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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, AUGUST 19, 1860.

No. 31.

Poetry.

ALL'S FOR THE BEST.

BY MARTIN FARQUHAR TUPPER.

All's for the best! be sanguine and cheerful,
Trouble and sorrow are friends in disguise,
Nothing but folly goes faithless and fearful,
Courage forever is here, y'at wise:
All for the best—'t a man would but know it
Providence wishes us all to be blest;
This is no dream of the fabled poet,
Heaven is gracious, and—All's for the best!

All for the best! set this on your standard,
Soldier of sadness, or pilgrim of love,
Who to the shores of Despair may have wandered
A way-worn swallow, or heart-stricken dove,
All for the best! be a man but confiding,
Providence tenderly governs the rest,
And the frail bark of His creature is guiding
Wisely and warily all for the best.

All for the best! then fling away terrors,
Meet all your fears and your foes in the van,
And in the midst of your dangers or errors
Trust like a child, while you strive like a man;
All's for the best!—unbiased, unbounded,
Providence reigns from the East to the West;
And, by both wisdom and mercy surrounded,
Hope and be happy that All's for the best!

Miscellany.

OLIVER CROMWELL.

Such, then, was Oliver's policy. "Be united in faith and love Christ! Suppress everything that is evil, and encourage whatsoever is of godliness."

This is not the policy of the pope. The kingdom of God, says he, is in the Church; the Church is in the hierarchy; hierarchy is in the pope.

The centralization, which is the characteristics of popery, confers on it great strength.—Doubtless the time is past when by a papal bull an interdict was pronounced against a whole people, and when every king were compelled to bend the knee before it. Yet the allocutions, the encyclical letters and the confessional, still possess a certain power, and even in these times, many states (Prussia for instance), which have had to deal with Rome, have experienced ample proof of this.

The servitude, which popery brings on the nations, necessarily leads in their case to a moral and intellectual torpor, which ere long becomes a political and industrial death. Unhappy Ireland, as we have before remarked, is the true substratum of Roman-catholicism. Such is the system which Oliver Cromwell rejected, and for which he substituted the Gospel.

He was wrong when he determined to forbid the mass, and we have seen that afterwards he was willing to tolerate it. Full liberty of conscience to all was his great principle, and it will gradually become the device of the whole world. But that was not properly the question, which was political rather than religious. It was this:—Could the subjects of a foreign prince be active citizens in another state, and take part in its administration? If individuals were excluded from the government of Great Britain, who had made oath of fidelity to the princes of Versailles, of the Escorial, or of the imperial castle of Vienna, why should the subjects of the prince of the Quirinal be admitted? It might have been said that the cases were very different. If there was a difference, was it not in this, that in England, for instance, there was a greater danger from the Pope than from the King of France? The latter had no pretensions on England, while the former had many. A foreign king communicates but seldom with his subjects who may be in London, while the virtue and fidelity of a subject of the prince of the Quirinal consist in being as constantly as possible in communication with that prince or with his agents.

I will not solve the question—it is not my business. Others may consider it their duty to examine it, I content myself with stating it as I could imagine it must have appeared to Oliver Cromwell.

For him there was, however, another element in this question. The prince of the Vatican, as in his eyes a malignant power, the man of whom necessarily brings desolation and destruction upon the nations. The statesmen of our days reject this thought, and regard it as silly. We believe that they are mistaken, and that they will see their error before long. Much has been said of Cromwell's ambition, his made him take up arms, this made him become Protector, this agitated him during the discussion on the kingship! The ambition of

one man! . . . and is this all that man can see in his life? It is a paltry manner of viewing history. In truth it was a very different thing, and very different thoughts which filled Oliver's bosom. It was not a feather in his cap that occupied his mind he was fighting the great battle against the papacy and royalty of the Middle Ages,—the greatest that history has had to describe since the establishment of Christianity and the struggle of the Reformation.

The result of this battle was the deliverance of the present age and ages yet to come—Without Cromwell, humanly speaking, liberty would have been lost not only to England, but to Europe. Even Hume in one place ascribes this immense and glorious result to the puritans. We must add that the defeat of liberty would have been the defeat of the Gospel.

In the seventeenth century there were but two men—Louis XIV. and Oliver Cromwell; the former representing absolutism and Roman catholicism; the latter, evangelical Christian liberty. There were certainly in that age other important personages; and who will not recall to mind that generous Gustavus Adolphus? But the two chief figures are Louis and Oliver. Between them—between their systems, if not between their persons,—the struggle was fought; and the victory, although slow and long disputed, particularly in France, remained with Oliver. They are the representatives of two principles,—of two worlds. The gigantic figures are each raised on a lofty pedestal; and their shadows not only fall on their own age, but extend over all future times.

I have been in England; I have seen in her great manufacturing cities the miracles of that activity, which covers the whole world with the productions of petty island in Europe. In the ports of London, of Liverpool, and other places, I have gazed upon those floating isles, those thousands of masts which bear afar over every sea the riches and power of the nation. I have admired in Scotland a simple, energetic, and active people, ready to sacrifice every thing rather than abandon Christ and His Word. I have been present at the debates of the Parliament of three kingdoms, and I have admired that eloquence which, not content with words, goes right to the heart of the matter, and impels the nation onward in its great destinies. I have found everywhere, from the lower classes of the people to the exalted stations of nobles and princes, an enthusiastic love of liberty. I have wandered through those halls from which are conveyed to the four quarters of the world. Bibles printed in every known language. I have prayed in the churches, and at the religious meetings have been transported by the powerful eloquence of the speakers and the acclamations of the audience. I have found in the families a morality comparatively greater than in other countries; and pious customs, both private and public, more generally prevalent. I have been struck with admiration at beholding the people of those islands, encompassing the globe, bearing everywhere civilization and Christianity commanding in the most distant seas; and filling the earth with the power and the Word of God.

CHRIST'S TENDERNESS.

The gardener who regards all his ground watcheth over the tenderest plants. Our Keeper riseth early to look after the tender grapes and pomegranate buds. (Cant. vii. 12)—That which is feeble is as much under his care as that which is vigorous. He was ordered to be a Shepherd, whose office is to attend the weak motions of the new fallen lambs. His bosom is appointed a place for them; he gathered them by his arms—that is, converts them by his power—and was to carry them in his bosom. "He shall feed his flock like a shepherd; he shall gather the lambs with his arm, and carry them in his bosom, and shall gently lead those who are with young" (Isaiah xl. 11). If you can go, he is to guide you gently, if you cannot, he is to bear you tenderly, not on his shoulders; merely by strength, but in his bosom with tender affection. He is not only the Shepherd, but Bishop of our souls. (1 Peter ii. 25) And our conversion to him makes us part of his diocese. "You are returned to the Shepherd and Bishop of your souls." In all your weakness he was ordained by God for your help (Psalm lxxxix. 19); He laid help upon one that is mighty—mighty to preserve his power, and mighty to use it. Help supporteth persons most in need of, as the objects to whom it is to be offered. Every new creature hath no equal strength, but they have an equal interest in the Redeemer's death and merit; and the weakest may seem more under

his care than the strongest, because they stand more in need of that office which he is intrusted with, and delights to exercise."—Rev. S. Charnock.

ORATORY v. COMMON SENSE.

It would be well that mirth, as all ensues from thus speaking nonsense. Alas! many a poor fellow who would be happy as a pedagogue, becomes by sheer vanity a miserable man as a barrister. I have been told of a young man converting the saying of "not throwing stones in a glass-house," into the "not projecting missiles in a frail habitation." And even by barristers of some eminence will slips be made. In a recent trial, an eloquent counselor exclaimed with regard to the defendant, "that viper put his foot amongst them!" Another barrister said of an individual, "he took the bull by the horns, and charged him with perjury!" In an assize court a lawyer thus spoke to a jury: "I smell a rat, I see it brewing in the storm, and with your assistance, gentlemen of the jury, I shall nip it in the bud!" Another has said, "Knocking the hydrahead of faction a rap over the knuckles!" An eminent brow beating barrister has encribed the way of life of one or more individuals, "Living from hand to mouth, like birds of the air!" A mule has been made to have trousers, when a lawyer said of an individual, "He put the key in his pocket in a most mule-ish manner!" And we all have heard of Sergeant Gold's speaking of the "dark oblivion of a brow," and of his having been twitted as speaking nonsense to the jury, and his replying "that it was good enough for them."—From "Irish Oratory," in "Dolman's Magazine" for June.

HOW TO MAKE SLEEP REFRESHING.

1. Take sufficient exercise in the open air during the day.
2. Eat light suppers, always two or three hours before retiring.
3. Avoid tea and coffee, and unnatural stimulants.
4. Retire early. All animals, except those that prowl all night, retire to rest, soon after the sun goes down. The early hours of sleep are the most sweet and refreshing.
5. Eschew leather beds; sleep on hair or cotton mattresses, with a light covering of bed clothes.
6. Be sure and have your room well ventilated. It is well known that the Duke of Wellington, now a hale old man, is accustomed to sleep on a hard narrow pallet; and we believe the couch of her Majesty is also of the simplest possible construction. It is reported that the Duke justifies the narrowness of his resting place, on the plea that when a man wishes to turn, it is then high time to turn out. We seldom hear the laborious peasant complain of restless nights. The indolent pampered epicure, or the man who overtakes his brain and denies himself bodily exercise, is liable to sleeplessness.

THE TONGUE.

For what purpose was the tongue contrived and made; with all its marvellous elasticity and power, but to speak the praises and tell the wonders of its Maker's works and grace! And yet to what sad purposes of injury and detraction are its powers often perverted. Let each one then be watchful over his tongue.

There are but ten precepts of the law of God; says Leighton, and two of them, so far as concerns the outward organ and vent of the sins there forbidden, are bestowed on the tongue, one in the first table, and the other in the second—as though it were ready to fly out both against God and man if not thus bridled.

Pythagoras used to say that a wound from the tongue is worse than a wound from a sword, for the latter affects only the body, the former the spirit—the soul.

It was a remark of Anacharsis, that the tongue was at the same time the best part of man and his worst, that with good government, none is more useful, and without it, none more mischievous.

Booth says, Dr. Johnson, was never soured by calumny and detraction, nor even thought it necessary to confute them, "For they are but sparks, which, if you do not blow them, will go out of themselves."

We cannot, says Cato, control the evil tongues of others, but a good life enables us to despise them.

Slander, says Lacon, cannot make the subject of it either better or worse. It may represent us in a false light, or place a likeness of us in a bad one. But we are the same. Not so the slanderer; the slanderer makes him worse, the slandered never.

No one, says Jerome, loves to tell a tale of

scandal, except to him that loves to hear it. Learn then to rebuke and check the detracting tongue, by showing that you do not listen to it with pleasure.

SCRIPTURE ILLUSTRATION.

"They journeyed from Mount Hor by the way of the Red Sea."—Numbers. xxi. 4.

Down the Wady-el-Araba, towards the head of the Gulf of Akaba. This Wady-el-Araba is undoubtedly the "way of the Red Sea" of the text, and the discouragement which the Israelites felt "because of the way," may be accounted for no less by the natural depressing influence of the obligation of going so far about to their destination, which they had hoped to reach by a shorter and more pleasant route, than by the natural cheerless aspect of the country which they were traversing. The Wady-el-Araba, although a natural road to the countries north and north-west of the Red Sea, is yet as sterile as the desert, although the small bushy tufts, which grow here and there in the sand, retain for some time a little of the verdure which they receive during the rainy season.—It is needed in some respects worse than the common desert, being, to an extent beyond the latitude of Mount Hor, an expanse of shifting sand, of which the surface is broken by innumerable undulations and low hills. This sand appears to have been brought from the shores of the Red Sea by the southerly winds. The few travellers who have visited this region reiterate the complaints of the Israelites as to the scarcity of water in this district. Indeed, when we consider the general want of water in the Arabian deserts, and the vast quantity which the Hebrew host must have required, there is less cause to wonder at their frequent complaints on the subject, than that they were enabled, for so many years, to subsist in a collective body, in regions thus consumed with drought. It is our firm conviction, that they must utterly have perished long before, but for the miraculous supplies which, on occasions of emergency, were granted to them.—*Pictorial Bible.*

OBJECT OF EDUCATION.

