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The Watchman.

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

VOL. I.

TORONTO, CANADA WEST, MONDAY, AUGUST 12, 1850.

No. 30.

Poetry.

PROSPERITY AND ADVERSITY; OR, THE CONTRAST.

BY J. H. R. BAILEY.

PROSPERITY.

Let man amass his thousands how he may—
So they accumulate, no matter how!
And be he Christian, infidel, or Jew—
His creed, his race, his country—this or that,
As sure as earth upon its axis moves,
So sure the world will take him by the hand.
The peasants pay him homage in the street—
The nobles give him welcome to his halls,
And even princes, not forget his name.
The power of gold, like alchemy, is such
That it transmutes the vilest human failing
Into some noble virtue, and designs
As black as Vulcan into motives pure.
It heals the blench of transgression o'er,
And sheds a lustre on the front of crime.
'Twill do such things—may everything and all
Save purchase man's salvation!—there it fails—
And only there its influence is shut out!

ADVERSITY.

When thou hast sunk into the arms of need,
Go not to him, who in the wanton hours
Of thy excesses, played an active part,
And dubbed thee with the quality of honor;
Nor tip the lip in humbleness to one
Who in the noon-day of thy affluence
Lent loan on loan for bare-faced usury.
Sue not the man for succor who hath borne
Thy naked crimes upon his brazen front,
And held thee innocent for golden bribes;
Nor condescend to ask a favor where
Thy substance hath been lavished seat and lot!
For all is unavailing, and a blank.
'Tis to thyself alone thou hast to look,
When the deep winter of adversity
Hath set in upon thee—'tis the time
When sage experience, with a mighty hand
Doth snatch the film from our deluded eyes,
And we behold the treachery of man.

Miscellany.

EJECTION OF THE CLERGY, ON SUNDAY AUGUST, 24, 1862.

Continued from Page 225.

When this Act came in force, those ministers who had any maintenance of their own found out dwellings in obscure villages, or in those market-towns that were not corporations; some, who had nothing left their families, and hid themselves abroad in the day, coming home sometimes secretly by night; but the generally resolved to preach more freely in cities, &c., until sent to prison. Their difficulties were very great, the country being so impoverished that those who were willing to relieve them had generally little ability. However, God very mercifully provided some supplies for them, so that very few perished through want or were exposed to direct beggary; though a few, by these straits, were induced, against their former and better judgments, to conform. But the fire of London, which happened the next year, made their path plainer, for the churches being burnt, and the parish ministers being gone, for want of places and maintenance, the necessities of the people were unquestionable. Accordingly, the Nonconformists opened public meeting-houses, which were very well attended; and in the year 1667, the lord-chancellor Hyde (who had been the grand instrument of state in these proceedings, and had dealt so severely with the Nonconformists), was impeached and discarded, cast out by his friends, and banished. The duke of Buckingham succeeded him as chief favourite, under whom the Nonconformists were connived at, so that persons attended the chapels without fear. This encouraged the country ministers to do the same in many parts of England, and crowds attended to hear the gospel.

In January, 1668, Bridgman, the lord-keeper, sent for Baxter and Dr. Manton, and treated them with toleration: a few days after, he sent them his proposals, and they met with Dr. Wilkins and Burton, to confer about them. After some debate, a bill was drawn up by judge Hale, to be presented to Parliament; but they no sooner sat, than the high-church party made such an interest, that when it was put to the vote, it was carried, that no man should bring an act of this kind into the house. In 1670 the Act against conventicles was renewed, and made more severe than ever. Mr. Baxter was apprehended at Acton, and committed to Clerkenwell prison for six months. Dr. Manton was sent prisoner to the Gatehouse for preaching in his own house in the parish where he had been

minister, and the meetings in London were disturbed by bands of soldiers. But in 1672 when the Dutch war began, the court thought it necessary to grant indulgence to the Dissenters, and publicly avowed that very little had been gained by the forcible methods used to reduce dissent; his Majesty, therefore, by virtue of his supreme power in ecclesiastical matters, suspended all penal laws against them, declaring that he would grant a convenient number of public meeting places to men of all views, provided they took out licenses. This, by some of the Nonconformists, was applauded, but others feared the consequences, seeing the toleration was not chiefly for their sakes, but for the Papists, and that they should secure it no longer than their interests would permit. However, a moderate address of thanks was returned, and the ministers of London were now generally settled in their meeting-houses.

Though this privilege was not long continued without interruption, until the glorious Revolution of 1688, an event in which none had a greater share of joy than the Dissenters, who considered it as the era of their liberty, which was secured by law in the beginning of this reign, (William and Mary by passing the Act of Toleration; which, through a kind Providence, has remained inviolate to this day.

SCRIPTURE ILLUSTRATION.

"All things work together for good to them that love God, to them who are called according to his purpose."—Romans viii. 28.

All things for good! Can this be? Surely many things are against even the people of God. The example of an evil world—the temptations of the wicked one—the loss of spiritual privileges; are not these all against them? and do they not work together for evil? Nay, but the spirit speaketh expressly, all things work together for their good. The promise is written in the Word, and is kept in the experience of the saints. Some portion of its fulfilment we can perceive even now; when the books are opened, it will all be seen.

This law, though it seem a paradox when first announced, is not peculiar to the mysteries of redemption; we can trace the operation of a similar principle in the kingdom of providence. Suppose a ship alone in the midst of ocean, with nothing but the deep sky above, and the deep sea below, and the far horizon on every side around. Suppose the aim of its inmates is to gain a certain port, their home distant a thousand miles across the watery waste. What thing would work for their good? A wind, you will readily answer—a wind blowing right in the direction of their home. Yes this is one thing that would certainly work for their good but not the only thing. If the ship were lying unmaneuvered and unmanageable on the surface of the waters, without helm or compass or skilful steersman, nothing else could work for good. But if the ship is in a manageable trim, with her sails set, and her helm held by experienced mariners—if the master is on the watch, looking now at the compass below, and now at the stars above—let the wind blow from any point of the heavens, and that ship will move on to her destined haven.

