

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure
- Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.
- Additional comments:/
Commentaires supplémentaires:

- Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached/
Pages détachées
- Showthrough/
Transparence
- Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression
- Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue
- Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index
- Title on header taken from:/
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:
- Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison
- Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison
- Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
			✓								

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, NOVEMBER 18, 1850.

No. 44.

Poetry.

NEVER GIVE UP!

Never give up! it is wiser and better
Always to hope than once to despair;
Fling off the load of Doubt's cankering fetter,
And break the dark spell of tyrannical Care.
Never give up! or the butthen may sink you;
Providence kindly has mingled the cup;
And, in all trials or troubles, bethink you,
The watchword of life must be, "Never give up!"

Never give up! there are chances and changes
Helping the hopeful, a hundred to one;
And through the chaos, high Wisdom arranges
Ever success—i you'll only hope on.
Never give up! for the wisest is boldest,
Knowing that Providence mingles the cup;
And of all maxims, the best, as the oldest,
Is the true watchword of "Never give up!"

Never give up! though the grape-shot may rattle,
Or the full thunder-cloud over you burst;
Stand like a rock—and the flash, or the battle,
Little shall harm you, though doing their worst.
Never give up! though adversity presses;
Providence wisely has mingled the cup;
And the best counsel, in all our distresses,
Is the stout watchword of "Never give up!"

Miscellany.

Uncle Ben's New Year's Gift;

OR

WHAT A NEWSPAPER CAN DO.

Continued from page 337.

"At a loss of twenty-one dollars. Seventy-one dollars loss on your wheat and corn crops in a single year. I don't much wonder Peter, that you can't get along, if you let other people swindle you in this way. It requires two things to make a successful farmer. Intelligence in agricultural matters sufficient to make the ground produce freely, and that knowledge in regard to the state of the produce market necessary to ensure sales at the best prices. You are a hard working man, Peter; but, to ensure success, something beyond hard work is needed. The head must guide the hands. And in order to do this, the head must be properly enlightened."

Uncle Ben inquired still further and more minutely into Peter's affairs, and the results confirmed his first impression. There was industry but it was not enlightened industry.

"Do you take an agricultural paper?" he asked during the conversation.

"No," said Peter, with some emphasis. "I don't believe in book farming. I've seen too many men ruin themselves by new experiments. I was brought up by one of the best practical farmers in the State, and know my business thoroughly. There's only one right way to till the ground, and I flatter myself that I understand that way."

Uncle Benjamin Hicks tried to show Peter that he was in error here; but this was a subject on which Peter grew warm at once, and thus closed the avenues of his mind to all appeals of reason.

On the next day, Peter Miller was absent on business which called him to a neighbouring town, and the old gentleman spent most of the time in the house with his niece, asking questions, giving advice, and minutely observing every thing that passed around him. There was but little real comfort in the dwelling, and little cultivation in the children.

Ellen, the oldest, was a coarse hard-working girl, who had been to school long enough to read and to fill a few pages of blank pages of blank paper with pot hooks and hinges. Beyond this her mind was uneducated in all that pertained to book knowledge. Coarse and rough as she was, however, there were about her certain elements of womanly beauty in the first efforts of development, that Uncle Ben perceived, and which awoke for her, in his mind a feeling of both interest and concern.

"You're working Ellen too hard," said the old gentleman to his niece, as the girl passed through the room where they were sitting, carrying a large kettle of boiling water which she had just heated for washing."

"I know it," replied Mrs. Miller; "I think of it every day. Ellen ought to be going to school. But I can't spare her. If we could afford help, it would be different. It makes my heart ache, Uncle Ben, whenever I think of the way our children are growing up."

"All had—very bad," said Uncle Ben, shaking his head, and looking grave. "There's something wrong. Depend upon it, Ellen, there's something wrong. You're all industrious

enough, all, in fact, overworked, and yet there is no thrift, no cheerfulness, no comfort."

Hannah acknowledged, with tears in her eyes, the truth of the picture. But she knew no remedy, and saw nothing but trouble ahead.

"If we go on as we have been going," said she, "we'll lose our farm in two or three years; and then what is to become of us all? I feel utterly discouraged."

"I see no bones about," said Uncle Ben sometime afterwards. "Don't Ellen and Henry spend some of their time in reading?"

"There's the Bible and some old religious books up stairs," replied Hannah. "But the children don't care about them. Henry borrowed the Arabian Nights and Robinson Crusoe from some of our neighbours' children and he and Ellen got so interested in them, that they couldn't do any thing else. Henry would leave his work in the field and hide away among the bushes to read, and Ellen would neglect every thing for the same purpose. Their father got so angry about it, that he positively forbade their bringing any more books into the house."

"Is it possible! You take a newspaper?"

"No. We can't afford to spend money in that way. We have nothing to spare for useless things. And, besides, Peter has no time to read. When night comes, he is so worn down with work that he is glad to get to bed."

"No newspaper! Why Hannah! You had much better all go without a meal once a week than not have a newspaper. I don't wonder—"

Uncle Ben, checked himself and became more thoughtful than before.

On the next day he asked Peter why didn't he take a paper.

"No time to read; and, besides, I can't afford the expense," replied Peter.

"A couple of dollars a year would meet that."

"I must pay my debts, Uncle Ben, before I think about indulging in newspapers," returned Peter.

"You'd find a paper a great saving, even if it cost ten dollars a year," remarked the old gentleman.

Peter did not in the least comprehend the meaning of this declaration. But, as he did not ask for any explanation, none was given.

"You're a hard-working man, Peter," said Benjamin Hicks, after two or three days had been spent in the family of his nephew and niece—a hard-working man. "I'll give you credit for that. But from all I have seen and heard since I've been here, Peter, I must say, that you are not a good farmer!"

"You're the first man who ever said that!" quickly replied Peter, the blood springing to his face.

"That may be," returned Uncle Ben. "Still, it does not gainsay my words. You are not a good farmer, Peter, and your want of thrift shows it."

"I wish you would explain yourself, Uncle Ben," said Peter, both his voice and countenance showing that the remark hurt him a good deal. "No man in the neighbourhood would like to say so much."

"A good farmer, with one hundred acres of land like yours must get along. You don't get along, and therefore I say, you are not a good farmer."

Now Peter was rather quick tempered, and this assertion of the old man's chafed him in a tender place. He tried to control his feelings, but the effort was not fully successful.

"Uncle Ben," said he, in a sharp, angry voice, while his face grew still redder, "I won't let any body talk to me after this fashion. I'm sorry you came, if it was only to insult me in my troubles."

"Oh Peter!" exclaimed Hannah, in tones of distress, "don't speak so to Uncle Ben!"

"Peter—Peter," said Uncle Ben, soothingly; "you don't understand me."

"Yes, I do understand you!" replied the excited Peter. "I've got ears and common sense. You say I'm no farmer, and that's—"

"Stop, stop, Peter. I don't say you were no farmer. I only said you were not a good farmer. And, if you will hear me patiently, I'll prove to you—"

"I'll hear nothing more on the subject, Uncle Ben," sharply retorted Peter. "Not a word more! When a man says I'm no farmer I feel insulted. He might as well say that I'm not a man!"

"Peter, Peter! don't act so!" said poor Hannah, whose eyes were filling with tears. From the hour of Uncle Ben's arrival, she had suffered the hope which then sprang up in her heart, that he would help them in their troubles, to grow stronger and stronger. The many enquiries he made and the interest he manifested in

every member of the family, satisfied her that a purpose to aid them was in his mind. Now her husband seemed to be in a fair way to mar all by his untimely anger.

"Come, come, Peter!" spoke up the old gentleman, with some authority in his manner. "this is all nonsense. What I say is for your own good—Can't you understand that, you silly fellow?"

"I don't wish to talk any more on the subject, Uncle Ben," replied Peter; "so change it, if you please."

This was said in a way that Uncle Ben did not by any means like; so, tossing his head with affected indifference, he answered:

"Oh, very well! very well! Just as you like."

Then came a long silence, which was finally broken by sobs from Hannah, who, after having tried for some time, but in vain to control her feelings, burst into a fit of crying.

Neither husband nor uncle said anything to soothe her distress.

In a little while she arose and left the room, and, in a few minutes afterwards, the two men separated.

TO BE CONTINUED

THE HAND OF GOD IN RECENT EVENTS.

BY THE REV. P. J. WRIGHT.

Continued from Page 337.

Jehovah is a jealous God. He will not allow his glory to be given to another, to be transferred to a graven image. He will pour out his fury on idolators, and the idols he will utterly abolish. If God is thus jealous of the transfer of his glory, can we suppose that he regards the attempts of infidels to extinguish his glory with indifference? Ah, no. His eyes observe the impiety, and his hand is uplifted to punish it. "The heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament showeth his handiwork," and shall multitudes of human beings pronounce the testimony of the Holy Spirit a lie, and blasphemously assert that the glory of the Creator is not made known by the brilliant worlds that roll in space, without exposing themselves to the displeasure of the living God? Impossible—His indignation must, it has been excited thereby, and the judgments he has inflicted loudly proclaim; "The ugly men will not see, they shall see and understand that there is a God, and that he ruleth over all the earth."

Another reason is bloodshed. Precious in the sight of God is the life of man. He has fenced it round in a remarkable manner, in order to preserve it. He has declared that the unlawful destroyal of human life involves the forfeiture of the life of the murderer.—"Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed, for in the image of God made he man." "They that take the sword shall perish with the sword." Austria had taken the sword, and slaughtered tens of thousands of human beings, on the plains of Poland and the fields of Italy. France had taken the sword, and slaughtered the sheep of Christ in that distant isle of the sea—lovely Tahiti, and the defenceless Arabs in sultry Algeria. What had France to do at Tahiti, taking away the lives of the Protestants, and in Algeria destroying its inhabitants? The blood of the numerous victims slain by Austria and France has cried from the earth to heaven for vengeance. The cry has been heard and a response has been given. The righteous Governor of the world, who declares, "Vengeance is mine, I will repay," has made inquisition for blood, unsheathed his glittering sword, and smitten the guilty kingdoms with terrible strokes of retribution.

Another reason is immorality. The manifestations of immoral conduct among the people, have been manifold and grievous. The multitude have given themselves to work wickedness earnestly with both hands. Jehovah commands men to remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy. In England, millions have spent the Sabbath in lounging at home, or in visits of friendships, or in excursions of pleasure; in eating, drinking, smoking, reading the newspaper, conversing about politics, and following the devices and desires of their evil hearts. On the Continent, the profanation of the Sabbath has been still more daring and repulsive. Worldly business, political meetings, and public amusements, have occupied the time, the thoughts, and the activities of all classes of society. At one place an intelligent Christian lady from England entered, on the Sabbath, what she supposed to be a place of worship, when to her astonishment and horror she found herself in a theatre, and that the subject of scenic representation was no other than the crucifixion of our

Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ! "The grace of God, which bringeth salvation, hath appeared unto all men, teaching us that denying all ungodliness and worldly lusts, we should live soberly, righteously, and godly in this present world." Have men obeyed the gospel? Ah, no. Both in our own land and on the Continent, they have rebelled against the truth, and resisted the Holy Spirit. The lust of the flesh, the lust of the eye, and the pride of life have been their idols; and after these idols they have gone with eagerness and perseverance. Lying, swearing, gluttony, drunkenness, dishonesty, adultery, fornication, dancing, horseracing, gambling, robbery, murder, and all other kinds of iniquity, have been practised amidst the gloom of night and the broad light of day, with unblushing brow and reckless audacity. Knowing these things, can we marvel that the jealous and holy God who hateth iniquity, has sent the sword and pestilence among the nations to chastise them for their sins? Ought we not rather to marvel, that the earth, weary to be ungodly millions, has not opened and swallowed them up; or that a flood of fire has not come down from the skies to consume them from the land of the living?

Amos rebukes the Jews for not learning righteousness from the judgments of Jehovah. He represents Jehovah as saying to the Jews, "I have given you cleanness in all your cities, and want of bread in all your places, yet have ye not returned unto me. I have smitten you with blasting and mildew, yet have ye not returned unto me. I have slain your young men with the sword, and I have made the stink of your camps to come up, yet have ye not returned unto me. I have sent among you the pestilence after the manner of Egypt, yet have ye not returned unto me." He then represents Jehovah as proclaiming this awful warning and challenge: "Therefore, thus will I do unto thee, O Israel; and because I will do this unto thee, prepare to meet thy God, O Israel!" Happy would be the inhabitants of England, and the dwellers in other countries of Europe, were they to ponder the rebuke, warning, and challenge given to the Jews, in the light of recent events, and the bearing thereof on themselves, so as to be led to stand in awe before God, and sin not; to repent of their infidelity, violence, and immoral conduct; believe in the Lord Jesus Christ have their fruit unto holiness, and the end everlasting life.—*Methodist N. Connection Magazine*,

THE PHENOMENA OF THE BRAIN.