Education can have no higher object than the creation of happiness by means of the formation of character. This is the great object of the Deity, himself, and even if the power which education gives is regarded as an instrument, as a means as to some outward result, still the mental and moral culture is a good in itself. It is important, therefore, that the purposes of education should be kept in their proper rank. That which is secondary must not, however good, be thrust into the first place; and above all, that must not be altogether lost sight of, which in reality is in itself a most important result; if not the great end of education.—The formation of character, then, to make (so to speak) true men and women, beings with their faculties complete, and, in consequence with all their internal source of happiness entire, full, and active—this should be an object carefully studied and diligently pursued. But here even superior minds halt behind the truth, making the chief object of education some extrinsic result—such as, in the case of males, fitness for the duties of their station in life; in the case of females, such as may prepare them to be pleasing wives and useful mothers—aims excellent in themselves, but scarcely to hold the first rank, if for no other reason than this, that an outward accomplishment does not of necessity imply such an inward culture as will ensure health and vigor of character, and that durable and growing happiness which attends on genuine personal excellence.—*Schools, by Rev. Dr. Baird.*

LOST IN THE CHURCH.

It is a fearful thing to be lost amid the darkness of heathenism, far away from Sabbaths, and sanctuaries and Bibles, and the sound of the church going bell—so far beyond the farthest outskirts of Christendom, that rumor hath not carried there even the name of Jesus, or the world of salvation; but a deeper, a darker woe is his who is lost in the church, and sits dead before minister and altar, on the seat hallowed by the late presence of the glorified pious, the Bible leaves beside him, marked with texts and tears. There are such in all churches—dead souls at the altar of the living God, lost souls at the redeemer's feast and table. It was an Egyptian custom, at festal banquets, to introduce a corpse, and seat it at the table, to remind the guests of their mortality. Its fleshless, skinny hand rested on the board, but moved not the viands; the glassy eyeballs fixed their dead stare upon the guests, but the light of life in which those eyes once swam, was extinguished for ever. In such a presence the festivities proceeded.

Family Circle.

SERVED HIM RIGHT.

Many years since, when the late Lieutenant Governor Phillips of Andover, Massachusetts, was a student at Harvard College, owing to some boyish freak, he quitted the University, and went home. His father was a grave man of sound mind, strict judgment, and a few words, he inquired into the matter, but deferred expressing any opinion until the next day. At breakfast he said, speaking to his wife, "My dear, have you any towel in the house suitable to make Sam a frock and trousers?" She replied, yes. "Well," replied the old gentleman, "follow me, my son." Samuel kept pace with his father as he walked near the common, and at length ventured to ask, "What are you going to do with me, father?" "I am going to bind you an apprentice to that blacksmith," replied his father, "take your choice; return to college, or you must work." "I had rather return," said the son. He did return, confessed his fault, was a good scholar, and became a respectable man. If all parents were like Mr Phillips, the students at our colleges would prove better students, or the nation would have a plentiful supply of blacksmiths.—Louisville Presbyterian Herald.

HINTS FOR PARENTS AND TEACHERS.

In giving instruction to the young and ignorant, take these rules—1. A little at a time, and often repeated. 2. When you give a definition, let it be clear, lest you produce confusion. 3. Do not suppose your labor lost, because you are not able to make your pupil understand everything. "Wonder is broken knowledge." Most of our knowledge is of that kind. 4. Never teach a scholar that he is dull; if you do, he will believe you after a while. There is great force in those words of our Saviour, "Learn of me, for I am meek and lowly." As if he had said, "I will not charge you with stupidity—I will teach you the same lesson over and over again—I will be patient with you." Follow this example. Invest your lessons with interest. Engage the cheerful attention—"Search out and set in order many proverbs," or striking modes of illustrating and enforcing truth. 6. Improve events and occasions—"Things are often good only as they are seasonable." 7. Avoid a gloomy countenance and manner. 8. Yet beware of levity. A frivolous manner belongs to frivolous men and subjects.

WASTE OF TIME IN BOARDING-SCHOOLS.

How much do young ladies learn at school, for which they never find any use in after life; nor is it possible, from their circumstances, they ever should! Let the hours spent on music by those who have no ear, upon drawing by those who never afterwards speak any but their mother tongue, be added together, year after year, and an aggregate of wasted time will present itself, sufficient to alarm those who are sensible of its value, and of the awful responsibility of using it aright. When we meet in society with that speechless, manumate, ignorant and useless being called a young lady just come from school, it is thought a sufficient apology for all her deficiencies, that she has, poor thing, just come from school! This implies, that nothing in the way of domestic usefulness, social intercourse or adaption to circumstances, can be expected from her till she has had time to learn it. "Poor thing! she has just come home from school—what can you expect?" is the best commentary I can offer.—Mrs. Ellis.

ENTHUSIASM.

In developing the religious feelings of your pupils, particularly of those of melancholic and enthusiastic temperaments, be careful that they do not dream out of the world, and live "things apart" from our common nature, and our common sympathies. Let not the visible world fade away from the sight as an unreal phantom; for when it is thus, the bright days of existence pass away in visions and ecstasies: "full of sound and of fury, signifying nothing;" reflection then becomes a brooding incubus, which presses down all the physical energies and makes the mental ones fantastic. Such pupils must commune with God, but let them view him as Christ declared him, full of mercy, pity, affection, love. Call them oft to gaze with rapture on the perfect pattern of our Lord; let them see how contemplation should be turned to a purification of our earthly motives and desires; and that it is in the world they must both think and act. Instruct them to hear that voice speaking momentarily from the inmost soul, and responded to by the whole of nature. Not for slothful speculation, or self-contemplation, or brooding over devout emotion.—no, but for action dost thou exist. True acts and thy motives, then, it is that determine thy worth.—Tieble.

A TEACHER SHOULD BE PATIENT—Almost every child has some trait which tries the temper of the teacher. He is stubborn or forgetful, idle or hasty; these are great faults, but that of the teacher who loses his temper, is greater. Patience is a virtue which is especially demanded in the work of instruction; but for this reason, above others, that all impatience on the teacher's part disturbs in a high degree the process of communicating moral truth.—S. Manual.

Two Faults of Nurses—1 To hiss in a baby style, when the same words, in an endearing tone, would please as well; the reverse should be—the voice clear toned, and each syllable distinctly articulated for imitation. 2 To tell of witches, ghosts, and goblins, and superstitions impressed upon young minds, are rarely got rid of.

INDIGNATION—"We should be cautious," said Coleridge, "how we indulge the feeling, even of virtuous indignation. Indignation is the handsome brother of anger and hatred."

ADDRESS TO THE CHILDREN OF CHRISTIAN PARENTS.

MY DEAR YOUNG FRIENDS—Let me earnestly and affectionately remind you of the account you must give of the use you have made of your privileges. God has given you parents who are deeply concerned for your happiness both in time and eternity. To promote this they pray for you and wish you and endeavor to direct your thoughts to the Lord Jesus Christ, as the only Saviour of our guilty world and who invites all to come to him that they may have peace and rest to their souls. Their own hope depends on their believing on him, and in proportion as they love you the earnestly desire that you should believe on him too and be saved. But they can only use the means. Everything in religion is personal. Your parents cannot answer for you, or you for them. "Every man shall bear his own burden." We must all pass along through the dark valley; and what is in the valley, and what lies beyond it, is only, in its full extent, known to those who have gone through it. It is only by your coming in secret—realizing the presence of the great Searcher of hearts, and hearer of prayer—and as an act of your own minds, and with your whole soul, deliberately putting your trust in the Saviour's great atonement, that you can be interested in his salvation.

We have seen a picture called "The Blessed Family." It represents a grave opening on the morning of the resurrection; the aged grandfather, with his son and daughter-in-law, with their children, rising together from the same grave, and looking up with sacred joy to meet their descending Lord. Will this, then, be the case with all families? Would it were! But alas! do we not often meet with pious parents who have wicked or careless children? Look at your beloved parents! Could you bear the idea of your being separated from them for ever by their appearing on the right hand of the Judge, and you on the left? But I forbear. The language of mortals would be quite inadequate to convey any conception of the mental agony which such a separation must involve! I merely suggest the thought to your mind, that in your case it may never be realized. This can only be accomplished by your coming now to that Saviour in whom your beloved parents put their trust, and then, being united with him, you will be united with them for ever, and appear with joy unspeakable along with them before the judgment seat of Christ.

Little books intended for children, of course fall into the hands of parents. Let me, then, mention what I felt to be an interesting and instructive visit which I paid some years ago to a parent after the sudden death of his eldest son, a young man of twenty who died rather suddenly at a distance from home. With a heart overwhelmed with anguish, he thus expressed himself: "The great object of my solicitude is the state of my dear boy's soul before God. I have just been endeavouring to collect all the little items of evidence that I could find that he had received the Saviour. Though he had not joined the church before he left us, I was happy to find that he had done so in the town whither he had gone to reside. I have also learned from his brother, who slept in the same room, that he was regular in private prayer. Oh! I hope that neither was a mere form. I have heard that the last words he uttered were, 'Lord Jesus, I look to thee; receive me.' I felt much comfort from that thought, that as none ever applied to our Lord in vain while on earth, surely none could do so now. He was a gentle and obedient boy, and I find that he was much liked by his employers. But, oh! that I had more decided evidence of his union with Christ by a true and living faith! I feel that I was too reserved, and did not speak with sufficient plainness, from what I now feel to have been a false delicacy."

In visiting aged Christians especially, in the near prospect of death, we have uniformly found an increased sense of the evil of sin, a deepening impress on of personal unworthiness and deficiency in the discharge of every duty, and hence a more simple and entire reliance on the atoning merits of the Redeemer as the only ground of hope. But while this is experienced by the most faithful and conscientious,—nay, in the highest measure by such—it is of the utmost importance that all should guard against any such palpable neglect of any known duty, as will plant a thorn in their dying pillow, and be a source of the most painful recollection when our past history is just about to appear in the light of an opening eternity.

* The above is the closing section of a very valuable little book, "A Present, from Age to Youth," just issued by the Rev. W. James, of Edinburgh.

Geographic and Historic

NEW SOUTH WALES.

The last papers from New South Wales contain the details of an exceedingly interesting experiment undertaken by Mr Boyd, at Sydney with the view of increasing the supply of labor. It appeared to this gentleman that it would be desirable to obtain emigrants for the colony from the South Sea Islands, and he accordingly despatched a vessel for that purpose, the captain being instructed to call at as many islands as possible so that he might satisfy himself not only as to the people most fitted for the wants of the colonists, but also as to the number likely to be procured. In due time the vessel returned with sixty five of the natives of the New Hebrides group (distant about three weeks' sail from Sydney) of various ages, from fourteen to twenty five, while the general accounts given of the cruise were such as to warrant an expectation of satisfactory and extensive results. Mr Boyd's wish was that in the first instance only fifty should be engaged, but so eager were these people to be taken on board, that it was only through the authority of their chiefs that the number could be limited, the explanation of this desire for removal being that the inhabitants of all the Coral Islands are in a condition during upwards of eight months of the year, little short of starvation. With respect to the habits of the people and their fitness for the occupations of civilized life, it is stated that although cannibalism and infanticide prevail among them to a fearful extent, they manifest in their intercourse with strangers a very great degree of tractability and intelligence; and hence it is considered that their vices may be attributed rather to the influence of the sufferings to which they are periodically exposed than to any ineradicable peculiarity. The expense of introducing them is about £8 per man, and Mr Boyd's intention is to employ them as shepherds. At the same time, from the description given of them, it would seem that they might easily be instructed for other services. Regarding the conduct of the party during their three weeks' voyage, the master of the vessel reports as follows:—

"My first care on getting to sea was to limit the quantity of food for each person, particularly salt-meat, to have the hold well aired and constantly cleaned &c: and so successful have I been in my endeavors to preserve all in a healthy state that I landed them all at Two-fold Bay, with only one slight case of distemper having occurred during the passage; and I cannot refrain from mentioning the grateful attachment they have all shown to me, as it exhibits a trait in their characters rarely found amongst savages, and one which will contribute in no small degree to render them manageable during their residence in the colony; but on this score I have no doubt, as, short as the time is that they have been with me in the Velocity, they have already learned to make themselves useful; and the alacrity with which they endeavored to obey any order I give fully proves their inclination to work."