You have seen—it is a common sight on the seas that gird this busy isle—you have seen two ships, with full-spread sails, meeting and passing each other—moving in opposite directions, and yet both driven by the same wind. The very same wind which is bearing the vessel homeward, is carrying the other as quickly away. Even so it is with immortal souls driven up and down in this sea of time. Some are moving through it to a home in heaven, others are going farther every day from God. Some are speeding forward to meet the rising light of an eternal day; others are drifting backward, and entering the overhanging cloud which thickens as they proceed, until it issues in the blackness of darkness for ever. In the same circumstances they appear to be. They are at the same spot, and apparently exposed to the same influences. Born and bred in the same country; educated in youth at the same school; taught from the same Scriptures; worshipping on the Sabbath in the same house of prayer. Nay, nearer still they may have been, members of the same family; nursed on the same mother's knee; accustomed to unite their voices morning and evening in the same song of praise, and kneel together while the same father prayed. So near—at the same spot, and exposed to the same influences; and yet moving in opposite paths—hastening to consummate an eternal separation! Ah! but, like two ships that met and passed each other in the impulse of the same breeze, their aims are contrary; these souls are pointed—are set in opposite ways. Hence the same external circumstances that urge the one onward to life, are hurrying the other away into darkness.

This man who getting good from every impulse, is one of those who love God, and are called according to his purpose. He has been quickened by the Spirit. His soul live. He does not lie like a dog upon the waters, to be driven with the wind; he is so set and so attracted, that all things tend to waft him homeward. He so meets every impulse, that every impulse drives him nearer to God. All things work together for his good. Oh, to be so alive and so bent on home, and our hearts so fixed on God our portion! Then, come what may, the distance between us and our rest is shortening every day. Let the storm come from any quarter; the higher its rising and fiercer its raging, the faster will it urge us on, and the sooner will we arrive in peace at our Father's blest abode.

In our day the horizon is darkening, and the storm is gathering. It behoves us to bear the name of Jesus, to be looking at our compass here, and at our guiding star on high; it behoves us to mark well what our aim is, and whither we are tending. We cannot lie still in the same place. Storms are rising which will move us all. Now more than ever, the question, "Whither bound?" presses for an immediate answer. Reader the winds now blowing will impel you fast and far; in what direction are you pointing when they come? Again I say I care not so much to inquire from what quarter the wind is blowing, as in what direction the vessel is set; for the same wind blows different vessels in opposite ways.

In the present day many gusts are rising, and angrily sweeping our spiritual atmosphere. Iniquity abounds in the world; strife rages in the Church. Many thousands desert the Lord's house, and profane the Lord's day. Infidelity, bold in its numbers, proclaims open war against the truth. These are influences adverse to the Church of Christ. These are gusts setting in right in the face of those who are travelling to Zion. But adverse though they may be in their own nature, if they may be skilfully met, they will not only pass harmless by, they will actually help us on. In themselves they are evil, and we cannot desire them; but when in God's judgments they are allowed to come, we may meet them in such a way that they will all work together for our good.

Iniquity abounds in the world; come out from among them, my soul, and be thou separate, and touch not the unclean thing. Strife rages in the Church; let me cleave closer to my Saviour, and more strictly watch my own deceitful heart. Many desert the Lord's house and profane the Lord's day; Lord I will count thy Sabbaths a delight, and will enter thy courts with the voice of thanksgiving? Infidelity is bold in its numbers; I will not be ashamed of the Gospel of Christ. The enemies of God's Word make an open avowal of their purpose; I will contend the more earnestly for the faith. All these things are against me the more do I need, and the more do I purpose to cast me on the outstretched arm of an almighty Saviour. These accumulated troubles make life uneasy; henceforth, therefore, my desires shall be set on the rest that remaineth. There is nothing abiding on earth—everything deceives me; therefore let my heart's affections be more intently set on my exalted Lord—Jesus Christ, the same yesterday, and to-day and forever."

In some such way as this do the people of God—those who are renewed by the Spirit and instructed from the Word—contrive to meet every adverse impulse, in such an attitude as not only to escape evil, but actually to get good from all. By an art, analogous to that of the mariner, they can so receive every wind, that from whatever point of the compass it may blow, it will impel them onward in their course.—This is the craft—heaven-taught and heaven-tending—the craft whereby they live.—Rev. William Arnot.

HISTORICAL NOTICE OF THE PRINTING ART.

The first paper mill in America was erected in Boston, in 1730, the Legislature of Massachusetts granting aid. The first type foundry was established at Germantown, Pennsylvania, several years before the Revolution, from which the Bible and other works were printed in the German language. As late as 1810 there were but three type foundries in the United States. The first printing press in the Colonies, and for twenty years the only one in North America, between the gulf of Mexico and the frozen ocean, was established at Cambridge, in 1638. It was nearly a century later, (1727,) before the Virginia colonists permitted a press to be set up. Rev. Jesse Glover procured the press used at Cambridge, by contributions of friends of learning and religion in Amsterdam, and in England, but died on his passage to the New World. Stephen Day was