One of the most inconceivable things in the nature of the brain is, that the organ of sensation should itself be insensible. To cut the brain gives no pain; yet in the brain alone resides the power of feeling pain in any other part of the body. If the nerve which leads to it from the injured part be divided, we become instantly unconscious of suffering. It is only by communication with the brain that any kind of sensation is produced; yet the organ itself is insensible. But there is a circumstance more wonderful still. The brain itself may be removed, may be cut away down to the *corpus callosum*, without destroying life. The animal lives and performs all those functions which are necessary to simple vitality, but it has no longer a mind; it cannot think or feel. It requires that the food should be pushed into its stomach once there, it is digested; and the animal will even thrive and grow fat. We infer, therefore, that the part of the brain called the convolutions is simply intended for the exercise of the intellectual faculties, whether of the low degree called instinct, or of that exalted kind bestowed on man the gift of reason.

THE BIBLE.

The American Colonists brought with them from the old world a full portion of all the riches of the past, in science, in art, in morals, religion and literature. The Bible came with them.—And it is not to be doubted, that to the free and universal use of the Bible in that age men were much indebted for right views of civil liberty. The Bible is a book of faith and a book of doctrine; but it is also a book which teaches man his individual responsibility; his own dignity and equality with his fellow-men.—*Bunker Hill Address*.

CURE FOR STAMERING.

"Stamering," Dr. Turner says, "is caused by attempts to speak with empty lungs. In singing the lungs are kept well inflated, and there is no stammering. The method of cure is to require the patient to keep his lungs well filled, to draw frequent long breaths, to speak loud and to pause on the instant of finding embarrassment in his speech, taking a long inspiration before they go on again. I cured one of the worst cases I ever knew on this principle."

Family Circle.

DOMESTIC OR FAMILY MUSIC.

From Mainzer's "Music and Education."

All classes, at last, will reach that beautiful style, which, though scarcely known as yet, is that which gives to music its real character, its educational importance, the stamp of its lofty destiny—*Domestic or Family Music*. In a country where dramatic works have so long and so exclusively occupied the field, it is difficult to make it understood what family music is. In the expectation that this style of composition will soon find poets and musicians, we might mention as such, the smaller pieces of Handel and Mozart, the psalms of Marcello, or, should we name the work of a more modern master, those beautiful duets of Rinck, called in the English translation, "The Sabbath Eve!" In the character of these simple musical dialogues, of which the English poet has fortunately too much contracted the thought, is our idea of one kind of family music best personified. They have that sublime cast, that lofty tone and sentiment, which mark this kind of music as the most cheering, the most elevating. Who that once has been a witness of the magic charm thrown over a family, by the true and expressive interpretation of such simple compositions; who that has seen what a little paradise rises, as by enchantment, out of the few inspired strains of the poet musician, will ever forget what an endless ocean rolls its waves between the every-day compositions, and works such as we understand them, and as we would fain see them domesticated under every roof, at every fireside! The music we seek to implant in the soil and in the hearts of the people, is a music, the fruits of which render us wiser, better, and happier. Thibaut, the celebrated professor of Law in Heidelberg, in whose house the best compositions of the 16th and 17th centuries were performed, relates, in his musical work, *Ueber Reinheit der Tonkunst*, of a young man, who, after hearing a composition of Lotti, was so moved, that in leaving his house, he exclaimed, "Oh! this evening, I could do no harm to my greatest enemy." Why should not, in every family, when the day's busy stream is past, all unite harmoniously, and have one happy hour in the enjoyment of such works?

To attain all this, the means are simple. Vocal music must be acknowledged as an indispensable branch of instruction in every school. The young scholar must be made aware that he is learning something useful; as a renovating and exhilarating power, the music lesson must be placed between those studies which require more mental abstraction. There is no hope of seeing music and poetry resume their power in education, until teachers begin to understand that an hour devoted to their acquirement is not an hour lost, but an hour gained for school and church, for life and for society.

Another question now presents itself, that of the most suitable method of imparting to the young, the necessary musical elements. Nothing is more important, and it cannot be denied that one method is preferable to the other, as being based upon simpler principles, and more in conformity with the juvenile capacities and juvenile understanding. But should it be made obligatory on the teacher? Supposing the system he wishes to follow is simple and easy, based upon the nature of the art to be learned, and the intelligence and the nature of the child who has to acquire it, and therefore perfectly well adapted for schools,—is he to be prevented from carrying it out? Should, because one method has become the law of the land, the world of thought and of inquiry be shut up to all future improvement and progress? Should all studies, all efforts, be thus declared useless and unavailable? No country has ever attempted such tyranny. Neither France nor Prussia, neither Saxony, Bavaria, nor Wurtemberg, have ever dared to put such drag shoes on human intelligence, the least of all on educational pursuits. School books are examined with care, and, above all, by men competent to judge; and when approved, they are recommended, but their exclusive use is never insisted upon. Numerous methods bear, therefore, in France the words, *approuvée et recommandée*, as motto of the minister of public instruction; so it is in Germany: hundreds of different methods are thus, at the same time in operation—here it is the one, there the other, which produces the better result, according to circumstances or the individuality of the teacher. Make the teacher answerable for the result, but leave to him the choice of the means. He knows best how to work, in order to reach the minds of infancy. His system may not be the best, yet he will imbue it with an element without which the most perfect method remains a dead letter, a closed, an unintelligible book—the fire of his heart, his enthusiasm.

If you really wish that music should lay hold of the young population, and penetrate into the very heart of the British islands, throw widely open the gates of instruction; surround yourself with a whole army of different systems! Efface the line of narrow demarcation, and let the stream of competition carry on its waves, life and animation, through the schools, into the people. Give some special encouragement to this so-neglected art, and some preference to the schoolmaster able to promote it.

Thus, when a competition is opened for meth-

ods and systems, as well as for practical and musical compositions, lofty in thought and beautiful in form, and in every respect fit to take a share in the education of the people; a new and important branch of composition will appear as by enchantment, and extend its influence and ramifications into every school, and every family, through the length and breadth of the land. The educational and family music, scarce known as yet by name, will, in the midst of an ocean, in all its various changes and tempests, stand in its simplicity, purity, and grandeur, like a rock and bear unshaken the sway of all the surrounding tides of style and fashion. May the classic, romantic, and fantastic schools, combat and efface each other! May the lyric drama of all the continental languages intoxicate the lions of the fashionable world! There will be a music which appears neither upon the stage nor the market place, neither in concerts nor drawing-rooms, but which modestly enlivens the school and the cottage, and helps to instruct the people, to embellish the hour of toil and that of rest. The style will remain uncontaminated by the impure breath of changing fashion and passing mountebanks; and as truly NATIONAL, form the axis round which all others move, appear and disappear, as figures of a *Lauterna Magica*. In this manner you will render to the young what they have been deprived of; you will advance the rest of Europe, and give even to Prussia a glorious example of a better, a more philosophical application of music to the education of youth.

Thus Music will again be looked at with reverence. In churches she will fill, like a stream, the hearts of the multitude; she will again appear as the minstrel and the harp of old in our dwelling; be our guardian angel, a heavenly messenger, our teacher, friend, and comforter; and from her deep dejection, from a state of servitude, corruption, and degeneracy rise, a new phoenix out of ashes, higher and higher, to a glorious apotheosis.

THE FIRST SIBERIAN WHO LOVED JESUS.

For many years the good Missionaries in Siberia were teaching and preaching, and working and praying, without seeing one good seed spring in the hearts of the people. It seemed just as when we throw seed into the sand, where it will not grow, because there is nothing there to nourish it. Their hearts were hard and cold. They would not love Jesus. This made the Missionaries very sad, but still they hoped; for they knew that God had sent them, and that He could soften these hard natures. The hope that cheered and gladdened their hearts was this, that, as the ruffled lake, when it becomes calm and smooth, reflects the soft blue sky, so God could change and sanctify the hearts of these heathen, so as to make them love Christ and resemble him. And in this they were not disappointed.

One day, a thoughtful boy of about fifteen years of age, who lived nearly a hundred miles away from the Missionaries, heard that there was a school kept by the white-faced English, where Buriat children were taught to read and write, and were made wise; and he longed to be among them. But how was he to get there? It was so far off! and he had only a mother, whom he loved dearly; for his father was dead and he had no brothers or sisters. He could not tell how to leave his mother, or who would help her with the cattle, and bring back the horse, if he went away. Still he thought of it every day, and wished more and more to learn and become wise. At last, he told his mother his thoughts; but she could not bear to part with him, and she made many objections to his plans. One morning however, he heard the quick trampling of a horse on the crisp white snow and, on looking out of the tent, he saw uncle coming to his home on horseback. Oh, how glad he felt! It was the uncle who had told him of the English school, and he did not live far from it. The boy soon let his uncle know how much he wished to learn; and, when his uncle said he would take him if his mother would let him go, his joy was very great. A few days after this, Barnu was seen on horseback, travelling towards the house of the Missionary. He was, of course, received into the school, and he at once began his difficult lessons with great diligence. Soon he could read write and cipher. Many other boys, indeed, could do that; but he did something more, which many children do not care for, he thought about what he had learned, and most of all about the new truths he had heard there.—Every morning at nine o'clock, when the piece of iron was struck to let the people know that it was the time for prayer, Barnu was seen in his place, with his Testament on his knee, and with a very thoughtful face, hearkening to all he heard. And God blessed the attention he thus gave. He felt that he was a sinner,—that he wanted a Saviour,—that Jesus seemed just such a Saviour as he wanted; so holy, and lovely, and just, and yet so tender to the failings of men; so great, yet so freely meeting and talking with the ignorant and the poor, the old and the young. By such thoughts Barnu's heart was touched, and drawn to Christ in love. He often wept as he read of what Jesus had said and suffered. Dear children, do you not feel how great that love is? Do you not wish to be better than you are? Oh, do not let that desire pass away like a cloud, and leave nothing

behind! Ask God to help you to ripen that wish into a *resolution*,—into a *real attempt to be His*. Barnu did so, and God helped him. The other boys could not understand him. He often went up into a loft quite alone, and remained there some time. It was there he used to pray, and when the others were at play, he loved reading about Christ. Ah! this showed where his heart was. Christ said, "Where your treasure is, there will your heart be also."

Geographic and Historic.

THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Lower House of Parliament consists of 658 members—500 English, 53 Scotch and 105 Irish. The body, as its name implies, purports to be the representation of the "commonality" of the realm, but yet the aristocratic element enters largely into its composition. It contains 39 elder sons of Peers, who upon the death of their fathers will step into the Upper House, 170 brothers, younger sons and immediate relatives of Peers, and 167 other members, who by birth or marriage are connected with the nobility.—The Superbundance of placement in the representative branch, which our constitution so wisely guards against, and which was one of the principal causes of the late revolution in France, exists to a grievous extent in the British Commons. The body contains 63 government officials drawing large annual salaries, 56 generals and colonels, 84 military officers of a lower grade, 8 lieutenants, 74 deputy and vice lieutenants, 53 magistrates, and 106 patrons of church livings, who are all more or less interested in the preservation of present abuses.

It has long been the theory of the British constitution that every citizen in the kingdom was present, either himself or by proxy, in the House of Commons, but the reconciliation of theory with the actual system of representation is enough to baffle any ingenuity. The famous Reform Bill of 1832 abolished some rotten boroughs, and somewhat enlarged the area of representation, but yet the evils of the old electoral law were not removed, nor in fact materially ameliorated. The elective franchise still remains most unjustly limited. Only those who have a freehold, the annual value of which is forty shillings, and those who pay ten pounds house rent annually, are privileged to vote; and, in consequence, not one million out of the twenty-eight millions of the United Kingdom, can exercise the dearest right of freedom. In England only one out of seventy male adults have the legal right to vote; in Scotland only one out of eleven, and in Ireland only one in seventeen.