With reference to the numbers to be procured, he adds—

"I have no hesitation in assuring you that from the various groups in the vicinity of New Hebrides, this vast island, now nearly uninhabited, may be supplied with an almost unlimited number; for as the miseries of an over-population are removed by emigration, the crime of infanticide will cease, and the desolating effects of perpetual warfare, not only carried on for the purpose of eating the slain enemies, but also in the hopes of plundering the enemies country for the fruit and roots produced in it, will end when the principal cause is removed."—London Record.

A NATIVE INVITATION IN BORNEO.

At Loonloo the Chief had been duly advised of our intended visit, and soon as our boats were seen from the town, a head man was sent out in a canoe to usher us in. After a little delay we got the barge within the boom. When within, we found that we had further reason to congratulate ourselves that we came as friends, as the raking fire from the forts would have been most effectual, for we discovered that we had to pass an inner boom equally well secured as the first. The town was surrounded by a strong stockade made of the trunks of the knee-bone palm, a wood superior in durability to any known. This stockade had but one opening of any dimensions. A few strokes of the oars brought us abreast of it, and we let go our anchors. The eldest son of the Chief came to us immediately in a canoe. He was a splendidly formed young man, about twenty-five years old. He wore his hair long and flowing, his countenance was open and ingenuous, his eyes black and knowing. His dress was a light blue velvet jacket without sleeves, and a many-colored sash went round his waist. His arms and legs which were symmetrical to admiration, were naked, but encircled with a profusion of heavy brass rings. He brought a present of fowls, coconuts, bananas to Mr Brooke from his father, and an invitation for us to pay him a visit whenever we feel inclined. Preparatory to landing, we began to perform our ablutions in the boat, much to the amusement and delight of the naked groups of Dyaks who were assembled at the landing-place, and who eyed

us in mute astonishment. The application of a hair brush was the signal for a general burst of laughter, but cleaning the teeth with a tooth brush caused a scream of wonder, a perfect yell I presume at our barbarous customs. —Murray's Borneo and the Indian Archipelago.

THE NITRE LAKES OF EGYPT.

In the midst of this sandy waste, where uniformity is rarely interrupted by grass or shrubs, there are extensive districts where nitre springs from the earth like crystallised figs. One thinks he sees a wild overgrown with moss, weeds, and shrubs, thickly covered with hoar frost. And to imagine this wintery scene beneath the fervent heat of an Egyptian sun, will give some idea of the strangeness of its aspect. The existence of this nitre upon the sandy surface is caused by the evaporation of the lake. According to the quantity of nitre left behind by the lake do these fantastic shapes assume either a dazzling white color, or are more or less tinted with the sober hue of the sand. The nitre lakes themselves, six in number, situated in a spacious valley, between two rows of low sandhills, presented—at least the three which we visited—a pleasing contrast, in their dark blue and red colors, to the dull hues of the sand. The nitre, which forms a thick crystallised crust upon these shallow lakes, is broken off in large square plates, which are either of a dirty white, or of a flesh color, or of a deep dark red. The fellahs employed upon this labor stand quite naked in the water, furnished with iron rods. The part which is removed being speedily renewed, the riches of its produce are inexhaustible. It is hence that nearly the whole of Europe is exclusively supplied with nitre, and this has probably been the case for ages, for Sicard mentions, at the commencement of the last century, that then 36,000 cwts. of nitre were broken annually for the grand signor, to whom it yielded 36 purses. By the side of one of the lakes, piled in large layers, was heaped the produce of last week's labors. My companion had occasion to find fault with the result of the work of one of the villages—the sheikh of the village stood before us—he sharply rebuked him, and to give greater effect to his words he crossed his naked shoulders two or three times with his whip of elephant's skin. The sheikh sprang as nimbly as a gazelle into the lake, and received his further instructions beyond arm's length. Such was the impressive discipline which even the Italian, who was a man of gentle manners, considered it necessary to adopt towards these fellahs. The plates of nitre, after undergoing a preliminary cleansing upon the banks of the lake, are carried to the castle, where by various processes, they become a dazzling white powder, and in this state it is carried in large quantities to Teraneth.—Tischendorf's Travels.

BORNSE SPIDERS—The spiders, so disgusting in appearance in many other countries, are here of quite a different nature, and are the most beautiful of the insect tribe. They have a skin of a shell like texture, furnished with curious process, in some long, in others short; in some few, in others numerous, but are found of this description only in thick woods and shaded places; their colors are of every hue, brilliant and metallic as the feathers of the humming bird, but are, unlike the colors of the beetle, totally dependent on the life of the insects which they beautify; so that it is impossible to preserve them.—Lut's Sarawak.

A LARGE SPIDER—We encountered a spider, leisurely crossing the road, that might rival the tarantula in bigness. A sharpened stick pinned him to the earth, and we bore him in triumph to town. Across his outstretched legs none of us could span, and his sharp teeth were like hawk's claws. This species spins no web, but lives in hollow logs, and probably feeds upon huge insects, perhaps small animals, or birds.—Voyage up the Amazon.

A MOONLIGHT SCENE IN AFRICA.

'Tis moonlight in Africa; and the moon's lustre falls on a spring of water in the wilderness, in which the constellation of a southern sky are reflected; the flowers of the ice-plant are closed; the monkeys and parroquets of the neighboring wood are silent. All is still. Timidly and swiftly the antelope comes to the water; the camelopard is not far distant; and the hoofs of the zebra crush the fair bells of the heath. They quench their thirst in peace: but it is night, wherein all the beasts of the forest do move: and soon the milder denizens of the wilderness hear, with trembling, the fierce yell of the hyæna and the voice of the lion roaring after his prey. There is fierce conflict between the hyæna and the lion over the carcass of the antelope: the forest rings with their angry tones; the clear waters of the fountain are tinged, and the crushed bells of the heath are soaked with blood. At length the sun arises; the angry combatants get away together; and the wilderness is as solitary and silent as before; save that even here the wild bee seeks the heath's sweet honey, and the lordly Caffre or the timid Boschman passes by in haste to his distant home, for the traces of the lion are here.—The Englishwoman's Magazine.

The Press and General Review

THE FOURTH ESTATE.

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

Continued from page 235.

In 1740 an attempt was made to prove that the Romans (to whom printing was unknown) were the originators of newspapers, and in support of this proposition, extracts are given from the "Acta diurna," containing notices of public ceremonies, trials, births, deaths, &c., but such records as are to be found in the "Acta diurna" were manifestly rather public proclamations of important occurrences than newspapers. Venetian papers, written during the Turkish wars, and preserved in the library of Florence, have been also pointed out as newspapers of earlier date than the "Weekly Newses." But these, like the "Acta diurna," were public proclamations, and were not circulated, but read to an audience, who paid a small coin, called "gazetta," for admission,—hence the word "gazette," as applied to news papers.

The writers of the "Weekly Newses," who, in common with other authors, were under severe censorship, seem not to have dared to meddle with home affairs. They merely gave such foreign intelligence as reached them through travellers, or chance correspondence with other countries.

From the time of Gutenberg to that of the Reformation, the press was under the strict censorship of the Popes, who, from the beginning had claimed the authority over printed books as they had formerly possessed over manuscripts. The Reformation was the cause of the first appearance of a more unshackled literature; for now each side put forth its arguments in spite of the other, and men, being awakened to a hitherto unheard of interest on the subject of Religion, read eagerly the controversial books and pamphlets that appeared; and these of course increased in proportion to the popular demand for them. For more than a century after the invention of printing, the books published were almost exclusively theological, but comparative liberty having been once gained, and a new want having been called into existence among the people, other books gradually appeared; and as the love of reading spread from the higher classes to the poor, and hitherto unlettered, many rose up from among the latter to become in their turn teachers, and to extend the influence of the engine by which they had risen.

Attempts were, however, soon made to curb the liberty which the press had gained so rapidly during the progress of the Reformation.

In Elizabeth's reign, we find men, in various walks of life, running great risks, and enduring heavy penalties, for the sake of the liberty of the press. The Star Chamber was called into play to stop this popular thirst for freedom of printed thought, and fines and imprisonment, with the pillory, the branding-iron, and the hangman's fire in Smithfield, were employed at various times by Star Chamber authority, to torture writers, to terrify readers, and to cast ruin upon unlicensed publications.

Attorney-General Popham, on the trial of Sir R. Knightly and others before the Star Chamber in 1598; referred to the fact, that "Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth, in her great wisdom had issued proclamations that no pamphlets or treatises should be put in print but such as should be first seen and allowed; and further, lest that were not sufficient, she ordained that no printing should be used anywhere but in London, Oxford, or Cambridge. Notwithstanding, all this served not," continues this legal authority, "but they would print in corners, and spread abroad things unprinted; wherefore, Her Majesty set forth a proclamation in anno 25 (of her reign) that all Brownist-books, and such other seditious books, should be suppressed and burned." Still the obnoxious publications appeared, and another proclamation was fulminated against "the new seditious and infamous libels spread abroad." That not sufficing, Sir Richard Knightley was selected for prosecution, as an example.

In spite of the efforts made by the Star Chamber to crush the liberty of the press, its strength grew rapidly, and the relish of the people for free publications constantly increased with opposition. The Star Chamber continued to exercise a most tyrannical and barbarous power over the writers of all books, pamphlets, and newspapers, till the year 1641, when King Charles was imperturbed by his parliament, on occasion of an application for pecuniary aid, to abolish it altogether. The principal instigator of this request was Mr. Prynne, formerly a persecuted author, but now member for Newport. He had lost both his ears, and had undergone many other indignities, on account of his work against actors and acting, which, though it was proved to have been in the press before the Queen Henrietta had taken part in a masque at court, was considered to have been intended to throw discredit on Her Majesty for joining in such amusements. As soon as Prynne obtained political importance, he remembered his persecution, and gladly helped to put down a grievance under which he had suffered so severely. No sooner was the Star Chamber abolished, than the newspapers quitted their old reserve, and dealt freely in English news. The parliament itself published daily reports of its proceedings

under the name of "Diurnal Occurrences in Parliament." These were continued from 1641, till the Restoration, when Charles the Second immediately put a stop to a custom so incompatible with any form of despotism.

From 1640 till the Restoration, nearly 30 000 journals, pamphlets, and papers were published. The press seemed so to delight in its new freedom, that it could not produce fast enough to satisfy itself and its patrons. Mr. Thomasson, who lived during the Parliamentary Wars, collected all these publications. It is well known how Charles the First was to have purchased this collection, but was prevented by his death, that Charles the Second refused to carry out his father's intention, and that after passing through various hands, they were at last bought by George the Third and presented to the British Museum, where they now are.

During the Civil Wars, each army is said to have carried printing apparatus in its baggage, and newspapers, under various names, generally Mercures, were sent forth at every new event. The following are the titles belonging to some of the party papers of these times:—"Mercurius Fumigosus," "Mercurius Veridicus," "Mercurius Pragmaticus," "Mercurius Rusticus," "Mercurius Politicus," and "Mercurius Aulicus."

