath it all the workmen's tools, and the railway laid down from the various boards to the shafts. The extent of the workings thus destroyed is about thirteen acres. Those portions of the mine not fallen in will, for a while, have to be abandoned, in consequence of the dangerous accumulation of fire-damp in the vicinity of the portions destroyed. We learn, however, that this accident will not materially interfere with the shipping of coal. There is a sufficient quantity of the article on the banks to answer all orders during the present season, and the new shafts that were lately sunk about half a mile from the other have been for some time raising coals. The surface of the ground shows no evidence of the commotion which has taken place below except in a variety of cracks and fissures, varying from the smallest perceptible space to four or five inches in width, and in some instances the

cracking of the walls and ceilings of some of the workmen's houses.—*Bos on Atlas, Sept. 21.*

FRIGHTFUL RAILROAD COLLISION. ROCHESTER, October 3rd.

A collision occurred on the Railroad at Seneca Falls before daylight this morning, attended with more or less fatal consequences. It appears from the accounts we have been able to gather at the time of going to press, that the Emigrant train from the east, due here this morning, was delayed, and when they reached Seneca Falls, the conductor ordered the train to be run out upon the west end of the branch, to give the second train, behind, an opportunity to pass. While the Emigrant train was thus waiting on the track, the night Mail train came along from the west, and was just in the act of backing upon the east end of the same branch, when the Express train came up under full headway from the east.

The Engineer, on the Express train, supposed the light which he saw, was already on the branch and discover the error till too late; he reversed his engine and jumped off, as also did the engineer of the mail train; the collision followed between those two trains, which did no material damage, but the reversed engine of the mail train drove the cars back upon the branch against the last car of the emigrant train with great violence; the collision demolished several cars, and we fear has killed several passengers.

Our principal informant is Mr Hart, an engineer, who was a passenger at the time, on the Express train. Mr H. says, he assisted to draw out of the ruins, the body of a man most horribly mangled; his name had not been ascertained. A family by the name of Rogers, of Essex County, was in the cars destroyed, and several of them were badly hurt. Mr Rogers was injured in the chest and back, it is feared fatally.

Mr Hart was also a good deal injured, but will probably recover. A man whose name is given as Tooke, a hand employed by the Railroad Company, is said to have been killed outright. Mr Edward Ray, shoe-dealer, of this city, was in the Express, and received a severe wound on the face; he is doing well, however.

THE BOSTONIANS.—The rear guard of the Boston pleasure excursion party numbering several hundreds arrived this morning, Saturday, at noon. At eleven o'clock a review took place upon the Champ de Mars of one of the regiments in garrison, at which we are informed some 1500 of our American friends were present. A considerable number of them visited Lapraire to witness the Indian games and races. The towers of the Cathedral were also thronged with visitors from their number. We fear the badness of the weather will create rather an unfavorable impression on their minds. Nearly every second person we met in our principal thoroughfares yesterday, was an American. We hope that they have been able to find shelter and food since their arrival. We shall be happy to render them any information or assistance in our power.—*Mon'nal Transcript.*

Father Matthew arrived at Memphis, Ten., last week from the Hot Springs in Arkansas, in much improved health. He immediately commenced his temperance movement, and, at the last accounts, was daily administering the pledge.

FLOGGING IN AMERICAN NAVY ABOLISHED.—This degrading mode of punishment, we are glad to hear has been abolished in the American Navy. We trust the example will not be lost on other nations. It was carried in the shape of an amendment to the Naval appropriation Bill in the House of Representatives, by a vote of 131 to 29.

COST OF RAILWAYS.—By an article in the last Westminster Review, we learn the average cost of railways in the United States has been about \$10-300 a mile; while that of the English railroads has been nearly \$200,000 per mile, including the sums squandered during the mania of 1845 and 46. In fact, the annual expense of a railroad in England is more than the original cost of one in the United States.

DR. NELSON THE CANADIAN.—A correspondent of the New York Herald writing from San Francisco says:—

The city is growing very fast, and frame houses admonished by the frequent fires, are giving way to brick. Rents are enormous—offices varying \$100 to \$500 a month, according to whether they are in frame or brick buildings. Business is not so hurried as it has been. It seems settling down to a quiet uniformity.—Merchants are undoubtedly making the most money. Physicians are being overrun with the plethora of their profession and the leanness of their practice. Dr. Rogers has a good berth, at the marine Hospital; and Drs. Harris, of New York, and Nelson, the Canadian refugee, have their hands full. The same is much the case with lawyers. Thomas Jefferson Smith, an old Yorker, monopolises the commercial law, and McAlister & Son, the land titles, which are producing a deal of trouble.

THE NEXT PRESIDENT.