But the present electoral law is not only very limited in its range; it is also extremely unequal in its application. It not only most unjustly refuses votes, but it most unreasonably denies all equality of value to the votes it actually gives. A vote in one constituency may be worth twenty, thirty, and even fifty times as much as a vote in another. One sixth of the whole number of electors, and less than one fortieth of the adult male population, have the power of electing a majority of the House of Commons. The law in its apportionment of members pays little regard to the sum total of population to the number of electors, to the amount of wealth, to the extent of territory, to the degree of intelligence, or to any other standard whatever. It appears to resolutely set all all principles of justice or political philosophy at defiance. The immensely wealthy city of Liverpool, with a population of 282,656, of whom 15,559, are electors, returns two members just the same number as the miserable little borough of Harwich, with a population of 3,780 and with 233 electors. Manchester, with a population of 240,000 and with 1,200,000 pounds rateable property, sends two members to Parliament, while Buckinghamshire, with a population of 17,000 and 760,000 pounds of rateable property sends 11. Kensington, a district containing 14 square miles, with a population of 11,000, and 18,345 qualified voters, has not been thought worthy of a single member, while the petty boroughs of Calane, Dartmouth, and Medhurst with a voting population under 300, have one member each, and Thetford, which has not 200 voters has two members. In fact, all the great towns and cities of the kingdom, the centres of wealth, enterprise, and intelligence, are virtually disfranchised, their voice being completely swallowed up by a multitude of little boroughs, which have comparatively no claims whatever upon the national consideration.—There are no less than thirty-five electorates, which send one or two members each, although each has less than 300 voters. One half of the House are elected by towns, with less than 10,000 inhabitants. Eight particular boroughs, with an united population of 32,516 have the same number of representatives as London, with its population of a million and a half. The five cities, London, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, and Leeds, send, in all, twenty-four members, while a certain number of counties and boroughs, with the same population, send one hundred and forty-two. Thirty-one English boroughs, with a united constituency of 9,682, return to Parliament as many members as all Scotland; and seventy English boroughs, containing 26,443 electors, return as many as all Ireland. As gross an inequality exists among the different Scotch and Irish constituencies, as among the English.

By the present system, the aristocracy have potentially a controlling voice in the composition of the Lower House. By virtue of that clause of the Reform Bill which denies the suffrage to tenants at will, the 249 county constituencies, are subjected to the entire control of the landlords. The 69 members of those boroughs which are mere appendages of aristocratic houses, and the six University members who are always appointed by the nobility, to make up the number of "national representatives," dependant on the peerage, to 324, are less than the majority of the House. But this deficiency can be supplied twenty times over, if necessary, from among the 160 other seats, which the landlords always successfully contest. The actual extent of aristocratic influence, in the so-called popular branch of the legislature, is not then a matter of wonder.—*Cor. N. Y. Courier.*

THE POLAR REGIONS.

Many remarkable effects of cold are related in the journals of Polar navigators. Captain James, when wintering in Hudson's Bay, lat. 52 deg. N. experienced such cold, that on the 10th of December, many of the sailors had their noses, cheeks, and fingers, frozen as white as paper. Ellis, who wintered in the same region, latitude 57 deg. 30 min. found by the third of Nov. bottled beer, though wrapped in tow, and placed near a good, constant fire, frozen solid. Many of the sailors had their faces, ears, and toes frozen; iron adhered to their fingers, glasses used in drinking stuck to the mouth, and sometimes removed the skin from the lips or tongue; and a sailor, who inadvertently used his finger for stopping a spirit-bottle, in place of a cork, while removing it from the house to his tent, had his finger fast frozen in the bottle, in consequence of which a part of it was obliged to be taken off to prevent mortification. Again:—"The ice and hoar frost," says Eggede, "reach through the chimney to the stove's mouth without being thawed by the fire in the day time. Over the chimney is an arch of frost with little holes, through which the smoke discharges itself. The doors and walls are as if they were plastered over with frost, and which is scarcely credible, beds are often frozen to the bedsteads. The linen is frozen in the drawers; the upper eiderdown bed and the pillows are quite stiff with frost an inch thick, from the breath."— *Scoresby's Arctic Regions.*

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

One cold, bitter winter's night a sledge, containing two travellers, drove up to the gates of the Kremlin, which the taller of the two, in a voice of authority, desired to be immediately opened. To this demand a very short but expressive negative monosyllable was returned—*sentries being, of all animals in the world, the most averse to any description of correspondence, whether colloquial or epistolary.* The two strangers began to manifest symptoms of evident impatience at a rejoinder, to them at least of so unsatisfactory a nature; and the one who had previously spoken again hailed the imperturbable grenadier, and proclaiming himself a general officer, desired him to comply with his mandate. "If you are, as you declare yourself a general, you ought to be aware of the first duty of a soldier—obedience to his orders," was the firm and determined reply, as the soldier resumed the measured tread of his march, which the above dialogue had momentarily interrupted. This was a poser; so finding further argument unavailing, the travellers at last begged the sentry would exert his voice, and call up the officer of the guard. To this the man made no objection; and after a tolerable expenditure of shouting and bawling, the guard-room being some twenty yards distant, a sleepy non-commissioned officer emerged from the building, and learning the rank and wishes of the strangers, begged them to walk at once into the apartment of his commanding officer, until measures could be taken for a compliance with their desires. At the first sound of the taller stranger's voice, the young subaltern, bounding like a shot from the couch on which he reclined, stood in an attitude of subdued and respectful attention before him, requested to know his pleasure. The traveller smiled, and merely desired him to relieve and bring into his presence the sentry at the gate. This was done quickly, and the man entered the room at the very moment the stranger cast aside the travelling cloak which encircled him. There was no mistaking that noble, that majestic figure—that broad, commanding, and magnificent brow, on which a momentary expression of impatience had given way to one of humor and benevolence. Erect as a poplar, the soldier stood before his sovereign, in a desperate quandary at thus discovering who was the person he had so cavalierly repulsed, and yet with a something like consciousness that, in so doing, he had only strictly acted up to his duty. He had no time, however, to fear, as the emperor, calling upon him to advance, commended his conduct in the warmest terms, ordered the sum of a hundred silver roubles (about £40) to be paid him, and with his own hand wrote a letter to his commanding officer, desiring his immediate promotion to the rank of sergeant, a requisition which of course, it is almost needless to observe, was promptly complied with.—*Cameron's Adventures in Russia.*

The Press and General Review.**THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH MOVEMENT.**

MEETING AT IPSWICH.

(Abridged from the Suffolk Chronicle.)

On Thursday evening, a numerous and respectable meeting was held, at the New Corn Exchange, for the purpose of promoting the objects of the Anti-State-Church Association. There were nearly 900 persons in attendance, and it was certainly the strongest demonstration ever made upon the question in this town or county. Mr E. Miall, the editor of the *Non-conformist*, and Mr Kingsley, attended as the deputation.

On the motion of Mr Grimwade, Mr Neve, of Tuddenham, having been called to the chair, opened the proceedings in an appropriate address, explanatory of the object they were met to serve.

The Rev. I. Lord moved the first resolution:

That this meeting looks upon the union of the Church and the State as the source of many and great evils, the removal of which can only be expected from the withdrawal of all State revenues and endowments from all religious parties and purposes.

He concluded a suitable speech in support of the motion as follows:

He took upon Christ as the only head of the Church, as holding in his hands the sceptre, as having the Church under his control, as possessing the supreme right to determine its laws, institutions, rites, and ceremonies, in all ages of the world. Now, when a government stepped in and determined what would be the rites of the Church, he held that it was an infringement of this peculiar prerogative of Christ. Therefore, as a Christian man, he was bound to go forth, and say to the parties who interferred with these matters, "No, you have no right to meddle with these things; they belong, exclusively and peculiarly, to Christ as head of the Church, and my allegiance to him demands that you let these matters alone." Not that he would pull down the Church or alter her forms and ceremonies. Nothing of the kind. She might have her creeds and services; he only wished her to be altogether free from payment by the State, and pay for her forms and ceremonies, and all her religious services, out of her own pocket, on the principle that Dissenters themselves adopted (hear, hear)—namely, that a man should be at liberty to pay for that religion which he liked best, the same as he was at liberty to go and buy his bread of that baker, or employ that physician, whom he preferred (applause).

Mr Kingsley, one of the deputation, seconded the resolution, and took occasion to point out the evil effects of a State Church upon mental and spiritual independence. He passed in review the history of the Church, to show that, notwithstanding the efforts made to secure uniformity of thinking and teaching, great diversity of opinion had always existed within the bosom of the Establishment:—

Whence all this agitation now? Why did we find the Church divided into two great factions? Simply because the State denied to the Church the power of enacting its own laws.—The controversy between these parties might be determined if there was a central power in the Church to which their differences might be referred. But to whom was it referred? To the Privy Council; and what did the Privy Council say? "Gentlemen, you are both right; there may be differences among you, but there is no necessity for separating; live in harmony and keep the peace." The State, whenever there was any commotion of the kind, looking at it as a Church militant, gave the word of command, "Stand at ease!" "As you were!" (laughter). But these contentions would go on so long as the Church continued in alliance with the State. The clergy said they wished to be free. Well, they could be free; the Anti-state-church Association did not wish to interfere with them. They might have all their officers, archbishops, bishops, deans, canons, residentiaries, precentors, and sacristans, and have them in abundance, but pay for them, and keep their hands out of other people's pockets. If they would consent to do that, then all controversy with them, so far as the Anti-state-church Association was concerned, was at an end. To bring about the consummation all they had to do was to create public opinion by holding such meetings as that, and giving expression to the sentiments which they had uttered (applause).

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr Miall then came forward, amidst considerable cheering, to move the following resolution:—

That this meeting rejoices in the growing recognition by all parties, especially by Churchmen, of the dangers consequent upon the union of Church and State, and pledges itself to increased effort to promote the object which the Anti-state-church Association seeks to attain.

In commencing his address he said:

Ipswich, I believe, is peculiarly blessed with churches (laughter). I don't know precisely how many you have; but I believe you have—

A Voice: Thirteen (laughter).

Mr Miall:—and they stand pretty thick in proportion to the population. Here I see before me a vast assemblage of people, gathered from all quarters of the town, for the purpose of hearing the most pernicious and malignant sentiments that can be uttered by men (laughter)

—sentiments that are utterly subversive of all the institutions of the land, and if they could only be carried out by the hot-headed people that are preaching them from town to town, would most assuredly result, first in the destruction of all religion, and then in the overturning of the throne and the constitution (laughter). We have, I suppose, in this town, at the least, thirteen paid teachers of the state, paid for protecting religion; paid for conserving the institutions of the country; and not one of them is here (laughter). They will allow us to come here and put all manner of false notions into your head about the Establishment, and they don't come to defend their own theory, and put us down as easily as they could (laughter)—We are but sophists, we can neither prove our point from the Bible nor from reason, and very few words would suffice to blow all our arguments into the air, and they don't come here to give us the few words (laughter). They will allow all this vast congregation to go away filled with sentiments that are subversive of the peace of society, and make no effort to put it down. Now, I don't understand that. If the men were right, if they knew their position was a strong one, and that ours was an unreasonable one; if they felt that they had good ground to stand upon, and that we were gaining strength in popular affections and popular sympathies; and if it were but only necessary that they should state their arguments in order to convince you, don't you think they would have been present this evening? (hear, hear). Would not the thirteen clergymen of this town have been sitting on these benches just to controvert any false statement of facts, or meet any false argument or inference that we might base upon those facts? And yet, somehow or other, it happens that we go about from place to place, and we look for our opponents in vain. I look into almost every book that I can look into, in order to see what is the argument by which the Establishment principle is maintained, and I never see any argument at all.—It is a thing taken for granted; it is an axiom never to be questioned. Bishops propound it in the House of Lords as though it had never been discussed by human intellect. Members of Parliament go upon the hustings and say they really don't understand what you mean, when you ask them whether they are for the separation of Church and State; they cannot conceive how religion could possibly exist if it were not for the connexion between Church and State. And all these clergymen tell you from time to time that the Bible, and reason, and experience, and history, all go to convince a man, without any long argumentation upon the subject, that there must be a connexion between Church and State. Now, I won't argue this question as they won't (hear, hear, and laughter). I will suppose that the thirteen gentlemen—the clergymen of this town—are present. And I will, first of all, suppose that these gentlemen want to know what I am driving at. Here you are speaking to a large audience, like the present—what is it you want?—what is it you want? Why do you attack us? Why are you constantly levelling your arguments against us? Well, I should say, that which I want is simply this; that you, gentlemen, get paid for your religious services by those who like them. That's all—(loud cheers)—nothing else—that's all I want (continued cheering). That you should not have the power of the law to force us to pay for what we derive no instruction from, or even if we were capable of deriving instruction from, we would be rather left to pay for according to our own will. Well, is that very unreasonable? (hear, hear). These gentlemen say, "Oh, but the state of the case is such that it is absolutely necessary for the extension and maintenance of religion throughout the country that the Church should be maintained by the State." Now, don't be deceived by terms. Just strip the matter of all its mystery, of all its generality, and it comes to this, that the thirteen gentlemen who preach the gospel in Ipswich, mean to say by that, that it is absolutely necessary for the sustentation of religion in Ipswich that they should be paid, whether you like it or not (hear, hear, hear). That's the real common-sense view of the question; that's the whole argument of the connexion of the Church and State: that is to say there are certain men who came to us with what they call their Divine teaching, and they tell us that it is absolutely necessary for the welfare of our fellow-countrymen, that they should give us their teaching it is quite necessary they should take the money (hear, hear, and laughter). If they don't give to us their teaching it is quite necessary they should take the money (laughter). We may be saved if we will; we may run to schism shops if we please; we may connect ourselves with "Programs" (laughter)—we may do almost any amount of spiritual mischief; but we can't escape the pay (much laughter).—Well, now, what is the objection to this? Is there any objection? I should say to these gentlemen, in the first place, "Gentlemen, who are you? (loud laughter). Where do you come from? (renewed laughter). Whence do you derive your authority? (hear, hear). When other men come, either with articles of merchandise or with the product of their minds, in order that they may transfer these things to us for a consideration, these men always pay some defence to our will, and ask us, 'Are you willing to exchange so much property which you hold