The Long Parliament had made strenuous but ineffectual efforts to check the rising power of the press, soon after its own published reports had shewn the way to freedom. A committee of the House of Commons was appointed in February, 1640, to consider and examine all abuses of printing, licensing, importing, and suppressing books of all sorts; and in May of the following year, a Committee was formed to consider the printing of speeches. The members of the Long Parliament had been somewhat freely spoken of; and though they were willing to publish their doings, they were ready to take alarm at the first sign of these reports being roughly handled. Sir Edward Dering was expelled from the House of Commons by a vote of that Assembly, for printing his own speeches. His publications were sentenced to be burned in Westminster, Smithfield, and Cheapside, by the common hangman; and Sir Edward was cited to appear at the bar of the Commons, where, kneeling, he received sentence of imprisonment in the tower. Several such instances occur; yet, from time to time, opinions were boldly uttered; and, upon the whole, the press was preparing itself gradually for the great emancipation which was awaiting it. In vain did the House of Commons thunder forth its orders "for preventing the printing and publishing of any scandalous or libellous pamphlets that might reflect upon the King or the kingdom, the Parliament or Scotland; and for suppressing such as had already been printed;" or ordain, "that the book enjoining and tolerating sports on the Lord's day, should be forthwith burnt by the hands of the common hangman, in Cheapside, and other usual places;" the controversial books still appeared, and increased in number: for each one that was crushed, many succeeded. And in the course of a month, another longer and more formal decree was published, in which the authorities complain of private printing-presses sending forth "false, forged, scandalous, libellous, seditious papers, pamphlets, and books;" in such number that "no industry could be sufficient to discover and bring to punishment all the several abounding delinquents." The decree proceeds to give sundry rules for the licensing of speeches, books, pamphlets, &c. But the lawgivers alone were fettered by their law, and their adversaries continued their unlicensed war of words as before. John Milton now took up the defence of the liberty of the press; and it was by his last enactment that the Parliament brought upon themselves this formidable adversary.

In the Areopagitica, Milton exerted all his powers in advocating the side of liberty.

"Books," said he, "are not absolutely dead things, but do contain a progeny of life in them, to be as active as that soul whose progeny they are; nay, they do preserve, as in a vial, the purest efficacy and extraction of that living intellect that bred them. I know they are as lively, and as vigorously productive as those fabulous dragons' teeth; and being sown up and down, may chance to bring up armed men. And yet, on the other hand, unless wariness be used, as good almost kill a man as kill a book. Who kills a man, kills a reasonable creature—God's image; but he who destroys a good book, destroys reason itself, kills the image of God, as it were, in the eye. Many a man lives a burden to the earth, but a good book is the precious life blood of a master-spirit, embalmed and treasured up on purpose to a life beyond a life. It is true, no age can restore a life; whereof, perhaps, there is no great loss, any revolutions of ages do not oft recover the loss of a rejected truth, for the want of which whole nations fare the worse. We should be wary, therefore, what persecutions we raise against the living labors of public men, how we spill that seasoned life of man, preserved and stored up in books, since we see a kind of homicide may be thus committed, sometimes a martyrdom, and if it extend to the whole impression, a kind of massacre, whereof the execution ends, not in the slaying of an elemental life, but strikes at the ethereal and fifth essence, the breath of reason itself; slays an immortality, rather than a life."

He afterwards speaks of the impracticability of suppressing thought.

"If we think to regulate printing, thereby to rectify manners, we must regulate all recreations and pastimes, all that is delightful to man. No music must be heard, no song be set or sung but what is grave and doric. There must be licensing dancers, that no motion or deportment be taught our youth, but what, by their allowance, shall be thought honest; for such Plato was provided of. It will ask more than the work of twenty licensers to examine all the lutes, the violins, and the guitars in every house, but they must not be suffered to prattle as they do, but be licensed what they may say. And who shall silence all the airs and madrigals that whisper softness in chambers? The windows also and the balconies must be thought on; these are shrewd books and dangerous frontispieces set to sale; who shall prohibit them—shall twenty licensers? The village also must have their visitors to inquire what lectures the bagpipe and the rebeck reaps, even to the balladry and the gamut of every municipal fiddler; for these are the countryman's Arcadia and his Monte Mayors."

Milton then proceeds to point out the inefficacy of the attempts which have already been made to check the publishing of unlicensed works; and a few pages afterwards tells to the Parliament what he saw and thought in Italy.

"And lest some should persuade ye, Lords and Commons, that these arguments, and learned men's discouragement at this your order are mere flourish, and not real, I could recount what I have seen and heard in other countries, where this kind of inquisition tyrannizes; when I have sat among their learned men (for that honor I had) and been counted happy to be born in a place of such philosophic freedom as England was, while themselves did nothing but bemoan the servile conuention into which learning amongst them was brought; that this was it which had damped the glory of Italian wits—that nothing had been there written now these many years but flattery and superstition."

"There it was that I found Galileo, grown old, a prisoner to the Inquisition, for thinking in astronomy otherwise than the Franciscan and Dominican licensers thought. And though I knew that England was then groaning loud under the prelatical yoke, nevertheless I took it as a pledge of future happiness, that other nations were so persuaded of her liberty."

Almost immediately after this address of Milton to the parliament the whole nation was in arms, and the press was left in perfect liberty, while both parties were struggling for the mastery. General Fairfax, on his arrival with his army in London, made an attempt to bring the press into its ancient trammels. He applied to the parliament for assistance in this undertaking. Mr. Mabbot at his request was appointed licenser, and a committee was ordered to sit every day, with a large sum of money at his disposal, for the reward of those who should bring about convictions.

All these measures were of small avail; and the press continued to enjoy practical, if not nominal freedom, during the Protectorate.

Upon the accession of Charles the Second, the liberty of the press was again thrown back. The king resented the first free discussion of public affairs, by putting down the "Mercurius Politicus," and appointing two persons, named Muddiman and Gibbs, to punish news every Monday and Thursday. It was soon afterwards forbidden to publish the proceedings of the parliament; and a law was passed placing all publications under the censorship of a licenser. Another law arranged all subjects for discussion under various heads, and appointed a licenser to superintend each. The Archbishop of Canterbury and Bishop of London superintended all works of theology; the Lord Chancellor, all legal books; the Secretary of State, histories and political writings, &c. Printing-presses were allowed to be established only at London, York, and the seats of the universities; other presses were ordered to be seized, and unlawful writers were made amenable to a court over which the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London presided.

Political writings thus shackled, gave place in great measures, to licentious poetry; and all purity seemed to be, for a while, forgotten. It was, however, still found necessary to supply the people with newspapers, and Roger L'Estrange, a fine scholar, who had long been devoted to the Royal cause, was appointed licenser and journalist. L'Estrange had suffered much during the Protectorate, having languished for four years in prison in constant dread of death, and was in a state of great poverty when Charles rewarded his services by appointing him to the conduct of the newspaper. L'Estrange showed himself quite equal to his post, and conducted his Paper, which he called, "The Intelligencer," in a manner that raised the whole style and character of these publications. The first number of "The Intelligencer" appeared on the 1st of August 1663: It was continued till January, the 9th, 1665, when L'Estrange laid it down to commence the "London Gazette," which still exists as the vehicle of the bankrupt lists and official reports. The first number was printed in the following September. In 1679, L'Estrange set up another paper, called the "Observer," which he continued for eight years. His biographer does not give us the

names of all the other papers in which he wrote, though he seems to have been a busy author for several years after the discontinuance of the Observer. He was knighted in James the Second's reign, and died at the age of 87 in 1740.

During the censorship of L'Estrange, occurred the famous trial of Twyn. Mr. Hunt gives us the following account of it:—

"On an October night in 1683, the licenser L'Estrange, having received secret information, set out on a search for illegal publications. He had with him a party of assistants, which included four persons, named Dickinson, Mabb, Wickham, and Storey. These men were called up after midnight, and made their way, by L'Estrange's directions, to Cloth Fair. This had been Milton's hiding place when he had fallen on evil days, and here now lived another heterodox thinker—a printer, named John Twyn, whose press had been betrayed to the authorities as one whence illegal thoughts were spread. When called on afterwards to give evidence as to what had happened, Wickham described how he had met Mr. L'Estrange near Twyn's house, and how they knocked at least half an hour before they got in, and how they listened and heard some papers tumbling down, and heard a rattling above before they went up. The door being opened by its unfortunate owner, Wickham was posted at the back door, whilst another stood in the front, and the rest of the searcher went over the premises. Efforts had been made to destroy the offending sheets; the type had been broken up, and a portion of the publications had been thrown into the next house. Enough, however, was found to support a charge. Twyn's apprentice was put into the witness-box to give evidence against his master, and the judges were ready to coincide with Mr. Sergeant Morton, who appeared for the Crown, and declared Twyn's offence to be treason.—The obnoxious book repeated the arguments often urged during the Commonwealth, that the execution of judgment and justice is as well the people's as the magistrate's duty; and if the magistrates pervert judgment, the people are bound by the law of God to execute judgment without them, and upon them." In his defence, Twyn said, that he had certainly printed the sheets; he thought it was mettle some stuff, but knew no hurt in it, that the copy had been brought to him by one Calvert's maid-servant, and that he had got 40 shillings by printing it. He pleaded, moreover, in excuse, that he was poor, and had a family dependent on his labor for their bread. Such replies were vain, and the jury found him guilty.

"I humbly beg mercy," cried Twyn, when this terrible word was pronounced, "I humbly beg mercy; I am a poor man, and have three small children, I never read a word of it."

"I'll tell you what you shall do," replied the Chief Justice Hyde, to whom this plea for clemency was addressed, "ask mercy of them that can give it, that is of God and the king."

"I humbly beseech you to intercede with his majesty for mercy," piteously exclaimed the condemned printer.

"To him up, executioner," was the only reply; and Hyde proceeded to pronounce sentence. To read this sentence in the record of the trial makes the blood run cold. "I speak it from my soul," said the sycophant Chief Justice, "I think we have the greatest happiness in the world in enjoying what we do, under a good and gracious King. Yet you, Twyn, in the rancour of your heart, thus to abuse him, deserves no mercy! After some further expressions of loyalty, and a declaration that it was high time an example should be made to deter those who would avow killing of kings, he ordered that Twyn should be drawn upon a hurdle to the place of execution; that he be hanged by the neck, and being alive, that he should be cut down, and that his body should be mutilated in a way which decency now forbids the very mention of; that his entrails should afterwards be taken out—and you still living, the same to be burnt before your eyes; your head to be cut off, and your head and quarters to be disposed of at the pleasure of the King's Majesty."

"I humbly beseech your Lordship," again cried Twyn, in his agony, "to remember my condition, and to intercede for me."

"I would not intercede," replied the judge, "for my own father, in this case, were he alive; and the unhappy printer was led back to Newgate, only to leave it for Tyburn, where the son once was; on afterwards carried into effect. His head and the quarters of his body being set up to test and rot on Ludgate, Aldersgate, and the other gates of the city."

Other printers were tried, but escaped, with lighter punishments than the unfortunate Twyn. Among these were Simon Doyer, Thomas Brewster, and Nathan Brook, who were indicted at the Old Bailey, for printing the speeches and prayers of some of those who had promoted the late King's death. These publications had appeared in separate pamphlets. No newspaper now dared to admit such matters.

James the Second, like his brother, was strongly opposed to the existence of a free press. During his short reign, he enacted a law to enslave it; but what he effected among his own subjects, was overturned by the Dutch, who sent (chiefly from the Hague) innumerable pamphlets, in which English politics were freely discussed.

To be Continued.

Ecclesiastical.

The Gorham Controversy.

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

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

LETTERS AND REMITTANCES DEFERRED.

The Watchman.

Monday Evening, August 19, 1850.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Review of News.

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

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

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

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



Arrival of the Pacific.

NEW YORK, August 12th, 1850.

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

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

ENGLAND.

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

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

THE PENINSULA.

There is nothing of moment from Spain or Portugal.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

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

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

MALTA.

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

FRANCE.

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

ITALY.

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

Arrival of the Niagara.

HALIFAX, 14th August.

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

MARKETS.

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

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

General Intelligence.

Violent Storm at Nantucket.