Already are the whigs at work in this city, in anticipation of the next Presidential election. The friends of General Scott warmly press his valuable qualities for the highest honors of the republic, and most of his admirers are sanguine of his success.—*N. Y. Herald.*

In the Senate, at Washington, on the 20th Sept., Mr Hamlin moved to take up the Canadian Reciprocity Bill, and to fix a time for its consideration. The motion was lost by a large majority.

FOREIGN EXTRACTS.

The ship Mandane, of Sunderland, bound from the Clyde to Demarara, has been destroyed on the rock or islet of Ellenore, a short distance from the island of Coll. During a violent hurricane, she was seen driving in a distressed state towards the rock; a boat was lowered from the vessel and some men got into it, but it was instantly swamped; when the Mandane struck, her masts snapped off, and in a few minutes she was ground to pieces. All hands perished—a crew of eighteen and at least one

passenger. The people on Coll, who saw the disaster, could render no assistance. How the Mandane was at Coll four days after leaving the Clyde, for the West Indies, is a mystery.—*English paper.*

We notice in a Glasgow paper, that the Rev. R. F. Burns, of the Free Church, Kingston, Canada, and son of Dr. Burns, Toronto, preached in Free St. George's Church, Paisley, on the 30th August, when a collection was made towards the completion of his place of worship in the city of Kingston. In addition to the collection, several other sums have been subscribed by individuals of various denominations, amounting in all to about £50.

It is confidently expected that a Circular will shortly be issued by the Colonial Secretary to the several Colonial Governments, to the effect, that in future each Colony must support its own Military Establishment, or the authorities at home will deem it expedient to withdraw their protective force.

A TRAGIC OCCURRENCE.

The Brig Rival, Mr John Crum, Master, owned by Messrs. W. Pryor & Sons, left this port at 4, P. M., on Saturday, 21st inst., bound to St. Jago de Cuba. A short time after 6 o'clock the same evening, the brig had cleared the harbour, and the Sambre Light bearing N. W., distant two or three miles—the vessel running off the wind with studding sails set—one of the most atrocious murders ever perpetrated occurred on board, under the following circumstances. About the hour named above, the men had been called down to supper, the Master, the Mate and boy remaining on deck, the latter at the wheel.

For some reason or other, a Lascar, a native of the Philippines, who had been shipped among the crew refused to join the men at supper in the fore-castle, and under pretence that the Cook was wanting, induced the latter to join the people below, when he immediately shut down and secured the scuttle leading thither. The people below naturally enough commenced thumping and making a noise at so unaccountable a proceeding.—This attracting the Master's attention, he walked forward inquiring what it all meant. Quick as lightning, the Lascar, knife in hand, rushed towards the Master, who seeing his danger, and having nothing to defend himself with, immediately jumped down the companion-way without using the stairs.

It was fortunate that Capt. Crum was so prompt—for the knife of his murderous assailant glanced past his shoulder so close as to cut his coat. It must have been at this crisis that the Mate, Sinclair, was murdered, for at this turn in the tragedy, it would seem that the boy, half-frightened to death left the wheel and concealed himself behind the round-house. The first act of the Master, when he found himself safe in the cabin, was to get a gun, to the end of which he fixed a bayonet. Being thus armed he returned to the deck—and the fellow discovering the Captain to be prepared did not think it prudent to renew the attack. The men were still in the fore-castle clamoring to be released. Captain Crum subsequently hung two lights over the brig's quarter, which attracting the attention of a pilot boat, the latter bore up, and on being requested to come on board, readily complied. It appears the vessel was at this time head to wind, everything aback, and the studding sails being still set, everything was in the utmost confusion. Another gun and bayonet was given to one of the pilots, and a search was instituted round the decks to see what had become of the wretch. The search resulted in the discovery of the mate's body—and it was at first thought to be that of the murderer. Up to this time Captain Crum was not aware that his mate had been murdered. Soon after, the men were released, and the Lascar was discovered in the rigging of the foremast; a proposition to shoot him down was overruled, and a determination to keep him aloft till the port could be gained, was decided upon as a proper course. It were needless to say that a strict watch was maintained all that night; the rascal in the mean time kept singing and dancing in the foretop-mast cross trees, occasionally throwing a block at the people on deck. A good deal of the gear was cut up, and he employed himself in making a hammock similar to that used in his own country.

About 8 o'clock on Sunday morning, the Rival anchored in the stream, and as it was evident something had gone wrong, hundreds of boats flocked around her, and her decks soon became crowded with anxious inquirers.