the first printer, and as such received a grant of 300 acres of land. The third book published was the "The Psalms in metro." In 1661, the New Testament and Baxter's call, translated by Elliot into the Indian language, were printed, at a cost of some £1,200. The title reads thus: "Wasku Wuttusementum Nulordum Jesus Christ Nuppoquohwussuacum." The whole Bible was printed in 1663. The nation speaking this language is now extinct. The first newspaper printed in the North American colonies was called the Boston News Letter, and was issued in 1704, by John Campbell, a Scotchman, who was post-master and a bookseller at Boston. Sometimes it had one advertisement, and often none. After 14 years, when 300 copies were sold, the publisher announced that his weekly half-sheet being insufficient to keep up with the foreign news, he should issue an extra sheet each fortnight; which expedient, he announces, after a year, has enabled the "News letter" to retrieve eight months of the thirteen that was behind in the news from Europe; so that those who would hold on till next January, (five months,) might expect to have all the arrears of intelligence from the old world "needful for to be known in these parts." After sixteen years, the publisher gives notice that copies of the "News-letter," would be printed on a whole sheet of writing paper, the half of which would be blank, on which letters might be written, &c. Such was the infancy of newspapers enterprise in this country. Could John Campbell, look into the office of the American Messenger, and see its edition of 125,000 copies rolling off from the press, or step into the office of one of the "dailies," with a four-cylinder press issuing its 8,000 or 10,000 sheets an hour, what would be his emotion? How would our mercantile community, who can hardly wait for the lightning, that they may get the news, like the promise of instalments of European intelligence thirteen months old? Should we not be grateful to God for a free press! And should we not be untiring in our efforts to spread its blessings, and the blessings of a free gospel through the world?—American Messenger.

I SHOULD BE LAUGHED AT IF I DO IT.

Alas! how many have been hindered from accomplishing great and noble purposes, for fear of being "laughed at," or, to use a more expressive phrase, "they will make fun of me." Let us see if this be a sufficient cause to hinder any one from achieving great and good ends, otherwise within the grasp of the one thus sensitive. One says, if I speak with propriety, that is, observe the laws of language, I shall be "laughed at." Another says, if I appear sober, as I ought, I shall be called a Puritan, a Methodist, a Christian, or some other hard untoward name; and to avoid these, and many more similar charges, I find that it is easier and more conducive to present gratification to fall in with the mass, and become a mere creature of circumstances, than to preserve individuality. So thought not Daniel, when a young man—neither hopes of worldly honour, nor gain, nor threats of the severest suffering, could swerve him one iota from duty—from right. Let his noble example inspire us all to love right and duty more, and to fear ridicule, and scorn, and biting sarcasm less, for these are but the breath of a frail child of morality, and nothing worth.—Geseee Evangelist.

MARKS OF A CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

In the first place it must go and teach all nations. It must be animated with the apostolical, the missionary spirit. It must not rest satisfied that Christ should be preached to those to whom he has been preached of yore. It must not let sloth creep over it, so as to count that it has already attained. It must not be content with taking care of itself, of its own souls, of its own flock. It must so prize the treasure it has received, as to desire above all things to impart that treasure to others. It must have something of that spirit, which will leave the ninety and nine sheep in the fold, to seek after and bring back the hundred that is lost.—of that spirit which moved our blessed Lord himself to leave the throne of heaven, and the choir of the holy angels, and the rule of all the worlds, to seek after and bring back this poor wandering ball of earth to the fold of his heavenly Father. It must have something of that spirit with which Jesus Christ yearned for the salvation of souls, for the conversion of sinners, for the showing and spreading of the glory of God.—Archdeacon Hare.

Dr Holland says, "that if persons are always supposing that they are liable to a certain disorder, the nerves will so act on the part that it is very likely to seize upon them."

Family Circle.

ERRORS IN THE DIET OF CHILDREN.

From Combe's Management of Infancy

In childhood, the nervous and vascular activity is already so predominant as to render the common use of wine, fermented liquors, tea, coffee, and other stimulants, decidedly injurious, and it is only in cases of low vitality (of which none but a professional man can judge) that any advantage is to be derived from their use. Many parents, however, are in the habit of having their children brought to the table at the end of their own dinner, and of giving them wine, fruit, or confection, when nothing but mischief can follow from the indulgence. This practice ought to be scrupulously avoided, and we ought never to bring a child into a place where we are partaking of any delicacy, unless we intend also to gratify its desires. The mere sight of food or drink is an infallible stimulus to the infant appetite, just as light is to the eye, or a suffering object to the feeling of compassion; and consequently, it is both harsh and unjust, first to introduce a child to the temptation, and then deny him the indulgence which he sees freely granted to all around him. In such circumstances, even the principle of imitation comes into play with peculiar force, and the child can see no good reason why it should be debarred from doing as others do, and becomes fretful and discontented when denied the gratification.

For these reasons, as well as for its directly injurious effects on the excitable constitution of the child, the common practice of bringing young children into the dining room and giving them wine even when they show a dislike for it, cannot be too much reprobated. The taste, too, for such stimulus is speedily acquired, and when encouraged, often goes far beyond the limits contemplated by the over-indulgent parent. Few children will, however, refuse wine, which they see prized by persons older than themselves; and, in proof that even the direct danger is not imaginary, I may mention that Golish, a celebrated physician of Vienna, relates, that he himself has witnessed three sudden deaths of infants in their mothers' arms from Malaga wine given for the purpose of strengthening them. In this country, it is certain that, among the poorer classes, many children fall victims to whiskey or gin administered with a similar view.

PARENTAL INFLUENCE.

From the New York Observer.