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

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

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

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

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

intemperance, and avers that he was habitually sober, excepting during periods of occasional aberration of intellect.—Ibid.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—A sad accident occurred in Pelham, Niagara District, on Friday last, which caused the death of two persons. A pedlar from the American side has been lately on a tour through the District, selling lamps, of a new construction, which burn a fluid somewhat resembling turpentine. A farmer's wife in Pelham, purchased one of these lamps, and shortly after while pouring some of the fluid into it, a spark happened to touch it, when it exploded with a terrific crash, covering her with the flaming substance. She ran from the house, but speedily fell wrapped in flames. The house was consumed also, and a fine child destroyed who had not time to escape. These are all the particulars we have been able to learn, save that a warrant has been issued for the apprehension of the pedlar.—Ibid.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN LONDON.—About 1/4 past three o'clock on Thursday morning last, a fire broke out in the block west of Ridout Street, between Lawrason & Co's. Store and the Western Hotel, which has completely destroyed the whole block from the Western Hotel on Dundas Street, to Mr. Conn's Shoe Store on Ridout and North Street, and crossing Ridout Street, destroyed the fine range of brick buildings belonging to the Rev. Mr. Bailey, occupied by the Free Press, Mr. Bege, Boot-maker, and others, with several smaller buildings, extending to North Street; also, the range on Dundas St. to Dr. Anderson's brick buildings—the Western Globe Office, the Book store of Mr. Buddome, and the Messrs. Colovim's store being all burnt to the ground. As far as can be ascertained, the greater part is insured, and the general opinion is, that it was the work of an incendiary.—Globe.

CHOLERA IN PITTSBURGH.—By telegraph last night, we were informed that cholera is again on the increase in Pittsburgh, several new cases having broken out yesterday, and the day previous.—Ib.

Saturday's Gazette Extra contains a Proclamation authorizing the importation into this province, duty free, of the following articles, being the growth, produce, or manufacture of the British North American Provinces, or Possessions of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edwards Island, upon such proof of origin and character as may from time to time be required by any order of the Governor General in Council, that is to say: Grain and Breadstuffs of all kinds, Vegetables, Fruits, Seeds, Hay and Straw, Hops, Animals, salted and fresh Meats, Butter, Cheese, Chocolate and other preparations of Cocoa, Lard, Tallow, Hides, Horns, Wool, undressed Skins, and Furs of all kinds, Ores of all kinds, Iron in pigs and blooms, Copper, Lead in pigs, Grindstones and stones of all kinds, Earth, Coals, Lime, Ochres, Gypsum ground or unground, Rock-Salt, Wood, Bark, Timber and Lumber of all kind, Firewood, Ashes, Fish Oil, viz: Train Oil, Spermaceti Oil, Head Matter, and Blubber, Fins and Skins the produce of Fish or creatures living in the sea. Also, a Proclamation transferring the road commonly known as the Cascades and Coteau du Lac Road in the County of Vaudreuil, from the Commissioners of Public Works, to the Municipal authorities of the said County of Vaudreuil.—Patriot.

EXPLOSION—Loss of Life.—We learn from the Pottsville Emporium, that Messrs. Setzer & Hammer's powder mill, on Mill Creek, near St. Clair, Schuylkill county, was blown up on Monday last, for the 5th time. About 300 pounds of powder exploded, which utterly demolished the building, with the exception of a portion of the frame. Theobald Sharer, one of the two workmen engaged in the mill at the time, was instantly killed, his body being shockingly burned and mangled. John Sharr, another workman, although not killed outright, was so horribly burned and otherwise injured that he survived only about six hours, when he expired. Two lads, one 17 and the other 10 years of age, sons of Mr. Solomon McKinney, of Barry township, who had accompanied their father to the mill with a load of charcoal, were instantly killed. Their bodies were fearfully burned and disfigured. Mr. Daniel Dengler, of Barry, also fell a victim to the explosion. He heard Sharr exclaim to Sharer, that the iron scraper had fallen into the trough containing the powder, and urge him to stop the mill. A preheating danger, he turned suddenly to escape from the building, but at that moment the "pounders" came down upon the scraper, and the explosion instantly took place. Mr. Dengler was stricken to the earth, seriously burned, and his face, breast and arms much blackened. His injuries caused his death. Two persons outside the mill escaped. This terrible accident, it appears from the account above given, was caused by carelessness, which is too frequently the cause of afflicting disasters.—Philadelphia Ledger.

THE ARMY.—There is a rumor current, which has obtained no inconsiderable degree of credit, that the Home Government has determined to withdraw two Regiments from Canada, and having the troops remaining, stationed in the four principal cities, viz: Quebec, Montreal, Kingston and Toronto; and that the Royal Canadian Rifle Regiments, in future, to do the principal part of the duty in Upper Canada. Should this report prove correct, the Rifle Brigade will probably be ordered to Quebec or Halifax, as the Regiments destined for home are now stationed in Nova Scotia. It will also have the effect of withdrawing from London, C. W., the greater part, if not the whole, of the troops stationed in that town. Col. Wetherall, late Deputy Adjutant General to the Forces in Canada, has arrived in England, and has assumed the duties of Assistant Adjutant General of the army, vice Major General Brown, appointed Adjutant General of the Army, by the death of Lieut. General Sir John McDonald; K. C. B. Lieut. Col. D'Urban, in addition to his duty as Deputy Quarter Master General, has now also to perform those of Deputy Adjutant General, vacant by the Removal of Col. Wetherall—these two offices are to be held by one and the same officer.—Kingston News.

DEATH BY LIGHTNING.—At about twelve o'clock on Wednesday last, Miss Agnes Quay of Port Hope was killed by lightning. Miss Quay, it appears, had been paying a visit, for a few days to her sister, Mrs. Jacobs, on the Lake Shore road, about seven miles above Port Hope, at which place the unfortunate young woman came to her death. She was sitting nursing her sister's child, when a flash of lightning struck the south gable of the house, tearing away a considerable portion of it, and passing down on the inside of the building, struck the unfortunate girl, causing instantaneous death—she never breathed—and strange to say the child was unhurt. Miss Quay was about 21 years of age, and was universally esteemed by those who knew her. It is somewhat remarkable that on the morning of her death she expressed her firm conviction that death would soon pay a visit to that house—she said she felt assured of it, having had several frightful dreams for nights in succession, and having dreamt the same frightful dream three times on the night previous to her death.—Cobourg Star.

FIRE.—This morning, about half-past three o'clock, the tinner's shop, occupied by Mr. Hoffman, next door to Mr. Crane's piano factory, Princess street, was discovered to be on fire. The shop being a wooden building, burned fiercely, and the fire having communicated with the adjoining house, occupied by Mr. Fraser, the livery stable keeper, also a wooden building, both were speedily reduced to ashes. The mischief, however, did not end here; the upper part of Mr. Crane's brick house caught fire, and threatened to destroy the whole building. Owing, however, to the zealous exertions of the fire companies present, the fire was confined to the garret story, where it was finally quenched. From the local position of the burning buildings, a good deal of anxiety was felt for the safety of the adjoining houses, and had it not been that the heavy rains of the preceding day rendered all combustible substances innocuous to fire, it is more than probable a great amount of mischief would have been done.—King. News.

DR. WEBSTER.—The Transcript says:—We learn that the prisoner continues calm and composed, as the day fixed for his execution draws nigh. He passes much of his time in reading religious books. Among those, in which he seems to have been particularly interested, if we may judge from his numerous pencil marks in the volume, is the "Enthanasys" of Mr. Mumford.

ACCIDENT.—On Monday, a young lad, son of J. L. Schofield, Esq., went out to amuse himself with a gun. While crossing a fence the gun went off by accident, and the contents were lodged in the lad's thigh. Medical aid was speedily procured, and, we understand the lad is likely to recover.—Brockville Recorder.

It is with deep regret, we have to announce that the young lad (Master Alexander Schofield) mentioned in the preceding extract, son to Lieut. Col. Schofield, Treasurer of this District, lingered under the effects of the wound until Friday morning last, when he was carried away to another and happier world. Some parts of the discharge of the gun were found in the upper part of the flesh of the thigh, from the effects of which, mortification set in, and death ensued. Young Master Schofield was nearly 13 years of age; he was much endeared to his family and friends; and the numerous and respectable body that followed his remains to the grave, best attest the sympathy of the people in the bereavement of his friends.—Statesman.

PORTS CLOSED ON LAKE ERIE.—We learn from the Buffalo papers that the Commissioner of Customs has instructed the Collector of that District, that hereafter no property will be permitted to be inspected, and no vessels unloaded from foreign ports at any place in that District except at the port of Buffalo; thus shutting the ports of Tonawanda, Lack Rock, Barcelona, and Dunkirk, against any commerce with Canada.—Oswego Journal.

A Prolific Woman.—The Albany Express says:—We are informed by a correspondent that the wife of a named John P., residing near Little Falls, was on Monday, July 22, safely delivered of five children, at one birth all boys, and that they with the mother are all doing well. Beat this who can.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT IN NEW YORK.—We were informed by telegraph last night, that about half past 1 p. m. yesterday, the rear of the large five story brick store, occupied by Messrs Hoyt & Co., Carriers, 46 Spruce Street, tumbled to the earth with a tremendous crash, burying in the ruins some fifteen persons, in the employ of Messrs Hoyt. It was known that many were alive under the ruins from the cries of agony that issued from various quarters of the weighty mass. Four persons have been extricated, but could not be identified.—Globe of Tuesday.

The ship Essex, which sailed on Tuesday for Quebec, took out 300 Irish emigrants, 200 of whom were females, from the Poor-law Union of Dungarvan.

We understand that the Government have leased the handsome buildings erected in 1848, by M. J. Hayes Esq., known as the Masonic Hall, for the use of the Courts, pending the period which will be occupied in pulling down and rebuilding the proposed Law Courts.

Mr. Thiers has received £21,000 for "The History of the Consulate and the Empire," several volumes of which are yet unwritten. The publishers, afraid, in these stirring times, that he might be cut off, wished to insure his life, and tried the London offices for the purpose, but they declined the risk.

Serious Loss.—The loss of property by the late storm and freshet in Lancaster county, Pa., alone is estimated at one million of dollars.—Phil. Ledger, Monday.

A notice appears in the Official Gazette, calling on the Prothonotary, Clerk of Court, Sheriff of the Districts of Montreal, Aylmer, Kamouraska, Chicoutimi, Gaspe and Percé respectively, to transmit to the Receiver General of the Province a Certificate of having deposited in the nearest Agency of the Bank of Upper Canada, on the first days of January, April, July and October, in each year, all such money then in their hands collected under and by virtue of the Act for the erection or repair of certain Gaols, &c., in Lower Canada, commencing 1st October next.

Mr. Robinson, in the House of Assembly, gave notice that he would, on an early day next Session, move "for leave to bring in a Bill to impose differential duties in favor of all articles imported by the River St. Lawrence into Canada," unless the Government of the United States before that time should give effect to the Act of this Province, by passing a similar law, for the purpose of establishing, to the proposed extent, a reciprocity of trade between the two countries.—Colonist.

The Bishop of Montreal leaves England for Canada on the 24th of this month. His baggage has been shipped by the Great Britain from Montreal.—Courier.

Bills of the Session.

As usual there has been a large amount of legislation effected, during the session of Parliament just brought to a close—but whether for good or evil, time only can show. Undoubtedly, many admirable measures are to be found in the long list of Bills which received the royal assent on Saturday, and which we think will stamp the session of 1850 as one of real practical utility. Our columns are so occupied to-day with the business of the House, that we cannot enter at present on the merits of the leading measures which have been placed on our statute-book, but we shall not fail to do so on an early day. Meantime, we have analyzed the list of Bills, and classified them as follows:—

LOWER CANADA BILLS.

PRIVATE.—19.