The police force was soon on board also, but the constables not being accustomed to go aloft, J. P. Miller, Esq., threw off his coat, and pistol in hand ascended to within a few feet where the villain, still flourishing his knife, had stationed himself. To the command of Mr Miller, that he must throw the knife overboard and come down, or take the alternative of being shot, he finally complied, and slowly descended to the deck, where he was quickly seized and pinioned. He was then brought on shore and conveyed to the police office, nearly the entire population of the city being congregated in that quarter. The fellow is a slight man, about five feet in height, apparently twenty-one years, with a most cruel expression of features. His victim was a young Scotchman named Sinclair, who is, we believe, well known out of the port. This was his first voyage in the Rival. He was rather a tall slight man, and had suffered recently from illness. His death must have been almost instantaneous as the heart was completely pierced through and severed. The Lascar has, we learn, sailed out of the port at intervals for the last three years. His last trip previous to the tragic occurrence, in which he has played so prominent a part, was in the brig Selim to the West Indies and back. We have not heard any good or sufficient reason assigned for his fatal attack on the mate, and his murderous assault on the master. It is, in fact, impossible to conjecture what the fellow's intention may have been. We are informed that the trial of the murderer will be taken in hand by the Supreme Court, instead of the Court of Vice Admiralty. It is said, that in consequence of the heavy expenses attending the memorable trial of the Saladin's men for murder, mutiny, &c., a law was enacted by the Home Government, that so far as the Colonies were concerned, the Supreme Court would, in future, be invested with full powers to act in such cases.—*Nova Scotian, Sept. 21st.*

Toronto Market Prices, October 12.

Table with 4 columns: Item, Price, and other details. Includes Flour per bbl, Wheat per bushel, Barley per bushel, etc.

GENERAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. H. ST. GERMAIN

HAS been appointed Agent in the City of Toronto, for two highly popular Publications:—THE ODD FELLOWS' OFFERING, for 1851, embellished with elegant Engravings, and a beautifully finished Presentation Plate. The cost of this Work, delivered in Toronto, will be only TWO DOLLARS.—THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE OFFERING, with quite a number of Illustrations, and splendidly bound, is the other Publication, delivered in the city at two dollars, also.

Engagements in other business will prevent the Agent from soliciting Subscribers to any extent; therefore, intending Patrons will please call at the "Watchman Office," Post Office Lane, and leave their orders, as the Works are to be circulated shortly. Toronto, Oct., 1850.

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

(Writing Master at the Normal and Model Schools, and Knox's College.) Toronto, Is prepared to give instruction in the above Art, at his Rooms, No. 67, YONGE STREET, (over the Store of Mr. Lastwood, paper warehouse). Class for Ladies, every day, from half-past 3 to half-past 4 o'clock, P. M.; for Gentlemen, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, from half-past 8 to half-past 9 P. M. J. S. S. will guarantee to complete his pupils in this accomplishment in Twelve Lessons of one Hour Each, with ordinary care and ability, on the part of the pupils. Private Lessons can be given at the Pupil's own residence, or at the Class Room, if desired. Toronto, Jul 13th 1850. 28-12m.

WILLIAM HURDLE

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

Gold and Silver Watches, English and American Jewelry,

Of the finest description, PLATED GOODS, CLOCKS &c., to which he would solicit an early call, his motto being "small profits and quick returns." N. B.—All descriptions of Watches, Jewelry, and Clocks repaired. Toronto, July 17, 1850. 28-1f

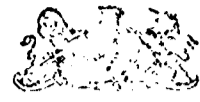
DOCTOR FOWLER, SURGEON DENTIST.

HAS the honor of announcing his arrival, in Toronto, with the intention of establishing himself in the City as a SURGEON DENTIST. Dr. F. feels confident that from many years' study under some of the most celebrated Surgeon Dentists in England and Scotland, and from a subsequent professional practice of Twelve Years in Britain, he will be able to give ample satisfaction to all who may honor him with their confidence. Doctor F. has for the present rented the premises No. 40, King Street, West, adjoining the Cabinet Warehouse of Messrs. Jacques & Hay, where he will be found at all hours of the day, devoting himself exclusively to the several branches of Dental Surgery. Toronto, July 22, 1850. 27 12m.

PLANTAGENET WATER.

The proprietor of the Plantagenet Springs Water has received the following Testimonials. The efficacy of the Plantagenet Water is now an established fact.— Montreal, March 22, 1850. Since August, 1848, I have recommended the Plantagenet Waters in a variety of Chronic complaints, and with good effect. It has proved very useful in Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, and Scrofula. Weakly and nervous persons, and those in whom there was an increased action of the bowels and kidneys, took but half a tumbler at a time, repeated every hour or two. When possessed of more strength, and there existed a tardy state of the secretions, the water was more copiously partaken of; and in cases of Phthoria, where a disposition to congestion predominated, with a tendency to fever and irritation, it was taken to the extent of several pints a day. It would be a most happy circumstance if "Mineral Waters" generally, were to supersede, and be substituted for, the thousands of vile and pernicious compounds, under the style of Patent Medicines, with which a certain class of the community gorge themselves, to their manifest injury, and to the advantage, solely, of the unscrupulous manufacturers. WOLFRED NELSON, M. D., President Col. Phys. & Surgs., C. E. JOHN GOEDIKE, Agent, King Street, Toronto. 24.10m.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.