Worldly minded parents injure their children, through a desire to bring them forward in society. They have perhaps, a daughter, whose beauty and attractiveness, rapidly developing they would exhibit to the world. Her manners they would soften and render elegant, her taste they would school and refine; her mind they would direct and enlighten; her cheerfulness and youthful ambition they would excite. To this end they create around her a society of the young and gay. They take her to every party where taste and beauty are displayed. They encourage her to engage in the dance, and then drink in delight at the sight of her graceful movements. They take her often to the concert and the opera house, that her taste may be disciplined by hearing the best performances. They surround her, in short, with worldly influences, the most bewitching and dangerous. Yet these are Christian parents, who profess to be training that daughter for God.

Parents injure their children by setting before them an example most pernicious to all who feel its influence. Their families understand that while there is a religion for the Sabbath, and one which requires many Christian duties, yet there is none that can be carried down into this arena of worldly pleasures. They see professors of godliness among the ungodly; they see their own parents as fond of dangerous amusements as are the open votaries of pleasure; they often feel misgivings which they dare not utter; their hearts would fail them, when eternity comes in view in the dance or in the play house, but for the presence and countenance of pious parents, who profess to be training their children for God!

How now is it possible to reach the consciences of the children of such parents? How can we have a pure religion in the church, with such a religion in the family? How can we see souls saved, when Christ is thus wounded in the house of his friends. If such things are done by the fathers and mothers in the church, what will become of the lambs of the fold?

PARENTAL RESPONSIBILITY.

For some time after the child commences its being in this world, it must ordinarily be entirely dependent on the parent for protection and support. It is equally dependent at a later period, for the means of that necessary knowledge by which it is enabled to foresee many of the evils attendant on life, and to secure the means of its own subsistence. Parents are its first teachers. It devolves on them to consider, with anxious solicitude, what will secure to the child the greatest good, temporal and eternal. "It is," says an able writer, "an interesting and important era in the history of domestic life, when the husband and wife receive the names of father and mother, and become united

by the supplemental tie, which is furnished by the little helpless stranger, so lately introduced into the family. Who that has left them, can ever forget the emotions awakened by the first gaze upon the face of his child, by the first embrace of his babe. Little, however, do the bulk of mankind consider what a weight of obligation, what a degree of responsibility, that child has brought into the world with him for his parents. In the joyousness with which the mother lavishes her fond embraces on her boy, and in the paternal pride with which the father looks on this new object of affection, how rarely do either of them revolve, with deep seriousness, the future of this new idol of their hearts, or consider now nearly that destiny is connected with their own conduct! Parental obligations are indeed neither felt nor known by multitudes." But though not realized, the obligation and responsibility remain the same.—S. R. Hall.

A LEAF OF A MOTHER'S MEMORANDUM BOOK

From the British Mother's Magazine

1. Resolved—1 To make my first great business among my children to be, their conversion to God
- 2 That all pursuits and designs shall be made subservient to this great purpose
- 3 That I will not counteract this good design, by allowing my children to read improper books, or to form improper associates
4. That I will, with God's blessing, exhibit a pattern of practical Christianity as faultless as I possibly can.
- 5 I shall not allow myself to get angry, or if I do, I will endeavor to repress the feeling, or go alone till it subsides
- 6 I shall take heed not to speak truth only, and to banish from my lips and house all white lies
- 7 I shall take heed not to foster pride in their hearts by expensive display
8. My children shall not hear me speak in a censorious style about ministers of the gospel, or private Christians
9. They shall not hear me guilty of idle gossip about other people, and I will discourage it to the utmost of my power.
10. That I will inculcate the reading of God's word and prayer, and practice it myself, allowing no engagement to interfere with it
- 11 That I will afford my children a pattern of neatness, in my person, and attire, and observe punctuality in domestic arrangements.
12. That I will discourage whatever has a tendency to incite warlike passions, or awaken a fondness for military glory."

COUNSEL TO MOTHERS.

Mothers if you would train up your children to be useful members of society, keep them from running about the streets. The great school of vice is the street. There the urchin learns the vulgar oath or the putrid obscenity. For one lesson at the fireside he has a dozen in the kennel. Thus are scattered the seeds of falsehood, gambling, theft, and violence. Mothers! as you love your own flesh and blood, make your children cling to the hearth stone. Love home yourselves, sink the roots deep among your domestic treasures, set an example in this, as in all things, which your offspring may follow. It is a great error, that children may be left to run wild in every sort of street temptation for several years, and that it will then be time enough to break them in. This horrid mistake makes half our spendthrifts gamblers, thieves, and drunkards. No man would ever raise a colt or an ox on such a principle; no man would suffer the weeds to grow in his garden for any length of time, saying he could eradicate them afterwards. Look at this matter, parents! see, more especially, that your children are not out at night, loitering about some coffee-house or theatre. Mothers! make your children love home, and by all means encourage them to love you better than all human beings.

HOW TO TEACH CHILDREN.

In all your instructions, most carefully avoid all tedious prolixity. Nothing more disgusts a child's spirit than long and tedious discourses. Make up the shortness of your discourse by frequency—a little now, and a little then, not all at once—drop by drop, as you pour liquor into narrow-mouthed bottles. As you do when you first begin to feed their bodies with a spoon, so must you do when you first begin to feed their souls with instruction. Long speeches burden their small memories too much, and, through men's imprudence, may unhappily occasion them to loathe the spiritual manna. As physicians, therefore, in their dietetic precepts prescribe to children, "Little and often," so must we.—Young plants may quickly be even over-gilted with rich manuring, and rotted with too much watering. Weak eyes, newly opened from sleep, at the first can hardly bear the glare of a candle. "Line upon line," therefore, "and precept upon precept, here a little and there a little"—Isa. xxviii. 10. You must drive the little ones towards heaven, as Jacob did his towards Canaan, very gently.—Gen. xxxiii. 13. Fair and soft goes far.—Samuel Lee.