in order that you may have such and such advantages which we can give?' But you come and take our property first, and then say, 'Receive my instruction,' and you justify the taking of property because you are going to give us spiritual instruction. Now, I ask, where do you come from (laughter) that you should presume thus to deal with us? Whence do you derive your authority, and what is your charter, that you should set yourselves up above the whole community, and presume to put your hands into their pockets, saying, 'We have a right to take your money for our instruction, though the instruction may be utterly unsuited to your taste or case?' They tell us they are descended from the apostles (derisive laughter)—yes, descended from the apostles by a direct line of succession, continued from the time of the apostle Peter, unbroken through the Roman Catholic Church, down to the present time (shouts of derisive laughter)—that it is impossible any man can be surely regenerated except he receive the sacrament given him at the hand of the authorized priest; and that the Church of England, meaning thereby the thirteen gentlemen who officiate in this town, and the 10,000 or 12,000 gentlemen who officiate in other towns, that the Church of England is the only church on earth that has a right to be quite sure that it has the body and blood of Christ to give to the people. Well, I say to these gentlemen, take your stuff where your stuff may be accepted. This is the nineteenth century; persons may wear black clothing and white neckcloths; they may have had a university education, and have passed examination in classics and mathematics; but don't treat us as fools; don't attempt to palm upon us tales that 150 years ago our forefathers snapped their fingers at (applause)—don't bring down such childish and puerile nonsense to us, and pretend—impudently pretend too—that this is the gospel of salvation sent down to us from heaven (hear, hear). If this is what you mean you are impostors (hear, hear). You are pretending to teach for that which is heavenly and saving that which is nothing of the kind, and which, if you use your common sense, you know can be nothing of the kind. Therefore, we say to these gentlemen, whatever may be your assumptions let them be reasonable assumptions before you expect us to accede to them.

What a pretty sort of religion that must be in the land, supposing it to be dependent upon this condition! Three hundred years these clergymen, from the number of ten to fifteen thousand, well paid, educated at the Universities, superintended by bishops, having their duties prescribed for them by State authority—three hundred years have these clergymen been at work, religiously and spiritually, to educate the people of these realms; and they have done it so effectually that they say, unless the stipends of the ministers who preach this religion be seized by force out of the pockets of the subjects, all religion will die out of the land. (Hear, hear, hear, and loud and long continued applause) A pretty sort of religion they must have taught the people, to have taken no deeper root than that. It means this, "We have taught the people for three hundred years, and we dare not trust the people a single year for any of our temporal wants." Why, if I were a Churchman, I should be heartily ashamed of such an argument. I never would go about, up and down the streets, especially in a place where I am known, and say, "My religion has no power unless it be maintained by the argument of the stick; I cannot convince people, I cannot persuade people, I cannot take hold of people's sympathies, I cannot cast myself confidently upon human nature, or endeavor to entice the affections; I cannot trust in anything of that kind; the religion I preach is of a character that I must have the magistrate behind me to enforce the payment of the clergyman, or the clergyman will never be paid at all." Now, we Dissenters, who get more kicks than half-pence (laughter), and are told that we are a despicable set, teaching false doctrines; yet despicable as we are, and teaching false doctrines as we do, we manage to get support without having recourse to the constable's staff (loud applause). Really, for men to say that religion will die out of the land, is to confess that they have no religion at all. I would meet them in this way: If your religion is not strong enough to stand up alone, if it cannot go in the strength of its own heaven-born vitality among men, and not only keep itself there, but so exert itself that it will bring men into subjection to it, and make them entirely conformable to its precepts—if it be not such a religion as that and cannot do that—it had better go out of the world altogether (hear, hear). What does it come here for, unless as a great babe to be fed (laughter). If it can do no work it never was intended by God to come into this work-a-day world. Religion is here to purify men; religion is here to set men on their way to heaven, and to pass them through that spiritual discipline which will prepare them for a future and eternal state of existence. According to your theory religion is here only to be fed, to be nursed, to be dandled, to be protected by the State; cannot walk alone; cannot do anything of itself; must have the sword of the magistrate in order to accomplish any of its purposes. And, after all, what is the result? According to your own confession you have an ignorant populace; you have an un-

godly people; you have the land filled with dissent, you are constantly at trouble within yourselves, you are fighting to the very face, and almost to the death, the different parties within the pale of the Establishment; one uttering anathemas against another; this one saying, you are preaching deadly heresy; that one saying, you are unfit for the communion of the Church and saints, and this is the result that comes out of your beautiful system of making all men pay for religion whether they will or not (hear, hear, and applause). Now, I should say to these thirteen gentlemen, if they were present, suppose you try another system (laughter).—That's all we want you to do. Walk alone; it may be a little awkward at first (laughter)—you have not been accustomed to these things. Poor mother Church! she's been dealt with hardly by the powers of the world; her legs wrapped up in flannel (laughter)—seated on an arm chair; never allowed to have the slightest breath of heaven upon her—scarcely to see the light of the noon-day sun; fed with a spoon by the State (laughter) and prescribed almost every action she could perform. The poor decrepit creature does not understand the power or force of working for her own living; does not believe in it; regards it as a mere piece of romance that anybody should be able to get up and walk straight out of the room; never did stand erect in her life (roars of laughter)—never expects to do it; but tells every one that comes near her that if she's ever made to stand upon her own feet, depend upon it the result will be that she will fall down in convulsion and die (loud laughter and applause). This is their own confession; this is not my complaint against them; it is their own. They say they cannot stand alone; they say religion would die out if they did not obtain their support by compulsory means. Now we say, just try. Try. Tell the old lady to get up and support herself as well as she can (laughter)—take away those flannels; wheel her out into the air; let her breathe pure atmosphere; let her see the light of day; tell her to stand up, and if she should find her legs weak for want of exercise, tell her to try, and she will find exercise develop her strength in a short time, and she will become as vigorous and healthy as those round about her; and instead of complaint of the "Church in Danger," and the constant cry that there is nothing that can save religion but the arm of the magistrate, there will be a vigorous religion, going forth throughout the length and breadth of the country, in order to accomplish the salvation of souls (hear, hear, hear).

The Rev. Mr Brown, of Debenham seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks was then passed to the chair and the meeting separated.

In commenting on this meeting, the *Suffolk Chronicle* says:—"The meeting held in our county town, on Thursday, demonstrates the healthy tone which pervades the minds of the inhabitants on this vital question. The largest room to be obtained was crammed, and the enthusiasm with which the sentiments of the speakers were hailed, marks the progress of enlightenment. As a church, that of England loses half its efficiency by its greedy hankering after the loaves and fishes. Its example is pernicious, for, owing to its laxity of principle, by fomenting wars, by supporting a corrupt system of government, by refusing political rights unless accompanied by a property qualification, and by carrying into practice precepts at direct variance with those taught by the Founder of Christianity, it has become one of the foulest blots that deface the social character at home and abroad. There is no other hope for its regeneration than by disconnecting it from the State, and those are its best friends, in a religious point of view, who dare to stand forth as its assailants."

THE WORKING OF THE CURSE.

America has bound the curse of slavery upon her brow, and already it begins to burn into her brain. By the Fugitive Slave Law of the last legislative session, the United States have renewed the unrighteous compact to which they timorously consented at the establishment of their independence and confederation. The penalty which attends upon the addition of actual to what is called original sin—the free act of the individual, in harmony with the disposition unfortunately transmitted to him—the development and mal- activity of what might have remained latent, and have been subdued, if not eradicated—follows close, in this instance, upon the commission of the voluntary offence. The present generation inherited slavery—that was their great misfortune; that they did not at once repudiate it, was a matter more of regret than of reproach. They seemed rapidly awakening to a sense of its guilt and mischief—they have suddenly consented to recognize and enforce the principle in its most odious form, and by the severest means. They have yielded, in this instance, to a great temptation—a temptation that appealed not alone to cupidity, but also to patriotism and imagination; to the dazzling advantages of Association with California, and to a love of national unity. They are already feeling the working of the curse, the heated ferocity of the spirit to which they have succumbed. In an evil hour, they sacrificed justice and humanity to peace—and they are rewarded with threats of intestine war.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Accounts from Madonia of the 26th, state that the regiment waiting for orders for embarkation at Santander for Cuba, had revolted against its officers. The revolt which had not been joined in by any officers was, however, soon suppressed, the regiment consisted of 1,200 men.

LIVEPOOL GRAIN MARKET.

October 29.—Our largest arrival this week is of flour, having received 93619 bbls. from America, and 40,000 sacks from France, 1553 sacks from Ireland. The next important arrival is of wheat, 10731 quarters viz:—5818 from the United States, 2100 quarters from Canada; 815 quarters from Rotterdam, 1850 quarters from France. The week's import of Indian Corn is 5367 quarters, and the export 6337 quarters. Quotations, flour western canal Richmond 21s. a 21s. Philadelphia and Baltimore 23s. a 24s.; New Orleans and Ohio 23s. a 24s. Wheat—American white 6s. a 6s. 3d; red 5s. a 5s. 7d. Corn meal 14s. a 14s. 6d.

The Atlantic run into a schooner last night, about 50 miles south of Sandy Hook—could not ascertain the damage.

General Intelligence.

The Assizes.

SATURDAY, NOV. 9.

The first case worth noticing was Peol vs. Kingsmill.—This was an action brought to recover the balance of two promissory notes, endorsed by the defendant, and discounted by the plaintiff, from which the defendant's name had been erased by crossing with a pen. The case has been tried before but failed in consequence of want of evidence, and in a suit of chancery was filed to compel the defendant to state under what circumstances the crossing took place. On the evidence, thus obtained, from the defendant himself, the plaintiff now claimed. It appeared that Mr. Kingsmill having endorsed, for the accommodation of two persons, against whom executions were in his hands, two notes for £50 each, they were discounted by Mr. Peol [of the Post Office] at a usurious rate of interest £25 paid, and after the notes were due, an arrangement was proposed, by which the Sheriff agreed to give his bond for £100 in 12 months. The papers were all completed and the Sheriff's endorsement struck off the notes by Mr. Peol himself; who however, refused to give up the erased notes, thus preventing the Sheriff from recovering from them the bankrupt estates of the drawers. The Sheriff thereupon took the bond and carried it away with him.

The counsel for the defence contended that the Sheriff was still liable on the bond, although in his possession, and that therefore the suit could not be sustained. The Court being of a different opinion charged the jury in favor of the plaintiff, and the jury returned a verdict in accordance, but refused to allow interest.

Eccles for plaintiff—Van Koughnet for defendant.

There were two actions brought by Jennings against O'Donohoe, to recover damage for an assault. The first resulted in a verdict of one shilling for plaintiff. In the second, the jury returned a verdict for Defendant.

Lymon Garrison was arraigned and pleaded not guilty, on the charge of passing a spurious five dollar bill.

It appeared in evidence, the prisoner went into the store of one Thomas Bolster, in the Township of Uxbridge, in August last. Bolster himself was in the shop, and prisoner, after remaining some time subsequently returned and finding only a young son of Bolster in the store, purchased a pair of prunella boots for two dollars, paying for the boots with a five dollar bill. The boy handed him three dollars change and he immediately left. On Bolster returning, his son gave him the bill which he instantly suspected was forged, and told the boy it was a bad one. Bolster succeeded in finding out Garrison's residence, and had him arrested. Before hearing the charge against him at the time of his arrest, Garrison made a statement saying, that the bill they came about was the only one he passed or had in his possession. On his way to Uxbridge (about 15 miles) to be examined by the magistrates, prisoner asked the constable in charge of him, if he was on the fastest horse. Being answered that he was on the slowest, he remarked that if he was on Brookes's (one of the constables) horse, he could easily give them the slip.

The defence was conducted by Mr. Shelton. The Jury after a short absence from Court returned with a verdict of "not guilty," and prisoner was accordingly discharged.

Monday, Nov. 11, 1850.

Stephen Moore was placed at the bar, on the charge of passing a forged five dollar bill, purporting to be of the Montreal Bank, and pleaded "Not Guilty."

Mr Solicitor-General McDonald conducted the case for the Crown; Mr Shelton for the prisoner.