THE COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC WORKS hereby give notice to all parties interested, that by an Act passed in the late Session of the Legislature, entitled "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 next), for the purpose of investigating and determining upon all claims filed in this Office within the time allowed by law. All parties who have duly notified this Department of the existence of their claims in general terms, but have neglected to comply with the Provisions of the Act, 10 and 11 Vic., c. 24, which requires that the particulars of such Claims shall be filed with the said Commissioners; such parties are hereby notified to forthwith send in the following particulars as far as it may apply to their several demands:—

1. 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. 2. Date of Contract, and the several items in detail composing the amount claimed, with measurement of every class of work done. 3. If there exists any other ground of claim, state how and when the same has arisen, and the sum demanded as compensation therefor. It is requisite that all Claims shall be forwarded to this Office within one month from this date, in order that the Commissioners may be able to comply with the provisions of the law. If Claimants neglect to comply with this notice within the time thus fixed, their claims cannot be submitted for investigation in the manner required by the Acts. Department of Public Works, } Toronto, August 14, 1850. } 32.

BOOTS AND SHOES!

30,000 PAIRS. BROWN & GUILDS, 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 "13s. 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 Plumella Boots, 6s. 3d. to 10s. 0d. 2000 " Children's, of every variety and Style. B. & C. manufacture their own—their Manufactory producing from 500 to 1000 pairs daily. A liberal discount to the purchaser of more than £25. Any unreasonable failure repaired without charge. N. B.—No. 88, Painted Boot, nearly opposite the ruins of the English Church, is the place. CASH PAID FOR ALL KINDS OF LEATHER. Toronto, August 5, 1850. 29.12m.

NOTICE.

A FEW VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS, Improved Farms, Wild Land in different parts of the Province, and Stock in several Chartered Companies, for Sale on reasonable terms. Apply to, R. C. McMULLEN, Church Street. Toronto, Sept. 2, 1850. 33-1f.

LEATHER! LEATHER!!

THE Undersigned will be constantly supplied with every description of LEATHER, to which he will devote considerable attention, and would invite Tanners to consider his terms of Commission, as an established Agent in a large market is invaluable, both as regards time, trouble and risk of loss. R. C. McMULLEN, Church Street. Toronto, Sept. 2, 1850. 33-1f.

DIVISION COURT AGENCY.

UNDER THE LATE ACT OF PARLIAMENT, ON the first day of January next, the Jurisdiction of the Division Court will be increased to £25, and, from the experience the Undersigned has had, he hopes this branch of his business will extend in proportion. R. C. McMULLEN, Church Street. Toronto, Sept. 2, 1850. 33-1f.

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 dispatch. The Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support received, and hopes by moderate charges to merit a continuance of the same. JOS. J. OTTO. Toronto, June 17, 1850. 22.1f.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY

FOR THE PEOPLE. THE Subscriber is now SELLING OFF his large and well-assorted Stock of BOOKS and STATIONERY at VERY LOW PRICES, with a view of reopening the same House as a Wholesale Book and Stationery Warehouse. The Stock contains Writing Paper of every style and quality, from 6d per quire upwards. Envelopes, Wax-Wafers, Pens, Pencils, Inks, Copy-Books, Slates, &c. &c. Common School Books, in great variety. Classical and Professional Works; and a large Stock of the most valuable Works of the day, in every branch of Science, Literature and the Arts. Every article is marked at the lowest possible price. THOMAS MACLEAR. Toronto, Sept. 9, 1850. 45 Yonge Street.

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...

JAMES FITZGERALD, ESQ., a member of the Hon. Council of the Province containing correspondence...

H. F. NORRIS, HAS REMOVED HIS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT...

H. F. NORRIS, HAS REMOVED HIS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT, consisting of CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHENWARE...

FORWARDING, 1850. H. JONES & Co., renew the offer of their services as Forwarders and Commission Merchants...

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 & Co., Brockville, Montreal, April, 1850.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that having at a considerable expense entered into arrangements...

W. H. FELLOWES, Land Agent, Toronto. July 22, 1850.

STEAMBOATS.