POWER OF MOTHERS.

On one occasion, out of one hundred and twenty candidates for the ministry, gathered together under one roof, more than one hundred

had been carried away by a mother's prayers, and directed by a mother's counsels to the Saviour. The pious watchfulness and earnest prayers of parents may seem for a time to be fruitless, but, in the education of children, experience tells us, that "whatsoever a man sows, that shall he also reap." The holy impressions made in childhood are seldom erased in manhood.

Geographic and Historic.

THE BREAD-FRUIT.

This curious tree grows in the South Sea Islands. The bread is shaped like an egg, and measures about 22 inches around one way, and about 55 inches the other. The rind is smooth green and marked with six sided specks beneath lies the pulp that is eaten, and within a fibrous core containing the seeds. The trees are always verdant and bear four crops in the year. The fruit is a delicate and wholesome substitute for bread, being of a sweet and pleasant flavor, and very nutritious. It is never eaten without being cooked, and the natives have various modes of dressing it. The skin being pared away, the pulp is most generally split and roasted, or rather baked in earthen ovens or under hot stones; and it is thus often cooked with some kind of animal food. It is soft and maly, and when taken out, as we learn from the missionary voyagers Messrs Pyerman and Bennet, greatly resembles in color and taste fine sponge biscuits. The natives frequently beat or squeeze it in their hands, and dip the pieces in salt water, when they eat it. This fruit is, in fact, the chief support of the people, who seldom make a meal without a large proportion of it.

According to the travellers just mentioned, to whom we are indebted for these particulars, there are about thirty varieties of this tree, which come at the same time, or in close succession, each bringing four crops in the year; yet there are more than three months out of the twelve when the fruits either not to be obtained or very scarce. The natives, therefore, preserve great quantities of that which is ripe in pits carefully lined with grass, and then with the leaves of a particular plant, which gives an agreeable flavor to the fruit. The latter being cleared of the green coating and split, is thrown together in a heap, and covered with leaves for a time. After being made to go through fermentation, it is in the state of sour paste, and it is dressed in various ways; however, in this form, difficult of digestion, and by no means wholesome.

THE CACAO OF BRAZIL.

We were now in the great cacao region, which, for an extent of several hundred square miles borders the river. The cacao trees are low not rising above fifteen or twenty feet, and are distinguishable from a distance by the yellowish green of their leaves, so different from aught else around them. They are planted at intervals of about twelve feet, and, at first, are protected from the sun's fierceness by banana palms, which, with the broad leaves, form a complete shelter. Three years after planting, the trees yield, and therefore require little attention; or rather receive not any. From an idea that the sun is injurious to the berry, the tree tops are suffered to mat together until the whole becomes dense as thatch-work. The trunk of the tree grows irregular, without beauty, although by careful training it might be made as graceful as an apple tree. The leaf is thin, much resembling our peach, excepting that it is smooth-edged. The flower is very small, and the berry grows directly from the trunk or branches. It is eight inches in length five in diameter, and shaped much like a rounded double cone. When ripe, it turns from light green to a deep yellow and at that time ornaments the tree finely. Within the berry is a white and pulp, and embedded in this are from thirty to forty seeds, an inch in length, narrow and flat. These are the cacao of commerce. When the berries are ripe, they are collected in great piles near the house, are cut open with a tresado, and the seeds squeezed carelessly from the pulp, are spread upon mats to dry in the sun. Before being half dried they are loaded into canoes in bulk, and transmitted to Para. Some of these vessels will carry four thousand arrobas, of thirty-two pounds weight each, and, as if such a bulk of damp produce would not sufficiently spoil itself by its own steaming during a twenty days' voyage, the captains are in the habit of throwing upon it great quantities of water, to prevent its loss of weight. As might be expected, when they arrive at Para it is little more than a heap of mould, and it is then little wonder that Para cacao is considered the most inferior in foreign markets. Cacao is very little drunk through out the province, and in the city we never saw it except in the cafes. It is a delicious drink when properly prepared, and one soon loses relish for that nasty compound known in the States as chocolate, ingredients are damaged rice and soap fat. The cacao trees yield two crops annually and, excepting in harvest time the proprietors have nothing to do but lounge in their hammocks. Most of these people are in debt to traders in Santarain who trust them to an unlimited extent, taking a lien upon their crops. Sometimes the plantations are of vast extent, and one can walk for miles along the

river, from one to another, as freely as through an orchard. No doubt a scientific cultivator might make the raising of cacao very profitable, and elevate its quality to that of Guayaquil. —Edward's Voyage up the River Amazon

THE BAMBINO IN ROME.

The great ceremonies of Rome, and their objectionable features, at least in the eyes of Protestants, have been too often described to need repetition. On the Bambino, which may be less familiarly known, we shall touch briefly. The Bambino is a wooden doll, said to have been carved by a Franciscan monk in Jerusalem from a wood cut on the Mount of Olives as a representation of the infant Jesus. Having no paint to colour the image, he had recourse to prayer, and having spent all night in devotion, he found in the morning that the little image had miraculously become the color of flesh—This effigy is exposed for adoration, in a prespio prepared for it in the convent of the Ara Cœli, from the feast of the Nativity to that of the Epiphany. It is, besides, a sovereign preservative against all dangers of childhood, and its presence determines the issue of every doubtful disease—"It is a common saying," observes Mr Seymour in his "Pilgrimage to Rome," "among the people of Rome, that the Bambino receives more and better fees from the sick than all the medical men combined. It is certain, at least, that it is brought to visit its patients in a grand style for a state coach is kept for it,—a coach quite as fine in its way as those of the cardinals or pope. In this the Bambino is deposited, accompanied by some priests in full canonicals; and onward they move, stately and slow, as a rapid movement is thought inconsistent with the dignity of the image, and then as it passes every head is uncovered, and every knee is bent in the street in which it moves.—The Pope may pass and be saluted as he passes, the image of the Virgin Mary may pass, and many a head is bowed before it; the consecrated host may pass and some may kneel and some may salute, but if the Bambino passes, every head is uncovered, and all the lower classes, let the weather be ever so wet and dirty, are prostrated in worship before it." But this is not all. On the feast of the Epiphany, the Bambino is brought out to give "its holy benediction," to the multitude assembled around the Ara Cœli. It is taken in solemn procession from the sanctuary of the steps of the church just at the summit of the Capitol, commanding a wide view of the ascending slope and the adjacent streets. Then, at a signal given by a crash of military music, it is raised above the head of the officiating high priest, while every knee is bent, and every head uncovered before it.—Athenæum.