Robert Young gave evidence as follows:—I am in the employ of Mr Foster, shoemaker, of this city. Last summer, one day at the time the Menagerie was here, the prisoner came into the shop and asked for a pair of half boots; he refused at first to give the price asked (\$2.50) but afterwards came back and took them, tendering for payment a five dollar bill. Being very much enraged at the time, I carelessly threw the note into the till, and gave him the change. About two hours after, I discovered the bill was bad; I gave information and had the prisoner arrested. The constable asked prisoner if he had bought any boots from me; he replied that he had; and on hearing that he was charged with passing a bad note, stated that if it was bad, he was willing to make it all right.

Some dispute arising between the counsel as to the identity of the note produced, Alderman Dempsey, before whom the first information was sworn, was called, and fully indemnified it.

Mr Hall, connected with the Branch Bank of Montreal in Toronto, proved that the note was spu-

rious, and the signatures, though good imitations, were forgeries.

Donald Mar in was called by the defence, to prove prisoner's good character. From his evidence it appears, that Moore resides in Darlington, and has some property there; now and then he used to peddle goods about the country.—When the Menagerie was in that neighbourhood, he thought it would be a profitable way of disposing of his wares by following it with a horse and cart. In this way he became in a sort of manner attached to it, and no doubt obtained the note from some person more immediately connected with it. At the time of his arrest, his lodgings as well as his person, were searched; and though other money was found upon him, none of a spurious character was discovered.

The Jury without leaving the box, returned a verdict of acquittal; and the prisoner was at once discharged.

The Grand Jury came into the Court, having represented that their Foreman J. Eastwood Esq. was unable to attend from illness, and chose Amos Thorne, Esq. Foreman in his stead.

The Grand Jury found "True Bills" against Jane Morris, for murder; John Smith, Larceny; Catharine Hannan, receiving stolen goods; John Donahise, and Daniel Hutchinson Larceny; James McMartin Arson; Wm. Henderson, Larceny; Ann Endicotte, Larceny and "No Bill" against Richard Javais for Larceny.

John Smith was arraigned for stealing goods from A. V. Brown and pleaded "not guilty." On evidence it was proved that Mr Brown had for some time been missing things from his store, and at length suspected the prisoner. Mr B. obtained a warrant to search the premises of Catharine Hannan, where the prisoner resided. At Mrs. Hannan's they discovered some tea, sugar, rice, &c. and a box of blacking which Mr. Brown identified as belonging to him. The prisoner denied knowing anything about the goods except the blacking, which he said was given to him by Mr. Brown's porter. On enquiry his statement was found to be incorrect, and he was apprehended to answer the charge of Larceny.

The prisoner made no defence, and the Jury returned a verdict of "guilty."

Catharine Hannan, the woman mentioned above, was arraigned for receiving the goods stolen from Mr. Brown. On being questioned about the goods, she first stated that she had got them from the States; subsequently she said they were purchased at Mr. Davis' store. A clerk of Mr. Davis proved that the rice produced was of a different quality to any Mr. Davis had. Prisoner afterward said she made the second statement because Smith had asked her to say so.

The Jury retired and in a few minutes returned with a verdict of Acquittal.

Jane Morris was put on her trial for the murder of Catharine Morris, her daughter, a child of 19 months old.

The prisoner is an old woman with a family of young children, residing in the Township of Albion and was considered by all who knew her to be perfectly insane at times. In the month of July last, she was observed to have left the house early one morning taking the baby with her. Her eldest daughter immediately procured some of the neighbors to look for her. They soon found her standing over a well, about 5 feet deep, into which she had thrown her child. When asked about what she had done, prisoner replied that she had long intended to do it, and would now be hanged and get rid of this troublesome world. All the witnesses testified that she had been an affectionate mother up to the time of her derangement, about 18 months before.

The Solicitor general explained to the Jury, that he was perfectly satisfied as to her insanity at the time of committing the act, and on that ground they acquitted her.

Joseph Donahise John Donahise and Daniel Hutchinson, three little urchins, with heads closely shaved, and fitted out in jail livery, who had to be stuck upon a bench, in order that the Court might see them, were brought up for stealing a quantity of keys and the works of a clock, the property of Mr. Martin J. O'Beirne. The accused had not taken any trouble about Counsel, but Mr. James Boulton manfully came forward to aid the cause of the helpless and rescue from the iron grip of the law, three such specimens as have rarely been seen in a court of justice. Poor Johnny was convicted and sentenced to one month in Common jail at which the tears of contrition, we hope, roused down his cheeks; but the cause of humanity has reason to be thankful to Mr. Boulton, inasmuch as success crowned his efforts for the liberation of Daniel and Joe.

Besides the criminal cases reported above there were several civil cases disposed of in; Jones vs. Dunn, an action for malicious arrest, the Jury, at a late hour, last night, being unable to agree, the Judge ordered them to be locked up for the night.

TUESDAY, NOV. 12, 1850.

The jury in the case of Jones vs. Dunn, for malicious arrest, having been locked up all night, and stating their inability to agree, were discharged at half past 10 o'clock this morning.

HAMILTON vs. MONROE.—Chetwood Hamilton, Esq., for Plaintiff; J. H. Cameron, Esq., for Defendant. This was an action for damages for seduction of plaintiff's daughter by defendant. The case was specially set apart for to-day, and excited much interest, from the position in society of the parties concerned, as well as their relative position in the same regiment. The counsel for plaintiff, in conducting his case, dwelt strongly upon the evils to society from the repeated occurrence of the offence imputed to the defendant, and the misery for ever afterwards inflicted upon the victims in such cases. In aggravation of them in this instance, he depleted in glowing colors the relative position of the parties—the defendant, being the subaltern of the plaintiff, and stationed along with him with a detachment of their regiment; under which circumstances a strong intimacy grew up with the defendant and the plaintiff's family, particularly the younger daughter, who was unfortunately the sole evidence of her own unhappy position. The Counsel stated to the jury, that the value of the defendant's commission in the army—the sale of which would be the only means for paying the penalty that would be inflicted by the jury upon him for his conduct—

would realize from £750 to £1000. The counsel for the defence very feelingly abstained from offering any evidence in the case, or causing embarrassment to the young lady, by putting any questions to her while giving her evidence. In his speech, he described himself as not desiring to appear as in defence of a seducer, but to set the jury right on points which might be erroneously stated by the plaintiff's counsel. He said that nothing should be stated by him against the propriety of conduct of the young lady. He, however, could not avoid alluding to the duty that was incumbent on the fathers of children, in watching over them. Mr Cameron argued, that the claim of damages for the full amount that could be realised by the sacrifice of the defendant's position in the army, savored rather of the desire to gratify revenge, than to aim at obtaining compensation for the wrongs inflicted.

The circumstances of the case appear to have been briefly these. Lieutenant Monroe was attached to Captain Hamilton's Company, and naturally became on intimate terms with the family. In April, 1849, the Company was stationed at a small island opposite Montreal. Here it was that Monroe first paid any marked attention to Miss Hamilton, third daughter of Capt. H., then about the age of nineteen. He avowed his love for her, she acknowledged his love; and not content with this, poisoned her mind against her family by telling her, that she no longer enjoyed their affection, that her father thought harshly of her in consequence of his attentions being paid to her, and not to enter of her elder sisters, and that he Monroe, was the only one in the world who cared for, or loved her. He finally declared his intention of marrying her so soon as he had obtained his Lieutenant's Commission.

Having thus gained her confidence, and won her affection, he played the base part of a betrayer and seducer, and accomplished her ruin. He continued his attentions, until about three months after, when he coolly told the young lady that he could not think of marrying a girl who had not money.

The parties at this time removed to Niagara—on learning from the young lady that she was likely to become a mother, Monroe exclaimed, "Good God! then I must clear out of this." About three weeks after, he left Niagara, and had no communication with the family since, Miss Hamilton, broken-hearted and wretched, was taken ill, and for months confined to bed, under the continual care of medical attendants. The Doctor attending her, discovered the cause of her complaint, and at her request, communicated it to her parents.

The Jury after a short deliberation, found a Verdict for £700 damages.

There were no other cases to-day, of any public interest.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 13.

ADAMSON vs. JARVIS.—Action against the Sheriff for trespass.

J. H. Cameron and C. Jones, for plaintiff—Van Koughnet and S. M. Jarvis for defendant.

The circumstances under which this action was brought are these. About ten years ago, a gentleman named Alexander Proudfoot, obtained a judgment against Charles Mitchell, son-in-law to Col. Adamson, the plaintiff in this suit. Mitchell and his father-in-law lived near each other on separate farms. Last summer Proudfoot took out execution against Mitchell, and placed it in the Sheriff's hands under which the Sheriff seized several things, cattle, crops, &c., on the farm where Mitchell was living. The things seized were not removed or sold at that time, but left on the premises. About three months afterwards, the Sheriff, at Proudfoot's direction, proceeded to sell the property seized, Colonel Adamson, having in the interval, left the country and gone to England. The plaintiff claimed the property seized as belonging to him. The Sheriff being indemnified, sold the goods, and on this ground the action was brought. On the part of the defence it was held, that the goods seized were bona fide the property of Mitchell and not as alleged, belonging to Col. Adamson.

The case occupied the Court almost the whole day. At half-past four o'clock P. M., the Jury retired, and after a short absence returned with a verdict for plaintiff £140 16s. 6d. damages.

The Grand Jury brought in the following bills:—Jane McIntyre, murder, "true bill."—William Walker, larceny, "true bill."—Simon Foley, larceny, "true bill."—Altha Mitchell, Avis Bennett, and Anna M. Bell, larceny, "true bill." They also found four bills against George Lay for burglary.

George Lay was arraigned on four indictments. 1st. For robbing the residence of Dr. McCaul. 2nd. For robbing Mr Strange. 3rd. For robbing Mr Crickmore. 4th. For robbing Colonel Antrobus—and pleaded not guilty to all.

Jane McIntyre was brought up on charge of murdering her husband. The prisoner is an old woman, perfectly insane. On being asked if she was guilty or not, she commenced a crazy speech to the bench, stating that she was Lady Jane Grey, that she ought to have killed her husband long ago, and willing to leave it to the "arbitration of redemption." She was immediately removed.

Altha Mitchell, Anna Mitchell, and Avis Bennett, were arraigned for larceny—but owing to their being wrongly named in the indictments had to be remanded until fresh ones could be made out.

EARNEST vs. PALMER, et al.—Action for trespass and assault. The circumstances of this case were of a very trivial character, arising out of a disputed boundary. It took the Court a length of time to try it, and resulted in a Verdict for Defendants.

THURSDAY NOV. 14.

The trial of George Lay, on the first indictment, viz:—for robbing Mr Strange's residence, which took place to-day, occupied the Court about eleven hours, and resulted at ten o'clock in a Verdict of GUILTY.

FRIDAY, NOV. 15.

John McGuire was brought up for stealing a Coat. The person stated to the party who lost the coat when he was asked about it, that he had taken it in the dark thinking it was his own, but having found out his mistake was ashamed to return it—Verdict "not guilty."

James Murphy was arraigned on two indictments for assault. On the first he was convicted, on the second, pleaded "guilty."

The Court was occupied for the rest of the day, with the trial of George Lay, for robbing the resi-

dence of Dr. McCaul. The Jury retired at about nine o'clock, and returned in an hour's time with a verdict of Guilty, stating that they formed their verdict irrespective of Talbot's evidence, and expressing also, their opinion, that Talbot ought to be put upon trial.—Patriot.

UNITED STATES.

Anti-Slavery Excitement.

The following spicy remarks, are from the New York Herald of Saturday. Hard names, happily, are not argument, or the Herald might be able to prop a sinking cause, by hurling a volley of invectives at the electors of the Tower Hamlets. But George Thompson's character in his own country, stands high in the estimation of all that knew him:

"ANOTHER ANTI-SLAVERY EXCITEMENT BREWING.—George Thompson, the first Englishman who started in this country, the anti-slavery agitation, has again visited these shores, after working himself in the British Parliament, through the votes of the Socialists of London "Tower Hamlets."—the most corrupt district of small politicians in this mundane sphere. After being a firebrand in this country, he returned to England to abuse our institutions, and to take part in the anti-com-law agitation, that led to his subsequent seat in the House of Commons. We shall not, at present stop to array against him, the evidences of his notorious conduct in his own country. It is enough that he has been an agitator, unscrupulously bent on hurling ridicule upon the American character, and upon our institutions. He is the representative of the mind of the lowest class of Englishmen, besetted with ignorance and very bad beer.