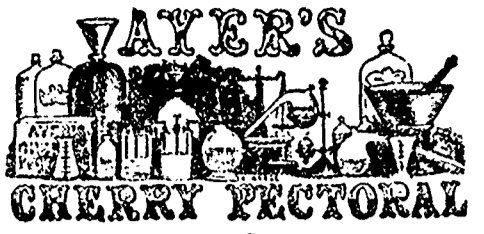
THE PRINCESS ROYAL, CAPTAIN H. TWOHY, LEAVES Toronto for Kingston, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY...

The Sovereign, CAPTAIN WILKINSON, LEAVES Toronto for NIAGARA, LEWISTON and QUEENSTON...

The Eclipse, CAPT. HARRISON, LEAVES TORONTO daily for HAMILTON (Sundays excepted) at 2 p. m.

The Admiral, CAPTAIN KERR, LEAVES TORONTO for ROCHESTER, via Port Hope, Cobourg and intermediate Ports...

THE STEAMER City of Toronto, WILL leave Toronto (with Her Majesty's Mails) for Kingston every Tuesday and Friday...



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

IN offering to the community this justly celebrated remedy for diseases of the throat and lungs, it is not our wish to trifle with the lives or health of the afflicted...

FROM BENJ. SILLIMAN, M. D., L. L. D., ETC., Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy, &c. Yale College. Member of the Lit. Hist. Med. Phil. and Scien. Societies of America and Europe.

PROF. CLEVELAND, of Bowdoin College, Maine, writes: "I have witnessed the effects of your 'CHERRY PECTORAL' in my own family and that of my friends..."

JAMES RANDALL, Hampden ss. Springfield, Nov. 27, 1848. This day appeared the above named James Randall, and pronounced the above statement true in every respect.

THE REMEDY THAT CURES. Portland, Me., Jan., 10, 1847. Dr. Ayer:—I have been long afflicted with Asthma which grew yearly worse...

Wm. Lyman & Co., Montreal, General Agents for the Canadas. Sold by Lyman & Kneeshaw, Toronto; Hamilton & Kneeshaw, Hamilton; Chas. Brent, Kingston, and by Druggists generally throughout the provinces.

WILLIAM BAILEY. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hair Cutter and Dresser, Wig and Toupee Manufacturer...

AS constantly on hand a well-selected assortment of Ladies Frontlets, Plain Braids, Front and Back Plaits, Bunches of Ringlets, &c.

PROFESSOR A. C. BARRY'S Tricopherous or Medicated Compound. When Theory and Comment authenticate each other, there can be no mistake.

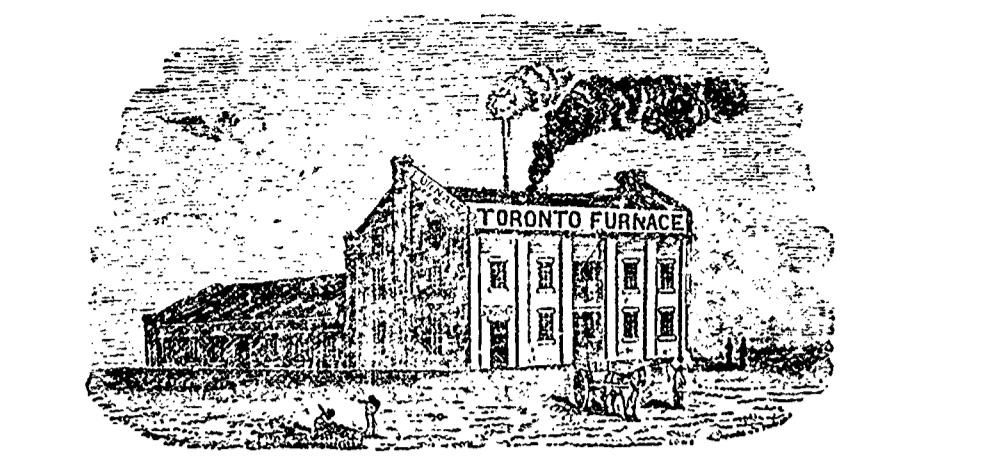
FRESH ARRIVALS! JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE CHEAP, AT N. R. LEONARD'S, HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTER...

PAPER HANGINGS! N. R. L. begs respectfully to inform his friends, and the public, that he continues in his old stand on Yonge Street...

DR. RODGERS' SYRUP OF LIVERWORT, TAR, AND CANCHALAGUA.—This Syrup contains no Calomel, or any mineral whatever...

DR. F. A. CADWELL, Oculist and Aurist, Operator on the Eye and Ear, FOR DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, and all defects of Sight and Hearing.

PREMIUM PATENT CARRIAGE & WAGGON LEVER, SOLD WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, at Messrs. S. OWEN & MILL'S Carriage Factory, Toronto...