EGYPTIAN SLAVE BAZAARS.

At Aswan we saw two slave bazaars. One was an inclosure on the rising ground above our boat. The slaves here were only about five or six, and all children under sixteen years of age. They were intelligent and cheerful looking; and I recognised at the first glance the likeness to old Egyptian countenance and costume. The girls had their faces uncovered, and their hair in the Ethiopian fashion—precisely that which we see in the old sculptures and paintings. One little girl was preparing the pottage for their supper, very cleverly and earnestly. She was said to be 15, and £15 was the sum asked for her. The other bazaar was on the outskirts of the town, and near our boat. It contained, when we saw it on our return, a dozen boys, and about 15 girls. Most of the girls were grinding millet between two stones, or kneading and baking cakes. They were freshly oiled, in good plight, and very intelligent looking, for the most part. Some of them were really pretty in their way—in the old Egyptian way. They appeared cheerful, and at home in their business, and there can scarcely be a stronger contrast than between this slave market and those I have seen in the United States. The contrast is as strong as between the serfdom of the Egyptian, and the freedom of the American inhabitants of the respective countries, and of course the first aspect of slavery is infinitely less repulsive in Egypt than in America. What I learned, and may have to tell, of the life of the modern Egyptian proves; however that the institution is no more defensible here than elsewhere.—Miss Martineau's Eastern Life.

THE LION.

The habits of the king of beasts are not of that noble order which naturalists formerly ascribed to him. In the day time he will almost invariably fly from man, unless attacked, when his courage is that of mingled rage and despair. I have seen the lion, suddenly roused from his lair, run off as timidly as a buck. It is said that even at night they do not like to seize a man from a party, especially if the persons exercise their voices, and that the carcass of a telope, or other game, may be preserved untouched by hanging some stirrups on a brand near, so that the irons may clash together when blown by the wind. A white handkerchief at the end of a ram-rod is another receipt for effecting the same object. The lion is a stealthy cunning brute, never attacking unless he has the advantage, and relying on his vast strength feels sure of the victory. The natives tell of credible stories of his sagacity, which would almost make him a reasoning animal.

The Press and General Review

THE FOURTH ESTATE.

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

This popular lust for news, may it not safely be affirmed to consist of two of the mightiest elements of our national decay? What should so naturally accompany and succeed a national fever (for with us the newspaper is no less) than a proportioned national debility? Our greatest political danger lies where it is, by most of us, the least suspected—namely, in our self-induced weakness and apathy that, ere long, may be apt to seek the evil which now we profess chiefly to abhor. The powerlessness of governments, consequent upon the enervated state of those who ought to constitute the most worthy portion of the governed, confers upon ultra-democracy that false semblance of vigor which induces the most of us to worship material strength wherever we find it. Earnestness is not, as is commonly supposed, the thing that is now popularly admired. It is power, or the pretence and semblance of power, before which we at present bow down, utterly careless as to whether it be of the Devil or of God. We are therefore in a fair way to lose our freedom, not so much by a series of exhausting blazings forth of Democracy as, miserable *dada*, by a deliberate recurrence to despotism as a good thing.

Thanks, however, to the force of newspaper teaching mainly, the loss here contemplated would not be by any means so great as it might have been under happier preceding circumstances. Our "liberties" are at present very vaguely defined affairs in the minds of the most of us; and in the minds of many who entertain ideas of some positiveness upon the subject it has become a question whether the particular liberties that are most talked about are any longer worth maintaining. Religious liberty with the majority, means liberty to be irreligious, and the common notion of civil liberty seems to be, that people shall be allowed to be as vile as they like, provided they do not interfere with the same privilege in others.

The prodigious spread of a very superficial knowledge, through the means chiefly of the newspaper press, has called into existence another class of phenomena, which, if they are less ominous than the foregoing, are considerably more absurd. We mean the spasmodic efforts which this generation has made, and is still actively engaged in making, to stand upon its own legs, and to be "original"—efforts which have led those who are or fancy themselves to be the "spirits of the age," into the queer notion that all "conventionalities," as such, are baseless, and to be abandoned as soon as possible; whereas, on the contrary, there is a very strong probability in favour of any particular custom of manners, or habit of thought, that, upon examination of its forgotten grounds, it will be found to be just and necessary. What will the "spirits of the age" do should "originality" itself become "conventional," as is likely enough if our young men "go ahead" much longer at their present rate?