The honesty of George Thompson's political career is to be discovered in no act of his life; and it is not unlikely, if he is not an agent of Palmerston that he comes out here under the auspices of the East India Company. He has been elevated into place by the Socialist politicians, who, midst the fumes of tobacco and ale, go through fire and smoke on a small scale, for any loud talker who can appeal to their passions and prejudices. We have watched him closely ever since he left this country—have been on his track in Scotland, in Birmingham, Leeds, Manchester, ad even down as low as the dark streets of the Tower Hamlets—the rendezvous of coal heavers and coal whippers, by whose black hands he was lifted into parliament. We know his course on the Brazil and the West India sugar question—and the whole train of his ambitious designs for the overthrow of this country's peace, by the constant correspondence he has kept up with the abolition party of the Northern States; and under all circumstances, we are persuaded to advise him if he values not the peace of this country, to value his own, and to be exceedingly careful to restrain his tongue in this country. The difficulties which beset us are quite sufficient, without the presence of any foreign agitator, bent on the disunion and dissolution of these States, with the fancied belief of aiding British manufactures, George Thomson be careful!

STEAMER SEIZED—ANOTHER EXPEDITION AFLOAT.

—We learn that some fortnight since that steamer Apure, Captain Wakefield, built at Philadelphia, and was designed as was supposed for Venezuela left Philadelphia secretly in the night without clearing at the Custom House, and without papers. Accordingly orders were despatched by telegraph to all the southern ports to seize her in case she should enter any one of them. Finally, on the 13th inst., a stress of weather compelled the Captain to put into Wilmington, N. C., in a very badly damaged condition. There the steamer was seized and prosecution commenced against her commander for violating the revenue laws. We understand that she did not belong to Venezuela and was not destined for that country. From the best information we can obtain (and this is by no means precise) she was on her way to St. Domingo; and is supposed to have been intended for an expedition against Cuba, of which that or some other West Indian island is the rallying place. When she was seized there were no arms or military stores on board of her.—N. Y. Tribune.

CRIMINAL TRIAL.—John Choulerton of Charlton, was charged with manslaughter for killing his wife at Sorel. There were several witnesses; but the result of their evidence may be stated in a very concise manner. The occurrence in question took place on Sunday morning, when an altercation occurred between the deceased and the prisoner, in the course of which the wife slapped her husband's face. Prisoner then ran after her and struck her, upon which deceased said, "You old thief, if I could get a stick, I would serve you out." She afterwards seized a knife and threatened prisoner. He then seized her by the neck, and struck her once or twice, saying he would teach her to take a knife to him again. Deceased then leaned her head on the bed, and a short time after was seen to foam at the mouth, by the witnesses, who had previously regarded the blows as entirely insignificant. A doctor was afterwards sent for, but the woman died. Prisoner was described to be a man of general good character though somewhat too much addicted to drink, very kind of his wife, and excessively afflicted, when she complained of the pain caused by the blows he had given her. Prisoner was defended by Mr Carter. Mr Justice Aylwin summoned up, and the Jury, after retiring for some time, brought in a verdict of not Guilty.—Guilty.

D. D. CONFERRED ON A COLORED CLERGYMAN.—Rev. J. W. Henington, a colored clergyman of New York, lately received the title of Doctor of Divinity from the University of Heidelberg, of Germany. During the late session of the Peace Congress, Mr Henington visited Heidelberg to receive the Doctorate. The ceremony of presenting the diploma was accompanied with the following words:—"You are the first African who has received dignity from a European University, and it is the University of Heidelberg that thus pronounces the universal brotherhood of humanity." The new Doctor returned thanks in the name of his brethren of Africa and America. He expressed a hope that the time is not far distant when slavery will every-where cease, and all races be united in fraternal bonds. He then pronounced a short address in Latin, instead of the usual Latin dispute, and the ceremony ended."

GENERAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

A FEW VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS, Improved Farms, Wild Land in different parts of the Province, and Stock in several Chartered Companies, for Sale on reasonable terms.

R. C. McMULLEN, Church Street, 33-11.

Toronto, Sept. 2, 1850.

LEATHER! LEATHER!!

THE Undersigned will be constantly supplied with every description of LEATHER, to which he will devote considerable attention, and would invite Tanners to consider his terms of Commission, as an established Agent in a large market is invaluable, both as regards time, trouble and risk of loss.

R. C. McMULLEN, Church Street, 33-11.

Toronto, Sept. 2, 1850.

DIVISION COURT AGENCY.

UNDER THE LATE ACT OF PARLIAMENT, ON the first day of January next, the Jurisdiction of the Division Court will be increased to £25, and, from the experience the Undersigned has had, he hopes this branch of his business will extend in proportion.

R. C. McMULLEN, Church Street, 33-11.

Toronto, Sept. 2, 1850.

BOOK BINDING

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

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

JOS. J. OTTO, 22-11.

Toronto, June 17, 1850.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

RESIDENT SCHOOL HOUSE.

Minute of Council, (No 4)

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

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

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

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

Toronto Sept., 6, 1850.

WINTER READING!

THE MONTREAL WEEKLY TRANSCRIPT, a Family Newspaper, Devoted to Morality, Pure Literature, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, the Arts, Sciences, and amusement—is Published every Tuesday morning at the following rates:—Single Copies for ten Months FIVE SHILLINGS. Single Copies per annum SIX SHILLINGS. CLUBS OF SEVEN do SEVEN DOLLARS. CLUBS OF TEN do TEN DOLLARS. (and a copy gratis to the getter up of a Club of ten.)

On account of the low price of Subscription, all Letters must be post-paid; if not, the postage will be deducted from the sum sent.

Subscriptions discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid. Subscribers will therefore bear this in mind.

All Letters to be addressed to the undersigned Proprietor, at his office, Hospital Street.

D. McDONALD.

Montreal, 1st October, 1850.

DR. THOS. C. GAMBLE, HOMIOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, FROM LONDON,

HAS the honor of announcing to the Citizens of Toronto, his arrival, with the intention of Practising his Profession amongst them. From his experience as a Homoeopathic Practitioner, and the constant attention he will give to those who may favor him with their patronage, he hopes to give general satisfaction. He has taken the House, 135, King Street West, (opposite Owen & Mills' Coach Factory) where he may be consulted daily, gratuitously. London prepared Homoeopathic Medicine to dispense; Ditto Cocoa and Tooth-powder, Homoeopathically prepared.

Toronto, 10th Oct.

41-6m.

GEORGE W. WILLIAMS,

CABINET MAKER, UPHOLSTERER, AND UNDERTAKER, Queen Street, opposite Knox's Church, Toronto.

THE Subscriber, grateful for past favors, wishes to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he still carries on business in the old stand, where MATTRESSES, PALLIASES, FEATHER BEDS, CUSHIONS, and every description of FURNITURE are made to order. Church Pews Lined and Cushioned at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. Furnerals furnished at the shortest notice. Coffins and Coffin Mounting kept always on hand.

One or two-horse HEARSE kept for hire.—Charges moderate.

Toronto, Oct., 1850.

ECONOMY

A REMEDY AGAINST HARD TIMES.

THE Subscriber thankful for the liberal patronage he has hitherto received, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he continues to RENOVATE FEATHERS by his improved PATENT STEAM FEATHER RENOVATOR, by which Moths and other insects are destroyed; Grease, Dust, and unpleasant odours are removed, and the feathers expanded and restored to their original lightness, and by which a saving of at least one-fourth is attained. For instance, a Bed weighing 30lbs., after having been steam dressed, is equal to 40lbs. previous to being dressed.

The undersigned is happy in being enabled to state, that while the above benefits are derived, the operation of the machine is such that it is impossible to bruise or otherwise injure the wear of the feathers, and that in every case where he has dressed feathers, whether old or new, the parties have expressed themselves in terms of the most decided satisfaction.

Persons desirous of having feathers renovated, are requested to call and examine his long list of testimonials and references; among which will be found the names of several of the Professors in the Medical department of the University, who have patronized and recommended this Renovator to the public, as being one of the best inventions ever introduced into this City, contributing as it does, to the health and comfort of all who give it a trial. No loss in weight will be sustained in dressing, except the dust extracted.

Beds sent to the Subscriber by 8 o'clock, A. M., can be returned the same evening, if required.

CHARGES FOR RENOVATING:—Geese Feathers, per lb., 3d.; Chicken do. do., 2d.

Dealers in Feathers (to whom a liberal allowance will be made) will find it much to their advantage to send them to be steam dressed, as the rank oily smell, usually accompanying new feathers, will be entirely removed.

GEORGE W. WILLIAMS, Cabinet Maker, Upholsterer, and Feather Renovator. No. 9, Queen Street, opposite Knox's Church. Toronto, Oct. 28, 1850. 41-5m.

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, Jul 13th 1850. 23-12m.

WILLIAM HURDLE

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

Gold and Silver Watches, English and American Jewelry,

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

N. B.—All descriptions of Watches, Jewelry, and Clocks repaired. Toronto, July 17, 1850. 28-12m.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY FOR THE PEOPLE.

THE Subscriber is now SELLING OFF his large and well-assorted Stock of BOOKS and STATIONERY at VERY LOW PRICES, with a view of reopening the same House as a

Wholesale Book and Stationery Warehouse.

The Stock contains Writing Paper of every style and quality, from 6d per quire upwards. Envelopes, Wax, Wafers, Pens, Pencils, Inks, Copy-Books, Slates, &c. &c. Common School Books, in great variety. Classical and Professional Works; and a large Stock of the most valuable Works of the day, in every branch of Science, Literature and the Arts.

Every article is marked at the lowest possible price. THOMAS MACLEAR. Toronto, Sept. 9, 1850. 45 Yonge Street.

FORWARDING, 1850.

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

H. JONES & Co., New Produce Stores, Canal Basin, Wellington Street, Montreal. W. J. MACDONELL & Co., 22, Front Street, Toronto, over the Telegraph Office. M. & S. JONES, Kingston. H. & S. JONES & Co., Brockville. Montreal, April, 1850. 28.s.

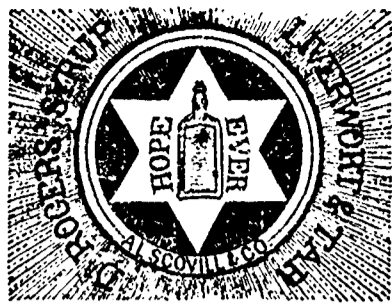
PLANTAGENET WATER.

The proprietor of the Plantagenet Springs Water has received the following Testimonials. The efficacy of the Plantagenet Water is now an established fact.—

Montreal, March 22, 1850. Since August, 1848, I have recommended the Plantagenet Waters in a variety of Chronic complaints, and with good effect. It has proved very useful in Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, and Scrofula. Weakly and nervous persons, and those in whom there was an increased action of the bowels and kidneys, took but half a tumbler at a time, repeated every hour or two. When possessed of more strength, and there existed a tardy state of the secretions, the water was more copiously partaken of; and in cases of Plethora, where a disposition to congestion predominated, with a tendency to fever and irritation, it was taken to the extent of several pints a day.

It would be a most happy circumstance if "Mineral Waters" generally, were to supersede, and be substituted for, the thousands of vile and pernicious compounds, under the style of Patent Medicines, with which a certain class of the community gorge themselves, to their manifest injury, and to the advantage, solely, of the unscrupulous manufacturers.

WOLFRED NELSON, M. D., President Col. Phys. & Surgs., C. E. JOHN GOEDIKE, Agent, King Street, Toronto. 24.10m.



CANCHALAGUA;

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

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

PRICE.—In large bottles, \$1, or 6 bottles for \$5. For sale by S. F. URQUHART, sole Agent for Canada, 69, Yonge-street, Toronto.

DR. F. A. CADWELL.



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

The advertiser has, for the last twelve years, given his whole attention to the treatment and cure of diseases of the Eye and Ear, and in that department of his Profession, has been very extensively employed in this Province for many years past, with most desirable success. He therefore most respectfully requests those who are desirous of availing themselves of his services on this occasion, that they will do so with as little delay as possible. Artificial Eyes inserted without pain and made to move, and match the sound eye perfectly.

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

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

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

W. H. FELLOWES, Land Agent, Toronto. July 22, 1850. 27.12m.



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

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

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

"I deem the CHERRY PECTORAL an admirable composition from some of the best articles in the Materia Medica, and a very effective remedy for the class of disease it is intended to cure."

New Haven, Ct., Nov. 1, 1849. PROF. CLEVELAND, of Bowdoin College, Maine Writes—"I have witnessed the effects of your 'CHERRY PECTORAL,' in my own family and that of my friends, and it gives me satisfaction to state in its favor that no medicine I have ever known has proved so eminently successful in curing diseases of the throat and lungs.

HEAR THE PATIENT. Dr. Ayer—Dear Sir:—For two years I was afflicted with a very severe cough, accompanied by spitting of blood and profuse night sweats. By the advice of my attending physician I was induced to use your CHERRY PECTORAL, and continued to do so till I considered myself cured, and ascribe the effect to your preparation.