TORONTO FURNACE. GEORGE H. CHENEY & Co., Manufacturers of Stoves and Hollow-ware, Tin, Copper bottom, and Copper Furniture. Also, Tin Ware of every Description...

NEW GOODS.

MESSRS BURGESS & LEISHMAN beg to announce to the Inhabitants of Canada West that they have received their NEW GOODS, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and a general assortment of Dry Goods...

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Manufactured in this City, from Goods Imported direct from Britain, by themselves, and Canadian Cloths, from the best Factories in Canada...

Table listing clothing items and prices: Men's Floss Over Coats, Men's Casimere Trousers, Men's Vests, etc.

DRY GOODS.

Consisting of every article necessary to complete a large and well selected Stock of those Goods required by the PEOPLE.

Table listing dry goods items and prices: 500 Saxony Wool Scarf Shawls, 30,000 yards Good Bonnet Ribbons, etc.

Shot, Checked, Striped and Plain, Alpacas, Cobourgs, and Orleans, DeLaines, Cashmeres, and other Fashionable Goods for Ladies' Dresses, Ribbons, Laces, Edgings, Gloves, Hosiery, Fringes, Artificial Flowers, Muslins, Collars, Velvets, Silks, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Muffs and Boas.

BURGESS & LEISHMAN.

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

JOB BING! JOB BING!

THE SUBSCRIBER is constantly manufacturing to order, at VERY LOW PRICES, TIN, COPPER, SHEET IRON, BRASS AND LEAD WARES

Having good facilities for doing all kinds of Mill work. STOVES FITTED UP on the shortest notice. A large quantity of STOVE PIPES on hand. Also, a few excellent COOKING STOVES.

JOHN H. POCOCK, No. 55, Yonge Street, -39.1y



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

DR. RODGERS' SYRUP OF LIVERWORT, TAR, AND CANCHALAGUA.—This Syrup contains no Calomel, or any mineral whatever, but is composed entirely of those roots, herbs, and vegetables, which have a specific influence upon the Lungs...

istic—a property possessed by no other medicine of like nature, now before the public. Price.—In large bottles, \$1, or 6 bottles for \$5.

For sale by S. F. URQUHART, sole Agent for Canada, 69, Yonge-street, Toronto.

DR. F. A. CADWELL.



OCULIST AND AURIST, Operator on the Eye and Ear, FOR DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, and all defects of Sight and Hearing.

The advertiser has, for the last twelve years, given his whole attention to the treatment and cure of diseases of the Eye and Ear, and in that department of his Profession, has been very extensively employed in this Province for many years past...

Office—No. 5 King Street East, three doors below Yonge street, over the Drug Store of Robert Love. Hours of attendance, from 9 A. M.; to 5 P. M. Toronto, 7th June, 1850. 24.6m.

PREMIUM PATENT CARRIAGE & WAGGON LEVER, SOLD WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, at Messrs. S. OWEN & MILL'S Carriage Factory, Toronto, or at the Industrial Exhibition, City Hall, or by the Manufacturer, WALTER EALES, Late of Kingston. Toronto, Sept. 30, 1850. 37tf

Dreadful Steamboat Explosion and Loss of Life!

The following particulars of the explosion of the steamboat Kate Kearney, near Canton, on the Mississippi, are from the St. Louis Republican of the 22nd ult.:-

The Steamer Monongahela arrived yesterday morning. Her officers confirm the report of the explosion, and when they passed she was lying on shore, a short distance below Canton, where the accident took place. The Monongahela rounded to, ran along side, and Captain Ball proffered any assistance in his power, but the dead and wounded had been taken from the boat, and her officers had concluded to remain where they were until the steamer Die Vernon could take them in tow to this city.

The particulars of the accident, as stated to the officers and passengers of the Monongahela, are as follows: The Monongahela passed Canton on her upward trip between ten and eleven o'clock on Thursday morning and in less than half an hour afterwards the Kate Kearney came up, and stopped just long enough to put a passenger or a few packages of freight ashore. After a few minutes detention, not exceeding five, she backed out from the landing, and at the second or third revolution the starboard flue of her harbor boiler collapsed, and blowing out forward, killed and scalded fourteen or fifteen of the crew assembled on the bow of the boat.

Five are known to have been killed almost instantly--four whitemen and one negro; and nine others were more or less injured, one or two dangerously. The exact number had not been ascertained when the Monongahela left, and the probability is that it will never be. The injured, as well as the dying and the dead, had been removed to the town, and up to the hour of leaving, but eighteen out of a crew of thirty--two could be assembled; the remainder were either killed, missing or scalded.