Another evil, more deep than obvious, of the extent to which newspapers are read by the people, is the result upon them of the publication of religious controversies. We will not dwell upon the manifest injury inflicted upon national religion by the mere knowledge of the divisions by which it is afflicted—a scandal which, of all others, perhaps, is the most fatal to the weak brethren, we will only direct attention to the habits of religious study which arise among seriously disposed, but not religious persons. When they desire to make themselves acquainted with the elements of chemistry, mathematics, and the like, they do not begin with controversies on the nature of the ammoniacal combinations, or discussions of relative merits of the fluxional methods of Newton and Leibnitz; they study accredited elementary text-books; but, chiefly, as we expect, of the conceited infatuation of their minds by newspapers appeals to their judgment upon religious points that are totally beyond their powers of judgment, they begin their theological course, not with the Bible and the simplest and most authoritative elucidations thereof, but with a plunge, quite at random, into controversies on baptismal regeneration, the doctrines of election and reprobation, the procession of the Holy Spirit, &c., making themselves thoroughly conversant with the denials of all Christian truths, before they have once read or considered any simple and fair statement of them.

It would be vain, however, here to attempt even an enumeration of the immediate evils, which are the price to be paid for the future and ultimate results of the newspaper press upon civilization. If we assert that almost all the peculiar evils of our latest civilization are, in part, chargeable upon that source, the reader will not hold us guilty of a paradoxical or exaggerated statement, when he calls to mind the fact, that the newspaper press has constituted by very much the most mighty of the powers engaged in giving form to that quite peculiar phase of civilization which has arisen entirely since the Revolution of 1649,—exactly the date of the first appearance of newspapers in such numbers as to constitute a recognizable element of our national life.

Far be it from us to question the excellence

of the ultimate results intended by heaven in all great movements or events, but equally removed from our hearts by the folly of a large class of our modern optimists, who refuse to regard evil as evil, provided that future good shall come of it. It would not have much consoled a wise Roman, in the Empire's latter days, to consider that his once noble but then fast rotting State, might operate, in times to come, as manure, admirable for the nourishment of a world wide crop of alien civilizations. Nor is the sorrow with which we contemplate the present and imminent evils, resulting, and about to result, from the prodigious and ungovernable power of a teacher, necessarily ignoring all knowledge besides that which will render its teaching popular, much diminished by the reflection, that the destruction thus operating at the core of our national life, may, nay must, further the advent of that last consummation, when it will be seen by all that the good which God extracts from evil does in no way relieve the guilt of evil-doers.

In justification of the foregoing remarks, we observed at the outset, that the laudations commonly bestowed by the newspaper press upon itself are less frequently false than they are egregiously one-sided. There are, however, two or three widely circulated affirmations upon the subject which we beg to contradict flatly. Mr. Hunt repeats a common thought when he says, that the newspaper "is a mental camera, which throws a picture of the whole world upon a single sheet of paper." The newspaper is no such thing; the picture given by it may, in general terms, be affirmed to be a very partial and distorted, and, in most respects, false representation of that in the world which is least worth the representing. The wicked, the noisy, and the shallow, make the chief figures in it. The truest, the most energetic activities find no record. A good man might die of sheer despair if he were ignorant enough to believe that the newspaper fairly represented the world around him.

Another preposterous error is the supposition that the newspaper is by its nature an instructor. The newspaper may, by many accidents, become such to certain of its readers; but, by its nature, it is not their instructor, it is their representative. Each of these two offices we take to be wholly incompatible with the existence, in any primary sense, of the other.

The kind of discredit which applies to newspapers generally, from the fact of their being, for the most part, almost avowedly the organs of party, needs not to be urged by us. The style in which they are often managed, however, is a thing less commonly known and considered, though not less worthy of remark. A couple of amusing anecdotes of the prosperous days of the "Courier," may serve to relieve the gravity of these introductory considerations and also to conclude them. The following is from a letter of Daniel Stuart, the proprietor.

"At this time a struggle was going on, whether the Regent should be a Whig or a Tory, and important letters were passing between his Royal Highness and Mr. Percival. At midnight George Spurrett, the porter who slept in the "Courier" Office, was knocked up; a splendid carriage and splendid liveries at the door; a portly elegant man, elegantly dressed, wrapped up in a cloak, presented himself, and inquired for Mr. Stuart; for, as I was abused in the newspapers as the conductor of the "Courier," the merit of which belonged wholly to Mr. Street, I was the person inquired for by strangers. George said Stuart lived out of town; but Mr. Street, the editor, lived on the Adelphi Terrace. A packet was delivered to George, and he was enjoined to give it speedily to Mr. Street, as it was of great importance. This was a copy of the correspondence between the Prince of Wales and Mr. Percival. To be sure of its being genuine, Mr. Street went immediately to Mr. Percival to inquire. On seeing it Mr. Percival started back, and exclaimed, 'this is done to ruin me with the prince!' If it appears in the "Courier" nothing will persuade him that I did not publish it as an appeal to the public against him! It must not be published!" "No," said Mr. Street, "it is a very good article for the paper, and what will partner Stuart say if he hears of my suppressing it?" "Well," said Mr. Percival, who held it fast, "some news shall be sent you as an equivalent." Accordingly, an official despatch of the taking of the Island of Bandy, in the East Indies, was sent the same day, and was published in the "Courier" before it appeared in the London "Gazette." I knew nothing of this till the evening, when I dined with Street at Kilburn, where we had a hearty laugh at these occurrences."