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

THE REMEDY THAT CURES. Portland, Me., Jan., 10, 1847. Dr. Ayer:—I have been long afflicted with Asthma which grew yearly worse, until last autumn, it brought on a cough which confined me in my chamber, and began to assume the alarming symptoms of consumption I had tried the best advice and the best medicine to no purpose, until I used your CHERRY PECTORAL, which has cured me, and you may well believe me.

Gratefully yours, J. D. PHELPS. If there is any value in the judgment of the wise, who speak from experience, here is a medicine worthy of the public confidence. Prepared by J. C. AYER, Chemist, Lowell, M. S.

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

WILLIAM BAILEY.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hair Cutter and Dresser, Wig and Toupee Manufacturer, No. 3, Wellington Buildings, King Street East, Toronto, late with Fox & Truett, Burlington Arcade, London, Plater of Hair, Ear Drops, Watch Guards, Boacnea, Braces, Rings, &c. &c.

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

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

Childrens Hair carefully Cut and tastefully arranged. Families attended at their own residences, on the shortest notice. Private apartments for Hair Cutting.

PROFESSOR A. C. BARRY'S

Tricopherous or Medicated Compound

When Theory and Comment authenticate each other there can be no mistake. This is the case as regards BARRY'S Tricopherous. The theory of its operations is this:—That it is imbibed by the absorbents and injected through the superficial vessels promoting the growth beauty, and health of the Hair, when applied to the scalp and dissipating inflammation of every kind, (whether caused by disease or accidental,) when applied to the pimpled, blotched, tumorous, punctured, cut, burned, scalded, or in any way irritated skin. It is also assured that it acts upon the pores, those ventilators and escape pipes of the system, and assists to dispel the materal matter elements of disease through these important channels. So much for Theory. Experiment proves that this 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 surfeit dandruff, it has no equal either in Europe or America while in cheapness it certainly stands alone.

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

FRESH ARRIVALS!

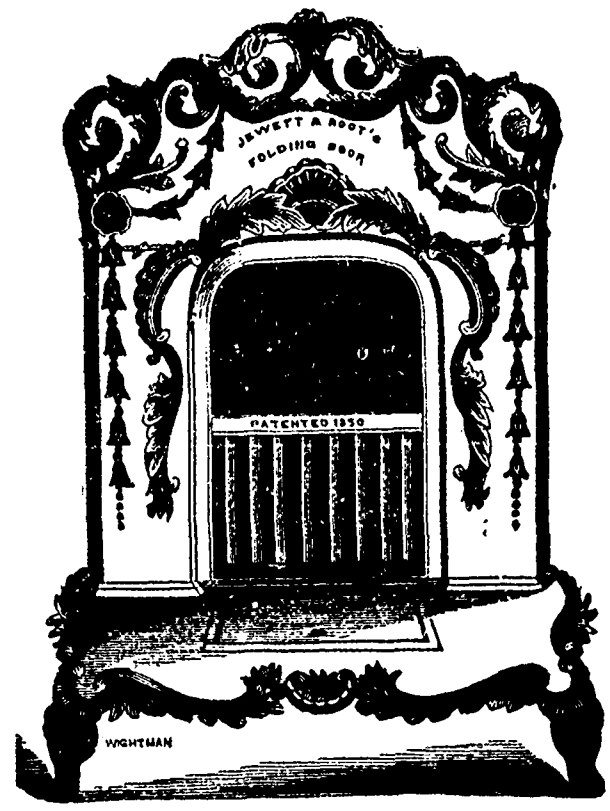
JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE CHEAP, AT N. R. LEONARD'S, HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTER; GILDER, GLAZIER, AND PAPER HANGER; Looking-Glass and Picture-Frame Maker, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

PAPER HANGINGS

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

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

Toronto, August 5, 1850.



FOLDING DOOR PARLOR STOVE.

THIS STOVE received the First Premium at the Erie County Fair, held Sept. 18th, and 19th 1850. Also, the "Highest Premium allowed on articles from the States, at the Provincial Fair, held at Niagara, Canada West, Sept. 18th, and 19th, 1850. Also, the Premium at the Monroe County Fair, held at Rochester, Sept. 25th, 1850.

COME AND SEE THE FREE TRADE HOUSE, No. 2, St. Lawrence Buildings, Toronto.

ONE of the first principles of "DOMESTIC ECONOMY," is to buy in the Cheapest Market, and is universally practiced by all "ECONOMICAL HOUSEKEEPERS;" and the Free Trade of the present day, by promoting wholesome competition, gives to the public the greatest amount of "Protection" the most rigid Economist can desire;

ROBERT SARGANT & CO.

Offer to the Public of Toronto, and the surrounding Country, an extensive and well-assorted Stock of Household Stores, all of which will be found fully equal in Quality to the first London and New York Establishments, and at a considerably Lower Price than any House in this Locality.

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

Of the Newest Styles and Manufactures. Ladies' Cloaks, Bonnets, Muffs, Boas, &c., &c. An Immense Stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, in every variety of Coats, Trousers and Vests, of Superior Cut and Make.

THEIR STOCK OF GROCERIES

They can with confidence recommend, as being entirely free from any damaged or inferior Articles, and are of the purest Qualities and best Brands.

Also a large Assortment of Shelf and Fancy Hardware,

Including a large lot of John Wilson's "BUTCHER KNIVES," of a superior quality, and very low; and R. S. & Co. being determined to cut exceedingly fine, rely upon making great slaughter among high prices in these diggings.

R. S. & Co.'s "Splendid Establishment" is now open, and ready for inspection; and they would particularly invite their Country Friends not to purchase elsewhere, before giving them a fair chance of proving the truth of their pretensions. NO SECOND PRICE!

Garments made to measure, in elegant Style, on the shortest Notice.

Remember! the FREE TRADE HOUSE is No. 2, St. Lawrence Buildings, 2 doors West of Nelson Street, in the New Stone Block on the Old Market Site, adjoining the Arcade. Can you miss it after this?

Toronto, Nov., 1850.

ROBERT SARGANT & CO. 44.

JOBGING! JOBBING!

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

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

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

Toronto, October 14, 1850.

TRY ME.

ISAAC HUTCHINSON'S POOR MAN'S GROCERY AND SHOE STORE, NO. 73, YONGE STREET, TORONTO,

IS the Spot for Cheap and Genuine GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c., &c., also, BOOTS & SHOES of excellent quality. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Table listing various goods and prices: Men's Strong Boots 20 8 6, Brogans 0 5 0, Slippers 0 2 6, Women's Prunella Boots 0 5 0, Leather, Boy's, 1000 Pairs India Rubbers from, All sizes at those prices.

Try his 2s. 6d. TEA—it cannot be equalled at the price in Toronto. Coffees, Spices, Provisions, &c., equally low. Toronto, Nov., 1850.

TO CANADIAN MERCHANTS.

SAMUEL M. BECKLEY & CO., 142, BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS & JOBBERS, Wholesale Dealers in Staple & Fancy Dry Goods, Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins Satinets, Full-cloths, Tweeds, Sheetings, Batts, &c. &c., in immense variety, always on hand, just suited for the Canada Market, at as low prices as any other house in the trade, on the usual terms. 142, Broadway, nearly opposite Trinity Church.

MONSTER STOCK OF CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS.

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

WALKER & HUTCHINSON, WHOLESALE & RETAIL CLOTHIERS, OUTFITTERS & GENERAL DRY GOODS MERCHANTS,

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LION, No. 26, King Street, East, TORONTO.



BEG to inform their customers and the public generally, that they have completed their Fall Importations of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, which having been selected from the best Stocks in Foreign Markets, and purchased for CASH, will be found, upon examination, unsurpassed in this City, for quality, style and cheapness.

Table listing various clothing items and prices: Black Orleans Cloths from 8d, Coloured " " 9d, Black Cobourg " " 10d, Coloured " 1 1/2 yd wide " 1s 9d, Muslin DeLaines " 10d, Prints 1 yd. wide " 5d, Hoyle's " " 7d, 1 yd Gingham (Heavy) " 8d, White Cottons - - - from 3d, Grey " 1 yd. " 4d, " " American " 4d, " " Sheetting 2 yd. " 8d, Striped Shirting - - " 4 1/2d, Bed Tick - - - " 7 1/2d, Brown Holland - - " 7 1/2d, Galta Plaids - - - " 7 1/2d, Dark Sable Boas, " " Muffs, Grey Squirrel Boas, " " Muffs, Stone Martin Boas, " " Muffs, Mink Boas,

Together with an excellent Stock of Fashionable DRESS GOODS, Silks, Gloves, Hosiery, &c., at corresponding prices. Also, 1,000 Wool Scarf Shawls, worthy of notice. Watered, and Damask Moreens, Carpets, Druggits, &c., &c., of elegant Patterns. In their Woolen Department will be found—

Table listing various clothing items and prices: Broad Cloths - - - from 6s 0d, Cassimeres (Plain & Fancy) " 3s 6d, Doeskins " " 3s 6d, Tweeds " " 2s 3d, Pilot Cloths - - - " 4s 6d, Beaver " - - - " 6s 6d, Whitney Cloths - - - from 6s 1d, Lionskin " - - - " 8s 6d, Mohair " - - - " 7s 6d, American Satinets - - " 2s 0d, Canadian " - - - " 3s 0d, Cloths " - - - " 3s 0d, Moleskins - - - from 1s 3d, Cords - - - " 1s 6d, Vestings, in Woollen, Plaids, Swansdowns, Silk, Worsted, and Hair Plushes.

They would call particular attention to their assortment of

CLOTHING,

The whole of which being made up under their own inspection, by the best of workmen, are not equalled in Canada, for style of cutting, quality of workmanship and material, and general suitability to the wants of the people. Parties about to purchase Goods in this line may "pay too dear for their whistle" if they buy before looking over W. & H.'s Stock, among which will be found:—

Table listing various clothing items and prices: Grey Over Coats from - 17s 6d, Flushing " - - - 11s 3d, Pilot " - - - 18s 9d, Beaver " - - - 25s 0d, Fine " - - - 30s 0d, Lionskin " - - - 30s 0d, Whitney Coats from - 30s 0d, Fine Taggs " - - - 22s 6d, " Frocks " - - - 30s 0d, " Shooting " - - - 25s 0d, " Fancy Joe Pants P'm 12s 6d, " " Black " 13s 9d, Fine Satinett Pants from 10s 0d, " Tweed " - - - 8s 9d, Black Satin Vests, " 7s 6d, Fancy " " 5s 9d, " Toilett " " 4s 6d, Black Plush " " 11s 3d

Boys' Clothing in great variety. Paris velvet nap Hats. Fur and Cloth Caps, &c., &c. Toronto, November, 1850.

NEW GOODS.

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

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Manufactured in this City, from Goods Imported direct from Britain, by themselves, and Canadian Cloths, from the best Factories in Canada, defy competition for Durability, Style and Cheapness:

Table listing various clothing items and prices: Men's Etoff Over Coats, from 25s 0d, do Beaver " 30s 0d, do Shooting " 10s 0d, do Broad Cloth, " 30s 0d, Red Flannel Shirts, 4s 4 1/2, Fur Caps, 3s 9d, Men's Cassimere Trousers, P'm 13s 9d, do Moleskin " 7s 6d, do Etoff, " 10s 0d, do Canada Plaid, " 10s 0d, White Shirts, Linen fronts, " 4s 4 1/2, Cloth Caps, " 2s 9d, Men's Vests, from 4s 4d, Boy's " 3s 0d, do Trousers, " 5s 0d, do Coats, " 7s 6d, Glengary Bonnets, " 8d, Men's Wove Under Shirts, from 3s 9d, Men's Paris Satin Hats, Black and Drab.

DRY GOODS,

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

Table listing various dry goods and prices: 500 Saxony Wool Scarf Shawls, from 13s 9d, 30,000 yards Good Bonnet Ribbons, " 5d, 3,000 " Gala Plaids, " 9d, Prints, Fast Colors, " 5 1/2, Ladies Cloaks, (newest styles) " 8s 9d, Velvet Bonnets, " 3s 9d, Factory Cottons, from 2 1/2 yd, White Cotton, " 3 1/2, Striped Shirting, " 5d, Flannels, Red and White, " 1s 3d, Blankets, " 12s 6d, Linens of all kinds,

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

NO SECOND PRICE.

BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

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



TORONTO FURNACE.

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

Toronto, October, 1850. GEORGE H. CHENEY & Co. 38.3m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOOTS & SHOES.

Second Arrival, this Day.

EX "LORD GEORGE BENTINCK" FROM LIVERPOOL.

T. ATKINSON, DUBLIN & MANCHESTER HOUSE, 3, KING STREET, invites attention to his assortment of LADIES' BOOTS & SHOES...

Likewise—A Splendid assortment of WINTER DRY GOODS, including English and Canadian made TOLKA JACKETS...