As reported by telegraph the accident happened just as the boat was backing out from the landing. Had the explosion happened while lying at the wharf, the loss of life would have been very great, as the wharf was lined with persons to see her start. Several were drenched with mud and steam, and one or two knocked down, but no one on shore seriously hurt. A pile of lumber on the wharf, and immediately in range with the collapsed boiler, is said to have preserved the lives of many, as it deadened the force of the shock, and acted as a shield to a crowd of persons immediately beyond.

The Starboard flue of the Harbor boiler alone gave way, and all the steam and scalding vapor blew out forward. Many of the injured, and numbers who were unhurt instantly jumped overboard, and at one time there were more than thirty persons in the water, some of whom swam to the shore, but the larger portion were picked up by means of skiffs. The shock subsided, and even before the steam cleared away, boats were procured and manned by citizens of Canton, and in less than twenty minutes every person visible had been taken from the water. The scalded were taken directly into the town, where every attention was bestowed, and every thing done to relieve their sufferings. Four unfortunate beings were already beyond the reach of human aid; and one poor fellow was found in the scuttle, with one leg smashed to atoms. His sufferings, it was thought, could not last long. Five, as we have before stated, are certainly dead, and nine others more or less hurt; but of this number we have as yet been unable to ascertain a solitary name.

The loss and injury is confined entirely to the crew, and, as on similar occasions, these poor fellows have no names. The officers of the Kate Kearney were unable to give the names of the precise number lost and injured, and so this matter must stand until the boat arrives in port.

The boat sustained but little injury; a portion of the forward gangway and cargo wheel, with several stanchions, were blown overboard, and the boiler deck was slightly raised and shattered, the entire damage will not exceed \$500, and will not require more than two days to repair.

At the time of the explosion the Monongahela must have been eight or ten miles ahead.

The Kate Kearney will be towed back to the city by the steamer Die Vernon.

BIRTHS.

In this City, on the 27th ult., Mrs. James Joselin, of a Son.

In this City, on the 2nd instant, the wife of Mr. John Carter, Printer, of a Son.

At Hamilton, on the 24th of September, the wife of Mr. Andrew J. Glen, watchmaker, of a Son.

On Thursday, the 3rd Oct., the wife of Mr. John Geo. Hodgins, Yonge-street, Toronto, of a Son.

In Montreal, on Tuesday, 1st inst., Mrs. M. Ronayne, of a Son.

In Montreal, on the 1st inst., Mrs. G. A. Holland, of a Son.

MARRIAGES.

In Kingston, on the 8th inst, by the Rev. Dr. Machar, Principal Queen's College, Mr John Creighton, to Miss Frances Coverdale, both of that city.

At the same time and place, by the Rev. Dr. Machar, Mr William Coverdale, Jr., of Toronto, to Miss Jane Creighton, of Kingston.

In this City, on the 1st inst., at Kersey house, the residence of Wm. Proudfoot, Esq., by the Rev. Wm. Squires, Mr George Andrews, of Kingston, to Miss Grace Marquiss, of Devonshire, England.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NO. 50, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

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

Copartnership.

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

BUTTERY, SABINE & HUGGINS.

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

WANTED,

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

WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE,

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

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

REMOVED

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

FARE SUPPLY

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

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

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

MATTHEWS & Co.

Toronto, Sept. 16, 1850. 37 4m

WANTED

McKEAND, BROTHERS & Co., (Late McKeand, Paterson & Co.) No. 66, King Street, three doors west of Church St.,

WOULD respectfully intimate, that they are now receiving their usual Importations of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

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

RETAIL STOCK,

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

They would specially invite attention to their supply of Broad Cloths, Cassimeres and Doeskins, Flannels, Blankets, Sheetings, Table Linens, Carpetings, Woolen Shawls and Scarfs, G'a. Plaids, Coburg, Orleans, and other Dress Stuffs, in great variety.

Embroidered Dresses, &c., &c., Haberdashery, Hosiery, and Small Wares.

Toronto, Sept. 1850. 37-4m

RELIGIOUS TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY.

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

Gallic, French, German and Welsh Tracts;

An Assortment of

BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS,

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

SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARIES,

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

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

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

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

JAMES CARLESS, Depository.

Toronto, Sept. 23rd, 1850. 37-4m.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

RESIDENT SCHOOL HOUSE.

Minute of Council, (No. 4)

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

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

F. W. BARRON, M. A., Principal.

Toronto Sept., 5, 1850. 34-3m.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

MESSRS. DEMPSEY & KEELE, BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, &c., &c., CONVEYANCERS, SOLICITORS-IN-CHANCERY, Bankruptcy and Insolvency.

RICHARD DEMPSEY, JOHN WILLIAM DEMPSEY, HENRY KEELE.