An Act to grant further powers to the Montreal Fire and Inland Navigation Assurance Company, and to change the name of the said Corporation. An Act to enable Louis Comte, to recover a certain amount due to him by the Parish of Saint Eloiard, in the District of Montreal. An Act to incorporate the Pilots for and above the Harbor of Quebec.

An Act to facilitate the recovery of sums due for rent of Pews in St. Patrick's Church, Quebec.

An Act to authorize the union of the Montreal and Lachine Railroad Company and the Lake St. Louis and Province Line Railway Company, and for other purposes connected with the said Companies.

An Act to incorporate the Saint John's Academy. An Act to continue and extend the Montreal and Lachine Railroad, and to incorporate the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Grand Junction Railroad Company.

An Act to incorporate Peter Patterson, Esq., and others, under the name of The Quebec and Richmond Railway Company.

An Act to incorporate a Company for making a Railroad from the Village of Industry to the Township of Rawdon, in Lower Canada.

An Act to incorporate the Quebec and St. Andrew's Railroad Company.

An Act to extend the period for completing the Telegraph of the British North American Electric Telegraph Association, and for other purposes relative to the said Association.

An Act to amend and consolidate the Act providing for the organization of the Notarial Profession in Lower Canada.

An Act to provide for the appointment of Commissioners to inquire into the affairs and management of the Montreal and Provident Savings Bank.

An Act to amend the Act authorizing the Quebec Turnpike Road Trustees to acquire Dorchester Bridge and to make certain Roads.

An Act to amend an Act intitled, "An Act to Incorporate 'La Societe St. Jean Baptiste de la Cite de Quebec.'"

An Act to authorize the Company of Proprietors of the Champlain and Saint Lawrence Railroad to extend the said Road and for other purposes.

An Act to amend the Ordinance incorporating "The Advocates Library of Montreal."

An Act to incorporate the Quebec Workmen's Benevolent Society.

An Act further to amend an Act to incorporate the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Company, and other Acts relative to the said Company, and to extend the powers of the said Company.

LOCAL.—16.

An Act to appropriate the moneys arising from Duties on Tavern Licenses in the County and City of Montreal towards defraying the cost of the new Court House to be erected in the City of Montreal.

An Act to repeal certain provisions of an Act passed in the last Session of the Provincial Parliament and intitled, "An Act to consolidate the Laws relative to the powers and duties of the Trinity House of Quebec, and for other purposes, and to exempt Masters of Vessels belonging to Lower Canada from taking Pilots in certain cases."

An Act to place the Longueuil and Chambly Turnpike Road under the control of the Commissioners of Public Works.

An Act to allow the members of County Agricultural Societies in Lower Canada to be re-elected in any year after the period fixed by law.

An Act to amend an Act for supplying the City of Quebec and parts adjacent thereto with water.

An Act to provide more fully for the incorporation of the Village of St. Hyacinthe.

An Act to amend the Acts for the improvement of the Harbor of Montreal, and provide for the improvement of the Navigation of the River St. Lawrence within the Port of Montreal.

An Act further to amend the Act for granting relief to the sufferers by the Fires at Quebec.

An Act to amend the Act relating to the Trinity House at Montreal.

An Act to extend the period limited for certain purposes in the Montreal Registry Act.

An Act to authorize the Inhabitant Household holders Lands in the new Settlements on the borders of the Saguenay forming the second Municipal division of that County, to establish a Municipal Council therein and for other purposes.

An Act to remove an error in the Act, dividing the County of Berthier into two Municipalities.

An Act to divide the County of Huntingdon into two Districts for the Registration of Deeds.

An Act to transfer to the Municipal Council on the Municipality of the Town of Three Rivers, the administration of the Common of the said Town, and for other purposes.

An Act to extend the period for the Election of Commissioners under the Act for the improvement of the River du Chene.

An Act to repeal an Act therein mentioned, and to make provision for regulating the carting and transporting of gunpowder within the City of Montreal.

LEGAL CORRECTIONS.—4.

An Act to amend the Act to define the mode of proceeding before Courts of Justice in Lower Canada in matters relating to the protection and regulation of Corporate Rights and to Writs of Prerogative.

An Act to facilitate the swearing of Experts and Arbitrators appointed by the Courts of Justice in Lower Canada, and of Witnesses and others to be heard before them.

An Act to explain and amend the Act dividing the County of Rimouski into two Districts for the Registration of Deeds.

An Act to remove doubts as to the right of parties to recover the value of Work done on Roads in Lower Canada, under Acts which have since expired.

PUBLIC.—9.

An Act to continue and amend the Ordinance concerning the erection of Parishes and the construction and repairing of Churches, Parsonage Houses and Churchyards.

An Act to facilitate the holding of General or Quarter Session of the Peace in Lower Canada.

An Act to assign fixed annual Salaries to certain Officers of Justice in Lower Canada, and to form a Special Fund out of the Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, and pecuniary profits attached to their offices.

An Act to amend the Municipal Law of Lower Canada.

An Act to continue for a limited time the several Acts and Ordinances therein mentioned.

An Act for the protection of Lands and property of the Indians in Lower Canada.

An Act to remove doubts as to the right of the

Crown to recover costs in certain cases in Lower Canada.

An Act to oblige the Trinity House of Quebec to lay down Buoys to mark the Shoals in the North Channel of the River St. Lawrence, and to facilitate the Traverse from Cape Tourmente to Isle aux Reaux.

An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the Lower Canada Agricultural Society.

UPPER CANADA BILLS.

PRIVATE.—21.

An Act to authorize the exchange of certain Turnpike Road debentures for others of the same Total value but being respectively for smaller sums.

An Act to incorporate the Kingston Fire and Marine Insurance Company.

An Act to incorporate the Bytown and Montreal Telegraph Company.

An Act to incorporate certain persons under the name of the Vaughan Road Company.

An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the Mechanic's Institute of the City of Toronto.

An Act to authorize the Trustees holding Lands upon which Churches are erected in Upper Canada to mortgage the same, to pay off the Debts due by such Churches.

An Act to authorize Aaron Silverthorn and Newman Silverthorn, their heirs or assigns, to erect a Dam across the River Thames.

An Act to enable John Counter to obtain a Patent for making Stoves of a new pattern and on a new principle.

An Act to incorporate the Toronto Neopolis.

An Act to incorporate the Catarqui Cemetery Company.

An Act to prolong the time for the completion of the Grimsby Breakwater Pier and Harbor.

An Act to amend the Act, intitled, "An Act to incorporate certain persons as the Guelph and Dundas Road Company."

An Act to authorize the removal of the site of Victoria College from Cobourg to Toronto.

An Act to alter and amend two several Acts passed respectively in the seventh year and in the eighth year of Her present Majesty's reign, relating to the Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada.

An Act to incorporate the Elgin Association for the Settlement and Moral Improvement of the Coloured Population of Canada.

An Act to empower the Great Western Railroad Company to make a Branch Railroad to the Town of Galt.

An Act for the Incorporation of a Company to construct a Railroad between Bytown and Prescott.

An Act to authorize the formation of Companies for the establishment of Cemeteries in Upper Canada.

An Act to amend the Act to encourage the establishment of certain Societies, commonly called Building Societies in that part of the Province of Canada formerly constituted Upper Canada.

An Act to enable the Municipal Corporation of the City of Toronto, to assist in the construction of the Toronto, Simcoe and Lake Huron Railroad.

An Act to incorporate the Hamilton Gas Company.

An Act to empower Municipal Corporations to subscribe for Stock of the Great Western Railroad Company, or otherwise to aid in completing that undertaking.

An Act to extend the time for paying up the increased Capital Stock of the Bank of Upper Canada.

An Act to amend the Act, entitled an Act to incorporate the Toronto, Simcoe and Lake Huron Union Railroad Company.

LOCAL.—8.

An Act to enable the Commissioners for defining the Boundary Line between the Townships of Waldpole and Woodhouse, to perform the duty assigned to them by the Act in that behalf provided.

An Act to confirm a certain Survey of the Township of Ameliasburgh in Upper Canada.

An Act to enable collectors of Local Taxes in Upper Canada, for the several years between one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, and one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine (both inclusive), to recover Taxes accrued in such years respectively, and remaining due.

An Act to provide for the payment of the sum of money therein mentioned, for the use and support of three additional Grammar Schools in the County of York, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

An Act to provide for the future management of the Toronto Harbour.

An Act to vest the Harbour at Cobourg in the Municipality of that Town.

An Act to establish a survey in front of the Ninth Concession of Cornwall, (from Lot No. Twenty-two Westerly to the limit of the Township) as the governing line of the said Concession.

An Act to determine the mode in which the side lines in certain Concessions in the Township of Edwardsburgh shall be run.

LEGAL CORRECTIONS.—5.

An Act to extend the right of Appeal in certain cases in Upper Canada.

An Act to remove doubts as to the effect of the disallowance of the Act incorporating the Town of Bytown.

An Act to remedy an error in certain Letters Patent for two Lots in the Town of Chatham.

An Act to alter and amend the practice and proceedings in Action of Ejectment in Upper Canada.

An Act to amend and explain the Act relative to the side lines in the Township of Osgoode.

PUBLIC.—23.

An Act to permit Lands in Upper Canada to be conveyed to Trustees for Burial places.

An Act to enable the Provincial Government to dispose of claims against certain Companies for loans made to them under the authority of certain Acts of the Parliament of Upper Canada.

An Act to amend and extend the provisions of an Act passed in the twelfth year of her Majesty's Reign, intitled, "An Act to authorise the formation of Joint Stock Companies for the construction of Roads and other works in Upper Canada."

An Act to remove certain doubts respecting the intention of the Act of the last Session of the Parliament of this Province for amending the Charter of the University of Toronto, and to provide for it

institution and endowment of Chairs and other Professorships, Lectureships, Fellowships, Scholarships, Exhibitions, Prizes and other rewards in the said University, and for other purposes connected with the said University, and with the College and Royal Grammar School of Upper Canada College forming an appendage thereof.

An Act to amend the Registry Law of Upper Canada.

An Act to provide funds for defraying the cost of the erection of the Lunatic Asylum, and other public building in Upper Canada.

An Act to alter the practice of the law in Actions of Dower in Upper Canada.

An Act to alter and amend the Act regulating the practice of the County Courts in Upper Canada, and to extend the jurisdiction thereof.

An Act for the more effectual administration of Justice in the Court of Chancery in Upper Canada.

An Act to establish a Board of Agriculture in Upper Canada.

An Act for correcting certain errors and omissions in the Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the last Session thereof, intituled, "An Act to provide, by one general law, for the erection of Municipal Corporations and the establishment of regulations of Police in and for the several Counties, Cities, Towns, Townships, and Villages in Upper Canada," for amending certain of the provisions of the said Act and making some further provisions for the better accomplishment of the object thereof.

An Act to amend the Laws relative to Tavern Licenses in Upper Canada.

An Act to repeal the enactment appropriating the proceeds of that portion of the Marriage License Fund raising in Upper Canada, to the support of certain specified institutions only, and to leave the same at the disposal of Parliament for Upper Canadian purposes generally.

An Act to confirm and give effect to certain Rules and Regulations made by the Judges of Her Majesty's Court of Error and Appeal for Upper Canada and for other purposes relating to the powers of the Judges of the Courts of Law and Equity in that part of the Province, and the practice and decisions of certain of those Courts.

An Act for the protection of the Indians in Upper Canada from imposition, and the property occupied or enjoyed by them, from trespass and injury.

An Act for the better establishment and maintenance of Common Schools in Upper Canada.

An Act for the protection of Mill Owners in Upper Canada.

An Act to alter and amend the Act requiring Mortgages of personal property in Upper Canada to be filed.

An Act to relieve Ministers of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada from the obligation to obtain Special Licenses in order to keep Registers of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials in Lower Canada.

An Act to establish a more equal and just system of Assessment in the several Townships, Villages, Towns and Cities in Upper Canada.

An Act to repeal the Acts and provisions of Law relative to Assessments and matters connected therewith in Upper Canada.