N. B.—A supply of Berlin Fleecy and Shaded Wool. Toronto, Nov. 15, 1850. 41-11.

TO BUILDERS & OTHERS.

TENDERS will be received at this Office until Noon On THURSDAY, the 21st Inst., from persons willing to contract to erect a NEW WEIGH-HOUSE, ACCORDING to the Plans and Specifications...

By Order of the Market Committee, CHARLES DAILY, Clerk's Office, Toronto, Nov. 15th, 1850. 44-11n.

NOTICE.

THE BOARD OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION FOR THE COUNTY OF YORK, at the First Meeting, held in the Court House, Toronto, Nov. 14th, Inter alia—

Resolved, That the following gentlemen compose the Examining Committees: and that they meet to examine Teachers at the times and places hereinafter mentioned. CITY OF TORONTO.

Revs. H. J. Gossett, J. Barclay, J. Jennings; Messrs. G. A. Barber, (City Superintendent), R. Cathcart, and Dr. Hays—to meet in the City Hall on Thursday, the 3rd of December, at 9 o'clock a. m.

FIRST SCHOOL CIRCUIT.

Revs. J. Dick, J. Roof, T. J. Hodgson; Messrs. Wilson, Pease, Shaw, N. B.—to meet in Pine Grove School House, on Wednesday, the 4th of December, at 9 o'clock a. m.

SECOND SCHOOL CIRCUIT.

Revs. J. Wheeler, J. Pringle, D. McMillan; Messrs. Simpson and Weir—to meet in Bampton School House, on Tuesday, December 3rd, at 9 o'clock a. m.

THIRD SCHOOL CIRCUIT.

Revs. J. Boyd, T. Wightman, A. Waddell, and R. P. Thornton; Dr. Foo, Messrs. W. Warr and F. Annis—to meet at Duffin's Creek, on Tuesday, December 3rd, at 9 o'clock a. m.

FOURTH SCHOOL CIRCUIT.

Revs. J. Gibson, J. Dick, L. Kribbs, T. J. Hodgson, and Messrs. W. B. Teery, E. H. Smith, Joseph Hartman, Thos. Nixon, Dr. Morrison—to meet at Newmarket on Friday, the 6th of December, at 9 o'clock a. m.

Resolved.—That each Teacher presenting himself for examination shall be required to furnish the Examining Committee with satisfactory proof that he is either by birth or naturalization, a subject of Her Majesty; also certificates of good moral character, given by any clergyman recognized by law, said certificate to be of a date not more remote than six months; and also, if he have a charge of a school, a certificate from the Visitors bearing date not more remote than three months.

Teachers who intend to apply for examination and certificates, to attend at the times and places specified, and before the Committee of the School Circuit in which they reside.

The next meeting of the Board of Public Instruction for the County of York, will be held in the Division Court Room, Court House, Toronto, on Thursday, the 21st inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

Extracted from the minutes of the Board. JOHN JENNINGS, Chairman. November 14th, 1850. 44. City papers will please give two insertions each.

LOST.

A PROMISORY NOTE, made by Thos. Johnston, of Albion, payable to EDMUND SHORE, or bearer, for £3 0s. 5d., endorsed by THOMAS CHISE, and was due the 1st of October last. All persons are hereby forbid to accept the same, as the Subscriber has prohibited the maker from paying it to any except the undersigned. EDMUND SHORE, Albion, Nov. 7th, 1850. 43-3in.

CHEAP BOOTS AND SHOES.

BY WHOLESALE.

200 CASES AMERICAN BOOTS AND SHOES, suitable for the Fall and Winter, just arrived.

For sale by THOS. CLARKSON, Toronto, Nov. 11th, 1850. 43-1 n.

BOOTS AND SHOES!

30,000 PAIRS BROWN & CHILDS, At No. 83, King Street East,

ARE selling the above stock, consisting of the following kinds and prices:— 3000 pairs Superior Thick Boots, 11s. 3'. 3000 " " Kip " 12s. 6d. to 13s. 5d. 2000 " " Carl " 16s. 0d. to 17s. 6'. 3000 " " Boys " 5s. 7d. to 10s. 0d. 10,000 " Gents', Youths' and Boys' Brogans, 3s. 0d. to 10s. 0d. 5000 " Ladies' Cloth and Prunella Boots, 6s. 3d. to 10s. 0d. 2500 " Children's, of every variety and Style.

F. & C. manufacture their own—their Manufactory producing from 500 to 1000 pairs daily. A liberal discount to the purchaser of more than £25. Any unreasonable failure repaired without charge. N. B.—No. 83, Painted Boot, nearly opposite the ruins of the English Church, is the place.

CASH PAID FOR ALL KINDS OF LEATHER. Toronto, August 5, 1850. 29.12n.

MOLASSES, MACKEREL, HERRINGS, COD FISH, COD OIL, &c.

RECEIVED by the Pacific, Captain Todd, direct from Halifax, on consignment— 45 casks Molasses, 20 barrels No. 1 split Herrings, 20 boxes Codfish, 10 boxes Haddock, 200 barrels Mackerel, 10 barrels Cod Oil. And for Sale by THOS. CLARKSON, Toronto, Nov. 11th, 1850. 43-1m.

NEW AND CHEAP DRY GOODS,

No. 76, City Buildings, King Street, Two doors East of Church Street.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his friends, and the public, that he has opened in the above premises, a choice assortment of FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

Embracing every article in the line required for personal and family use, among which will be found a large assortment of Blankets, Flannels, and Flappings, Orleans, Colours, DeLaines and Cashmeres, Embroidered Indian Robes, Jenny Lind Robes, Norwich and Hungarian Cloths, and a variety of new Fabrics for Ladies' wear, Ladies' and Children's Follies in great variety, all sizes. A large lot of Ladies' Plaid Scarfs, among which are a few Family and Clan Patterns, not usually imported—Bruce, Royal Stuart, McDuff, Cameron, McDonnell, Fraser, &c.; and Grant's Sh. pherd, Clan, Tartan and Railway Plaids, &c., &c., all of which will be sold at reasonable prices.

In addition to the above is a select assortment of Ladies' London made Dress and Widows' Caps. ALSO—a few Ladies' Visites, Habits, and Capes, latest London shapes, and, as there is

NO SHOW ROOM

Attached to the Establishment, will be sold Very Cheap, to effect a speedy clearance. W. M. JAMIESON, Formerly of Dow and Jamieson. Toronto, Oct. 25th, 1850. 42-4in.

Toronto School of Medicine.

THE TORONTO SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, opens the last Monday in October, and closes the last Monday in April. The Lectures correspond to the requirements of the Medical Faculty of the University of McGill College, Montreal. This School having been recognized by that Institution qualifies for graduation according to its rules. LECTURERS:—Dr. Workman, Dr. Morrison, Dr. Wright, Dr. Parke, Dr. Russel, Dr. Langstaff, Dr. Aikens and Dr. Rolph. August 23, 1850. 41-7m

MILLINERY!! MILLINERY!! THE SUBSCRIBER begs most respectfully to intimate to the Ladies of Toronto and Canada West that in order to meet the steadily increasing demand in the Millinery Department, no pains have been spared to make it as attractive as possible, and that he is prepared to execute orders in the

Newest and Most Fashionable Style. A large Stock of Millinery Goods now on hand, and making up daily. The SHOW ROOMS Will be opened on Thursday, 31st inst. J. HENDERSON, 20, King Street East. Toronto, Oct., 1850.

FALL and WINTER DRY GOODS!!

THE Subscriber begs to announce that he has received the whole of his FALL and WINTER STOCK, which comprises a very SELECT ASSORTMENT Of the newest Goods to be found in the British, French and American Markets, the whole having been purchased on the best terms, will be sold very low in order to effect a speedy clearance. J. HENDERSON, No. 20, King Street East. Toronto, Oct. 10. 41.—4in

FURS! FURS! FURS!!

THE Subscriber has just received a large STOCK OF CANADIAN MANUFACTURED FURS, which he will sell very low. J. HENDERSON, No. 20, King Street East. Toronto, Oct. 10. 41.—4in

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

CHARLES FISHER, BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER, 120 Yonge Street. The Subscriber returns his thanks to his friends and the public for past favors, and begs to inform them that he has a good assortment of Books and Stationery on hand. PICTURE FRAMES for sale, and made to order, if required. The highest price for RACS in cash or goods. Toronto, 11th Nov., 1850. 43-12n.

J. McDONALD & Co., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 123 King Street, East, Nearly opposite the Market, Toronto, C. W. Toronto, Nov. 11, 1850. 43-9m.

L. STEIN, FRAME MAKER AND GILDER, No. 83, King street, opposite the Lyceum, is prepared to execute, with neatness and speed, all orders entrusted to him in the above line. Charges moderate. 42-6in.

JOEL B JONES, SURGEON DENTIST, (Recently from London and Paris) No. 30, Bay Street. No. 50, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

HIRAM PAPER, Tin, Sheet Iron, and Copper Smith, Brass Founder and Beer Pump Maker. Japanned Cash, Decal, and other Boxes. Hip, Shower, and other Baths. 39-12m.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

DR. MACDONNELL, (Law of Montreal), Lepper's Buildings, Church Street, Seven doors above the Roman Catholic Bishop's residence. October, 1850. 42-12m.

CHARLES CONNER, CABINET MAKER AND UPHOLSTERER. No. 50, King Street, West, three doors West of Bay Street. Every description of Jobbing executed with despatch.

MESSRS. DEMPSEY & KEELE, BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, &c., &c., CONVEYANCERS, SOLICITORS-IN-CHANCERY, Bankruptcy and Insolvency. RICHARD DEMPSEY, JOHN WILLIAM DEMPSEY, HENRY KEELE. N. B.—Office Roomed from the Wellington Buildings, corner of King and Church Streets, to the new Buck Building, Church Street, a few doors above the Court House, and immediately south of the Scotch Kirk. October, 11, 1850. 35-12m

GEO. W. HOUGHTON, A. TORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., &c., TORONTO. Office over W. H. Lawwood's, Han Dresser, &c., Church Street. Toronto, Sept. 9, 1850. 34-12m.

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

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

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

THOMAS DEXTER'S CHEAP GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE, Immediately in the rear of the Mammoth House, facing on to Francis Street, Toronto. All articles in the above line very low for Cash or Produce. Toronto, Sept. 2, 1850. 33-12m.

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

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

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

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

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

GEORGE B. WYLLIE, IMPORTER OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS, 15 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

WILLIAMS, SEN., UPHOLSTER AND UNDERTAKER, QUEEN STREET, WEST OF OSGOODE HALL, TORONTO. Coffins made, Funerals furnished and attended in Town or Country. N. B.—Curtains and Carpets cut out and made up. Paper Hangings done. 39-12m

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

WORKMAN BROTHERS & Co., GENERAL HARDWARE MERCHANTS, 25, KING STREET, TORONTO.

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

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

J. NASH, FASHIONABLE TAILOR & DRAPER FORMERLY WEEK'S HUTLL. KING STREET, HAMILTON.

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

R. H. LRETT, 161, KING STREET, TORONTO, General Merchant, Wholesale Importer of heavy Hardware, Plumbing, Sheffield, and Wolverhampton Sheet-iron, Lathware and Glassware, in Crates & Hides. Also, Importer of Teas, Sugars, Tobaccoes, 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, Eureka, and No. 48, King Street, Toronto, over Mr. Thomas J. Fuller's. Ladies and Gentlemen will please call and see their numerous Specimens, whether they want Pictures or not. Likenesses set in Cases, Frames, Lockets, Pins and Rings, &c. Taken in all sorts of weather. Daguerreotype Apparatus, Plates, Cases, Chemicals, and every article used in the business, for Sale, Wholesale and Retail. 24.12m

PEARCY & MURPHY, House and Sign Painters, Glaziers, &c., &c., No. 58, 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, Linn, 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 Saddlery and Harness, which for taste, quality and price, are not to be surpassed by any other House in the Province. Trunks of the best description, constantly on hand, and MADE TO ORDER, at the shortest notice. 24.12m

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

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

Printing Establishment.

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

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

THE WATCHMAN.—Published on Monday Evening by T. T. HOWARD, Post Office Lane, Toronto Canada West. —TERMS— Annual Subscription, in advance, \$1.00. When not paid in advance, \$1.25. Five Copies, from No. 26 to end of Vol., 12c.

—RATES OF ADVERTISING— Six Lines and under, 25c for first, and 15c for each subsequent insertion. Over Six Lines, 4d per Line for first, and 1d for each subsequent insertion. A liberal discount will be made to persons advertising by the Year. Communications to be addressed to T. T. HOWARD, No. 321, Toronto, P. O., and invariably Prepaid.

ROBERT BOYLE, Printer.