N. B.--Office Removed from the Wellington Buildings, corner of King and Church Streets, to the new Brick Building, Church Street, a few doors above the Court House, and immediately south of the Scotch Kirk. October, 14, 1850. 35-12m

GEO. W. HOUGHTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., &c., TORONTO.

Office over W. H. Lidwood's, Hair Dresser, &c., Church Street. Toronto, Sept. 9, 1850. 34-12m.

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

JOHN MCGEE, TIN, SHEET IRON, AND COPPERSMITH, 49, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

Keeps constantly on hand every description of Cooking, Parlor and Box Stoves. The Celebrated Bang-up, four sizes. Nagana Hot Air, two sizes. Improved Ironmum, four sizes. A great variety of Parlor and Box Stoves, which he will sell low for Cash. 39-12m.

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

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

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

ROBERT C. McMULLEN, Notary Public, Conveyancer, House, Land, General Commission, Division Court Agent, Auctioneer, Broker, &c., and Secretary and Treasurer to the Home District Building Society.

New Commission and Auction Mart, Church Street, Toronto. September 2, 1850. 33-12m.

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

H. BURT WILLIAMS, FURNISHING UNDERTAKER, NO. 140, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

Coffins, Grave Cloths, Scarfs, Crapes, Gloves, &c., kept on hand. Hearses and Carriages kept for hire. N. B.--No extra charge for Coffins delivered within ten miles of the City. 27-12m

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

JAMES MINK'S LIVERY STABLES, MANSION HOUSE, ADELAIDE STREET, TORONTO.

Horses and Carriages supplied on the shortest notice, and at moderate rates. 24-6m

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

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

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

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

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

WILLIAMS, SEN., UPHOLSTER AND UNDERTAKER, QUEEN STREET, WEST OF OSGOODE HALL, TORONTO.

Coffins made, Funerals furnished and attended in Town or Country. N. B.--Curtains and Carpets cut out and made up. Paper Hangings done. 39-12m

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

WORKMAN BROTHERS & Co GENERAL HARDWARE MERCHANTS, 36, KING STREET, TORONTO.

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

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

J. NASH, FASHIONABLE TAILOR & DRAPER, FORMERLY WEELE'S HOTEL, KING STREET, HAMILTON.

MR A. G. McLEAN, Barrister, &c. Office removed to Laddell's Building, Church Street. Toronto, Jan. 6, 1848. 24-12m

F. H. BRETT, 161, KING STREET, TORONTO. General Merchant, Wholesale. Importer of heavy Hardware, Birmingham, Sheffield, and Wolverhampton Sheet-iron, 1 and 1/2 iron and Glassware, in Crates Hhds. Also, Importer of Teas, Sugars, Tobacco, Fruits, Spices, Oils, Paints, Glass, Gunpowder, Shot, Candle-Wick, Twine, Batts, Stationery, Combs, Beads, &c., &c. 24-12m

McDONNELL & Co., Daguerrean Rooms, opposite the Farmer's Hotel, No. 192, Main Street, Buffalo, and No. 48, King Street, Toronto, over Mr Thomas J. Fuller's. Ladies and 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, Flat's, Cases, Chemicals, and every article used in the business, for sale, Wholesale and Retail. 24-12m

PEARCY & MURPHEY, House and Sign Painters, Glaziers, &c., &c., No. 5 Yonge Street, Toronto, over Mr G. B. Spencer Foundry. 24-12m

DENTISTRY. CHARLES KAHN, Surgeon, Dentist, King Street, 2 doors West of Bay Street informs the Inhabitants of Toronto and vicinity, that he is prepared to insert artificial teeth from a single one to a full set, equal in usefulness and beauty to the natural teeth. 24-12m

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

BRITISH SADDLERY ESTABLISHMENT, 66, KING STREET, TORONTO.

GRIFFITHS & PENNY Would respectfully invite the attention of the Military, Centry, and Public generally, of Toronto and Canada West, to their most elegant and fashionable assortment of Saddlery and Harness, which for taste, quality and price, are not to be surpassed by any other House in the Province. Trunks of the best description, constantly on hand, and MADE TO ORDER, at the shortest notice. 24-12m

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

JOHN TYNER, BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURER, Has removed to No. 54, Yonge Street, two doors South of the Phoenix Foundry. Toronto, May 23, 1850.

Printing Establishment

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS & DISPATCH 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; Bills; Business Cards; Posters; Funeral Letters

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

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---RATES OF ADVERTISING--- Six Lines and under, 25 Cts for first, and 15 Cts for each subsequent insertion. Over Six Lines, 40 per Line for first, and 15 Cts for each subsequent insertion.

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