An Act for the consolidation and amendment of the Laws relative to Jurors, Juries and Inquests in that part of the Province called Upper Canada.

An Act to amend and consolidate the several Acts now in force regulating the Practice of Division Courts in Upper Canada, and to extend the Jurisdiction thereof.

BILLS FOR UNITED CANADA.—37.

An Act to amend the Laws relating to the Public Works of this Province.

An Act to repeal two certain Acts therein mentioned relating to Agriculture, and to provide for the remedy of abuses prejudicial to Agriculture.

An Act to afford relief of Bankrupts in certain cases.

An Act to protect from injury Electro Magnetic Telegraphs in this Province.

An Act to limit the time for redeeming Land Scrip.

An Act to impose a Duty on Foreign Reprints of British copy work.

An Act to amend the Laws relative to Hawkers and Pedlars.

An Act to make better provision with regard to the repairing of Roads within the limits of Incorporated Cities and Towns, and of Roads and Bridges which having been under the control of the Commissioners of Public Works, may hereafter be released from such control.

An Act to facilitate and encourage the study of the Law in this Province.

An Act to confer certain rights upon the Chartered Banks of this Province, and to declare the rights already possessed by them in certain cases.

An Act for raising, on the credit of Funds therein mentioned, certain sums require for the Public Service.

An Act to provide for the formation of Incorporated Joint Stock Companies for Manufacturing, Mechanical, Mining or Chemical purposes.

An Act to continue for a limited time therein mentioned the Act for the better defence of the Province and to regulate the Militia thereof.

An Act to amend and continue the Ordinance for the Inspection of Fish and Oil.

An Act to amend and render permanent as amended, the Act to regulate the Inspection of Beef and Pork.

An Act for incorporating certain charitable, Philanthropic and Provident Associations and for the effectual protection from fraud and misappropriation of the Funds of the same.

An Act to amend an Act to secure the right of property in British Plantation Vessels navigating the Inland waters of this Province, and not registered under the Act of the Imperial Parliament of the United Kingdom passed in the third and fourth years of the Reign of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled, "An Act for the Registering of British Vessels and to facilitate the transfers of the same, and to prevent the fraudulent assignment of any property in such Vessels."

An Act to provide for the transfer of the management of the Inland posts to the Provincial Government, and for the regulations of the said department.

An Act to establish Freedom of Banking in this Province, and for other purposes relative to Banks and Banking.

An Act to amend the Act imposing Duties of Customs.

An Act to amend the Currency Act of this Province.

An Act to amend and explain the Acts therein mentioned relative to Promissory Notes and Bills of Exchange, and to limit the sum to be allowed for the expenses of noting and protesting Bills and Notes in certain cases under the Act, to regulate the damages on protested Bills of Exchange within this Province.

An Act for granting Her Majesty certain sums required for defraying certain expenses of the Civil Government for the years one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine and one thousand eight hundred and fifty.

An Act for the more effectual suppression of Intemperance.

An Act to facilitate Reciprocal Free Trade between this Province and the other British North American Provinces.

An Act to alter the rates at which certain Silver Coins shall be a Legal Tender.

An Act to encourage Emigrants from Europe to the United States to use the St. Lawrence route.

An Act to facilitate the admission of Evidence of Foreign Judgments and certain official and other documents.

An Act to amend and to continue as amended the laws regulating the Inspection of Flour and Meal.

An Act for making one uniform provision, respecting certain Official and other Oaths to be taken in this Province, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

An Act to extend the Acts for the formation of Companies for constructing Roads and other Works, to Companies formed for the purpose of acquiring Works of a like nature.

An Act to revive and continue for a limited time the Act making provision for a Geological Survey of this Province.

An Act to extend certain Provincial Acts to Foreign Merchant Vessels, when within this Province.

An Act to amend the Law relating to Slander and Libel.

An Act to amend the Law respecting the Office of Coroner.

An Act for rendering a Written Memorandum necessary to the validity of certain promises and engagements.

An Act to amend an Act passed in the fifth year of the Reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled, "An Act to prevent the unnecessary multiplication of Law Suits and increase of Costs in Actions on Notes, Bills, of Exchange and other Instruments."

RECAPITULATION.

Table with 2 columns: Region and Number of Bills. Lower Canada—Private 19, Local 16, Legal 4, Public 9, Total 48. Upper Canada—Private 24, Local 8, Legal 5, Public 23, Total 60. United Canada 37. Total Bills 145.

Not one Bill passed this Session has been vetoed or reserved by the Governor General—a fact we believe, unprecedented in our political history, and showing the practical existence of Responsible Government.—Globe.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

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

SCHEDULE OF APPOINTMENTS.

Table with 4 columns: Day, Division, Location, and Date. August: Friday 23 (Memico, Memico), Saturday 24 (Yorkville, Yorkville), Sunday 25 (Toronto, Toronto), Monday 26 (Brampton, Brampton), Tuesday 27 (Olive Branch, Sizer), Wednesday 28 (Caledon, Caledon), Thursday 29 (Churchville & Meadowvale, Churchville, and Meadowvale), Friday 30 (Streetsville, Streetsville). September: Monday 2 (Springfield, Springfield), Tuesday 3 (Cooksville, Cooksville), Wednesday 4 (Port Credit, Port Credit), Thursday 5 (Oakville, Oakville), Saturday 7 (Lambton, Lambton), Sunday 8 (Toronto, Toronto), Monday 9 (Thornhill, Thornhill), Tuesday 10 (Yonge Street, York Mills), Wednesday 11 (Toronto, Toronto), Thursday 12 (Ontario, Toronto), Friday 13 (Markham, Village of Mark), Saturday 14 (Sparta, Village of Sparta), Sunday 15 (Uxbridge, Village of Uxbridge), Wednesday 18 (Prince Albert, Prince Albert), Thursday 19 (Brooklin, Brooklin), Friday 20 (Columbus, Columbus), Monday 23 (Whitby, Whitby), Tuesday 24 (Canton, Duffin's Creek), Wednesday 25 (Salem, Pickering), Thursday 26 (Brouham, Toronto), Friday 27 (Toronto, Toronto), Monday 30 (Adhesive, Niagara).

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

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

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

ROBERT DICK, D. G. W. P.

Toronto, 4th August, 1850.

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

Toronto Market Prices, August 17.

Corrected weekly for the Watchman.

Table with 4 columns: Commodity, Price, and Unit. Flour per brl. 196 lbs. 18 9 a 23 9. Wheat per bushel, 60 lbs. 3 9 a 4 0. Barley per bushel, 48 lbs. 1 8 a 2 2. Rye per bushel, 56 lbs. 2 0 a 2 3. Oats per bushel, 34 lbs. 1 5 a 1 6. Oatmeal per bbl. 196 lbs. 18 9 a 20 0. Pease per bushel, 60 lbs. 2 0 a 3 0. Potatoes per peck, (new) 0 6 a 0 7 1/2. Beef per lb. 0 2 1/2 a 0 5. Beef per 100 lbs. 13 9 a 20 0. Veal per lb. 0 2 1/2 a 0 4. Pork per 100 lbs. 22 6 a 26 3. Bacon per cwt. 30 0 a 40 0. Hams per cwt. 40 0 a 50 0. Lamb per quarter, 1 6 a 3 9. Mutton per lb. 0 3 a 0 5. Fresh Butter per lb. 0 7 1/2 a 0 9. Firkin Butter per lb. 0 6 a 0 7 1/2. Cheese per lb. 0 3 a 0 5. Lard per lb. 0 3 1/2 a 0 4. Apples per bbl. 5 0 a 12 6. Eggs per dozen, 0 6 1/2 a 0 8. Turkeys each, 2 0 a 5 0. Geese each, 1 6 a 2 0. Ducks per pair, 1 8 a 3 0. Fowls do. 1 8 a 2 6. Straw per ton, 25 0 a 35 0. Hay per ton, 40 0 a 50 0. Fire Wood, 11 3 a 15 0.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW WORK ON COLONIZATION.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOV. GENERAL, AND THE HONORABLE CHIEF JUSTICE ROBINSON.

It is intended to publish a Work on the advantages to be derived from the Colonization of Canada, by families from the Mother Country; with estimates, plans, and every information needful to the settler, comprised in a Series of Letters, by

JAMES FITZGERALD, ESQ.,

to a friend in Ireland, together with a Preface containing Correspondence on this important subject, with the Hon. J. H. Pice, Commissioner of Crown Lands, the Provincial Agricultural Society, and the Niagara District Agricultural Society, and a Copious Appendix containing Correspondence between the author and His Excellency the Governor General, the Provincial Secretary, &c. Extracts from a work on Colonization, by the late Right Hon. Sir Robert W. Horton, and a letter depicting the true causes of the present wretched condition of Ireland. The above work is now in Press, and shortly will be published in Demy 8vo. 61—70 pages. Price 2s 6d.

RECORDED AND INDEXED.

NO. 65, YONGE STREET, TORONTO;

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

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

JOS. J. OTTO.

Toronto June 17, 1850.

JUST RECEIVED,

At the Dublin and Manchester House,

Ex "Viceroy" Steamer from Galway.

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

THOMAS ATKINSON,

No. 3, King Street.

Toronto, July 4, 1850.

FORWARDING, 1850.

J. JONES & Co., renew the offer of their services as Forwarders and Commission Merchants. They are well prepared with Steamers, Schooners and Barges, to Forward Property from Lakes Erie and Ontario, to Montreal, Quebec, or Lake Champlain. Their long experience and constant attention to business, will, they trust, ensure the most share of public patronage.

H. JONES & Co., New Produce Stores, Canal Basin, Wellington Street, Montreal.

W. J. MACDONELL & Co., 22, Front Street, Toronto, near the Telegraph Office.

H. & S. JONES, Kingston. H. & S. JONES & Co., Brockville. Montreal, April, 1850.

WILLIAM BAILEY.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hair Cutter and Dresser, Wig and Toupee Manufacturer, No. 8, Wellington Buildings, King Street East, Toronto, and at the same place, Buccleugh, Argyll, London, Plater of Hair Ear Drops, Watch Guards, Broaches, Bracelets, Rings, &c. &c.

HAS constantly on hand a well-selected assortment of Ladies' Frontlets, Plain Fronts, Front and Back Plaits, Bunches of Ringlets, &c.; all of which are made in the most novel styles, and of first rate workmanship.

WIGS and TOUPPEES made to order on the shortest notice—for durability and natural appearance, cannot be surpassed in the United States or Canada—defying the strictest scrutiny.

Childrens Hair carefully Cut and tastelessly arranged. Families attended at their own residences, on the shortest notice.

Private apartments for Hair Cutting.

PROFESSOR A. C. BARRY'S

Trichopherous or Medicated Compound

When Theory and Comment authenticate each other, there can be no mistake. This is the case as regards BARRY'S Trichopherous. The theory of its operations is this:—That it is imbibed by the absorbents and injected through the superficial vessels promoting the growth, beauty, and health of the Hair, when applied to the scalp, and dissipating inflammation of every kind, (whether caused by disease or accident,) when applied to the pimples, blotches, tumours, punctured, cut, burned, scalded, or in any way irritated skin. It is also assured that it acts upon the pores, those ventilators and escape pipes of the system, and assists to dispel the morbid elements of disease through these important channels. So much for Theory. Experiment proves that the article is an invaluable remedy for all external hurts and diseases, and that as a preparation for renewing the vegetative power of the hair giving it a rich metallic lustre, rendering it classic and curly, and removing scurf and dandruff, it has no equal either in Europe or America, while in cheapness it certainly stands alone.

Sold in large bottles, price 1s. 9d., at the principal office, 137 Broadway, New York. Also by the principal Merchants and Druggists in the United States and Canada; and by WILLIAM BAILEY, Hair Cutter, Wig Maker, &c., King Street, Toronto.

TORONTO NECROPOLIS.

NOTICE.

THE DIRECTORS of the TORONTO NECROPOLIS beg to inform the Public that the ground is now completed, and the Cemetery will be open for Interments from this date, and that they are now in a condition to receive applications for PLOTS OF GROUND for Private Tombs or Family Burying Places.

In the selection of a piece of ground for the formation of the Toronto Necropolis, the Directors endeavored to keep in view, and secure certain advantages, which it appeared to them desirable, that every Cemetery should possess. The advantages referred to are the following, viz:—1st. Amenity or beauty of situation. 2nd. Proximity to the City, or convenience of access, combined at the same time, with that peaceful seclusion which all admit to be so appropriately associated with the Grave, as the resting-place of the remains of departed relatives and friends. 3rd. The highest attainable security that the remains therein deposited shall continue undisturbed, and not liable to be removed or intruded upon, in any way; and thus at such a moderate expense, as might be within the reach of all classes of the community.

It gives the Directors the utmost satisfaction to have to state, that in the situation fixed upon for the Toronto Necropolis, (which is towards the North-east of the City, and bounded by the River Don,) all these advantages have been secured in a very eminent degree, and this upon such moderate terms as, it is confidently believed must secure the approbation of the Public generally.

1st. For amenity or beauty of situation it will be admitted by every one who has examined the grounds, that the Toronto Necropolis stands unrivalled.

2nd. Proximity to the City, combined with solitude and retirement. The Necropolis is situated within a convenient distance from the city, and at the same time is as secluded and retired as if it were at the distance of several miles. The access for carriages is by two spacious Gothic gates, one placed near to the Superintendent's house on the plank road leading to the Don, and one on Sumach Street, which Western gate forms the centre, and main entrance to the grounds.

The security of the ground as a place of deposit for the remains of departed friends, has been promoted by every possible means and is most effectually protected and guarded, and in this the Directors have spared neither labor nor expense, considering the perfect security of the ground, as an object of the highest importance. In surveying and laying off the ground into plots, the Directors have kept steadily in view the propriety of meeting the desire now so generally felt by almost all parties, to secure for themselves and families the exclusive property of a private burying place, and in order to accommodate as far as possible, they have arranged for the disposal of lots in all the different blocks, and fixed the prices, varying from 2s. to 25 according to situation and size of lot.

Whilst the Directors feel anxious to encourage the acquisition of such private plots, they have, however, set aside a considerable portion of the ground for public use in which single interments may be made.

The semicircle of the mound, at the eastern extremity which overlooks the River Don has been laid off for the erection of vaults for such as may prefer them. These vaults can be constructed, so as to admit of interments either in the soil within the building or in catacombs, to be erected along the walls as may be preferred by the parties.

Arrangements have been made for the erection of a Public Vault in the centre of the ground.

With respect to the regulation for interment, the Necropolis will be conducted on the most convenient and unexceptional manner. The whole grounds are thrown open to all sects, without distinction, leaving it in the option of every family, to bury, either with the service of clergy of any denomination, or without any service at all.

Parties purchasing plots will be allowed every facility and encouragement for enclosing their ground, or erecting monuments or tombstones, according to their various tastes and wishes (subject always to the regulations, adopted or that may be adopted from time to time, by the directors.) The directors only reserving to themselves, this right, for the purpose of preventing any undue interference with neighboring plots or with the general beauty or amenity of the ground.

The directors respectfully invite the public to an early personal inspection of the grounds, and feel the utmost confidence that on examination it will be found to compare favorably with any other cemetery in the country; every information relative to the Necropolis can be obtained by application to

SAMUEL SPREULL, Secretary,

61 1/2, Yonge Street.

Or to JOHN ROSS, Superintendent,

On the ground.

Toronto, July 22, 1850

RAYMOND & CO.,

AND

W. A. N. VAN AMBURGH & CO. LTD.

LONG ESTABLISHED

M. VAN AMBURGH & CO.,

United in one large and varied Exhibition,

Consisting of all the Rare Animals now extant, numbering over ONE HUNDRED SPECIMENS.



WILL EXHIBIT AT TORONTO on the 21st, 22nd and 23rd. Aug., 1850 Open on the 21st, at 7 1/2 p.m., on the 22nd, at 2 and 7 1/2 p.m., on the 23rd, at 2 and 7 1/2 p.m. Admission—5 Cents, Children under 10, half-price. Amongst this great Collection, which is the largest ever EXHIBITED IN AMERICA, is the

RHINOCEROS, OR THE UNICORN OF HOLY WRIT,

The first and only one in America, since 1836. The great difficulty in capturing this huge and savage creature, together with the almost impossibility of keeping him alive in a climate so ungenial to his habits and constitution, renders the Exhibition of a living RHINOCEROS, the greatest Curiosity in the Animal Kingdom. Also, the

GREAT GRIZLEY BEAR FROM CALIFORNIA!

In this great collection of animals, will be seen FOURTEEN LIONS, of the Finest Specimens, from different Countries, some of which were presented to the renowned VAN AMBURGH, by HER MAJESTY, QUEEN VICTORIA, in his recent tour through Europe. The Monster Elephant COLUMBUS, the largest in America, weighing 10,730 Pounds. Also the Beautiful Elephant, TIPPOO SULTAN, which has caused such a great sensation all over Europe, will go through a variety of Performances, such as Waltzing, Balancing, Ringing the Bell, Creeping on his fore-legs, Walking over his Keeper, Picking him up, Drawing a Cork from a Bottle, &c., &c., &c.

Mr. VAN AMBURGH,

THE MOST CELEBRATED OF ALL ANIMAL PERFORMERS, WILL GIVE AN EXHIBITION IN A

DEN OF WILD ANIMALS.

His performances with the terrific groups of LIONS, TIGERS, LEOPARDS, COUGARS, PANTHERS, &c., the same as performed by him in all the principal cities of Europe, with such great renown. HINDERALGO, the LION TAMER, will give a performance in a DEN OF WILD ANIMALS, separate, and altogether different from Mr. VAN AMBURGH's, making TWO GRAND ANIMAL PERFORMANCES in the same Exhibition.

A full description of the Animals, which the great experience, enterprise, and resources of the Proprietors have enabled them to bring together in one LARGE AND SPECTACULAR COLLECTION, will be found in the Bills, at the principal Hotels, previous to the arrival of the Company.

The Company will exhibit at MARKHAM VILLAGE on the 16th Aug.; NEWMARKET on the 17th; LLOYDTOWN on the 19th; and RICHMOND HILL on the 20th.

B. J. HUNT, Agent.

THE NEW YORK

Protection Insurance Company,

ORGANIZED UNDER THE GENERAL INSURANCE

LAW OF THE STATE, WITH A

CAPITAL of \$200,000,

ALL PAID UP and safely invested in State Bonds; having established an Office for FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE, in the City of Toronto, and having appointed the undersigned Agents, with full power to issue POLICIES on both FIRE and MARINE RISKS, would respectfully solicit the patronage of Merchants, Forwarders, and others, requiring Insurance.

The Rates and Conditions of Insurance will be as favorable as those of any responsible Company doing business in this City, all Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

JOHN STRYKER, President. T. JONES, Jr., Secretary. JAMES MANNING, Agents. HIRAM SCOVELL, Agents.

Office, Mammoth House, opposite the Market, King-st. Toronto, July 22, 1850. 28-1f

FRESH ARRIVALS!

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE CHEAP, AT

N. R. LEONARD'S,

HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTER;

GILDER, GLAZIER, AND PAPER HANGER;

Looking-Glass and Picture-Frame Maker,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

PAPER HANGINGS!

N. R. L. begs respectfully to inform his friends, and the public, that he continues in his old stand on Yonge Street, second door south of Queen Street; where he has received a large and varied assortment of PAPER HANGINGS. Looking-Glasses and Picture-Frames kept constantly on hand.

The Subscriber embraces this opportunity of expressing his thanks to his Friends and the Public for the share of patronage he has hitherto received; and, by constant attention to the orders of those who may favor him, he hopes to secure, as formerly, in the various parts of his business, public support.

Toronto, August 5, 1850.

SELLING OFF

AT

Greatly Reduced Prices.

GIVING UP THE RETAIL.

SHAW, TURNBULL & Co., respectfully intimate that, preparatory to closing the Retail Branch of their business on the 31st instant, they will SELL OFF immediately their whole stock of DRY GOODS, at very Reduced Prices, in order to effect a speedy clearance.

GREAT BARGAINS may be expected.

Corner of King and Church Streets,

August, 1850.

29.2w.

Plantagenet Mineral Waters.

Unrivalled in the World!

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

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

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



MERCHANTS' LINE

To Montreal, St. John's & Burlington, Vermont.

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

FOWLE, SMITH & Co.,

11, Wellington Street, York Street Wharf. Toronto, 26th June, 1850. 24.5f

MR. J. S. STACY, Professor of Penmanship, (Writing Master at the Normal and Model Schools, and Knox's College) Toronto,

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

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

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

J. R. ARMSTRONG'S CITY FOUNDRY, 117 YONGE STREET, TORONTO. Constantly on hand, Cooking Stoves of all descriptions; also, Parlor, Coal and Box Stoves, of the newest patterns, Potash Kettles, Coolers, and Sugar Kettles, together with Castings of almost every description, to be sold low, either at wholesale or retail. 27.12m

H BURT WILLIAMS, FURNISHING UNDERTAKER, NO. 140, YONGE STREET, TORONTO. Coffins, Grave Clothes, Scarfs, Crapes, Gloves, &c., kept on hand. Hearse and Carriages kept for hire. N. B.—No extra charge for Coffins delivered within ten miles of the City. 27.12m

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

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

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

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

W. J. TAYLOR, LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FASHIONABLE BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, 97, YONGE STREET, TORONTO. 28.1y

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

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

N. R. LEONARD, YONGE STREET, SECOND DOOR SOUTH OF QUEEN STREET, TORONTO, House, Sign, and Ornamental Painter, Glazier, and Paper Hanger; Looking-glass and Picture-frame Maker. 28.12m

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

WILLIAMS, SEN., UPHOLSTER AND UNDERTAKER, QUEEN STREET, WEST OF OSGOODE HALL, TORONTO. Coffins made, Funerals furnished and attended in Town or Country. N. B.—Curtains and Carpets cut out and made up. Paper Hangings done. 30.12m

GENERAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

DOCTOR FOWLER, SURGEON DENTIST.

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

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

Doctor F. has for the present rented the premises No. 40, King Street, West, adjoining the Cabinet Warehouse of Messrs. Jacques & Hay, where he will be found at all hours of the day, devoting himself exclusively to the several branches of Dental Surgery. Toronto, July 22, 1850. 27.12m.

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

IS TO BE FOUND AT JOHN SALT'S HAT DEPOT,

VICTORIA ROW, TORONTO.

WHERE Good and Fashionable Hats are always on hand, to suit the views of the most economical, as well as the most costly and elegant article (only 5 ounces in weight) for those gentlemen who wisely consult their comfort and appearance, more than the saving a few shillings in price. July 19, 1850. 27.2m

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

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

JAMES FOSIER, 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 WEEK'S HOTEL, KING STREET, HAMILTON.

MR. A. G. McLEAN, Barrister, &c. Office removed to Laidlaw's Building, Church Street. Toronto, Jan 6, 1848. 24.12m

R. H. BRETT, 161, KING STREET, TORONTO, General Merchant, Wholesale. Importer of heavy Hardware, Birmingham, Sheffield, and Wolverhampton. Shaving-goods, Earthenware and Glassware, in Crates & Cases. 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. Etc. Taken in all sorts of weather. Daguerreotype Apparatus, Plates, 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. 55, Yonge Street, Toronto, over Mr G. B. Spencer's 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, Gentry, and Public generally, of Toronto and Canada West, to their most elegant and fashionable assortment of Saddle 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

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

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

Printing Establishment

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

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

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Catalogues; Circulars; Bill Headings; Steamboat Bill Head Bills; Pamphlets; Bus of Lading; Blanks every kind; Way Bills; Insurance Policies; Station Bills; Business Cards; Posters; Funeral Letters, &c.

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