The "Judge" described in the following words of Mr. Hunt is a very amusing individual of a very common species.—

"A great feature of the Courier was its second editions. These, during those days of excitement, the public were never allowed to forget. Men with horns ran down the streets, making a 'most hideous music,' and shouting between each blast, 'News, news, great news, Courier—Courier, great news, great news,—second edition.'" Two or three strong lunged fellows would at times be within hearing at once, and no one could avoid noticing the fact. The stock of papers each carried with him usually found a

ready sale, and then the office was resorted to for more. A story has been told to show these second editions were sometimes made. The editor must have a second edition, and news must be found to make it. The account of Bellingham's murderous act was, of course, a great card for the papers. Thousands upon thousands had been issued with all that could be got together, but the public appetite being satisfied the demand fell; when suddenly the town was disturbed by the horns, and voices, and the hurrying feet of the newspapers, who belabored out. "Third edition, third edition—Courier, Courier—Bellingham, Bellingham—late news, late news." The papers were sold rapidly, and on went the successful hawkers to find new customers. As the third edition was greedily searched for the additional intelligence, each reader was gratified with the important paragraph—"We stop the press to announce, that the sanguinary villain, Bellingham, has refused to be shaved!"

Let us now take a rapid glance at the principal events detailed in Mr. Hunt's "Contributions towards a History of Newspapers and of the Liberty of the Press."

When the reign of James the first was drawing to a close; when Ben Johnson was poet laureate, and the personal friends of Shakspeare were lamenting his then recent death; when Cromwell was trading as a brewer at Huntingdon; when Milton was a youth of sixteen, trying his pen at Latin verse, and Hampden a quiet country gentleman in Buckinghamshire, the first English newspaper was published in London. Prior to this time many pamphlets and sheets headed by the word "News" had appeared, but they consisted generally of isolated accounts of some notable incidents, a great battle, the burning of a mansion, or the spread of an epidemic, and were irregularly issued; whereas "The Weekly News," as its name indicates, appeared at regular and stated intervals. Its projectors were Nathaniel Butter, Nicholas Bourne, Thomas Archer, Nathaniel Newberry, William Sheppard, Bartholomew Downes, and Edward Alde. Nathaniel Butter, however, seems to have been the principal author, the rest having been subordinate writers, or merely publishers. Butter claims the merit neither of striking originality of plan nor literary genius. All that he did was to produce a certain limited amount of regular news, and to persevere boldly in his purpose. Commencing in 1622, his name is found in connexion with newspapers as late as 1640.

Some years before the appearance of the "Weekly News," Butter had been a news writer or writer of news to private country gentlemen; for it was customary with such as could afford this luxury to have people in their employ to furnish them with intelligence from London. It at length occurred to Butter that he might extend his business, and make it more lucrative, by printing his sheets; and with this view he started his first paper on the 23d of May 1622. Like most projectors he gained little more than the honor of his invention, leaving the harvest of his profit to his successors. His papers were laughed at by wits, and ill-supported by the public. From Ben Jonson's comedy of "The Staple News," wherein the novel speculation is bitterly ridiculed, we probably discover the temper in which Butter's productions were generally regarded; and it would seem, from this and other sources of contemporary information, that the father of journalists must have been endowed with no common resolution to continue his purpose in the face of the storm of raillery, and in spite of the yet more distressing indifference by which his efforts continued to be acknowledged. The four places to which the Editor, in Ben Johnson's comedy, is supposed to send emissaries for the purpose of gathering news, are the Court, Old St Paul's Cathedral,—where citizens are spoken of as walking the aisles and discussing their own and other people's affairs,—the Exchange, and lastly, Westminster Hall, spots which would afford little profit to the news-seeker of the present day. We find, however, that at the period in question, the middle aisle of St Paul's supplied, not only news, but a news-writer, who came forth from a band of "broken ancient lieutenants," &c., who had served in the wars in the low countries, and now "quaintly met in the Cathedral to talk over their exploits."

The first French newspaper appeared ten years after Butter's "Weekly News." It was published under the immediate patronage of Louis the Fourteenth, and under the direction of Theophrastus Renaudot, a medical man.—Its title was "La Gazette de France." Some writers have tried to prove that other nations had established newspapers before either France or England, but it seems now to be a clearly established fact, that Nathaniel Butter was the true inventor of them. The names of papers referred to, as anterior to the "Weekly News," all prove to be those of irregular pamphlets, such as we have already described as existing in England previous to the year 1622. The Greeks and Romans may have had issues of this kind, and certainly had written public proclamations of recent events; but no regularly numbered and continuous paper can be produced to take from Butter the honor of his invention. Innumerable writers have been misled by Mr. Chalmers, who, in the Life of Ruddiman, enters upon the subject of journalism and the origin

of newspapers. He states the first newspaper to have been "The English Mercurie," which was published in 1588, and thus ascribes "to the sagacity of Elizabeth and wisdom of Burleigh" the honor that is due to Butter. This error was first corrected by the learned bibliographer Mr. Watts, of the British Museum, who pointed out the comparative modernness of the paper and type of the "English Mercurie," and in other ways fully proved the supposed antiquity to be a glaring forgery.

The following extract from his "Letter to Antonio Panizzi, Esq., &c., of the British Museum," will interest our readers, not many of whom are likely to have seen that curious piece of bibliographical research.

"Mr. Nichols, who, in 1794, had transferred the substance of Mr. Chalmers' statement to the pages of the Gentleman's Magazine, afterwards incorporated it, with an encomium on the sagacity of the discoverer, in the elaborate account of early newspapers drawn up by himself, with the assistance of the Rev. Samuel Ayscough, and forming part of the fourth volume of his literary anecdotes. Mr. D'Israeli, who, in the early editions of his Curiosities of Literature, had given an article on the origin of newspapers, in which no allusion was made to the English Mercury, inserted an account of the alleged discovery, in subsequent editions, almost in the words of Chalmers. An independent account, not taken from the Life of Ruddiman, but evidently from a fresh examination of the Mercury itself, appeared in the 'Concise History of Ancient Institutions, &c.,' abridged and translated from Professor Beckmann, with various important additions, published at London in two volumes, in 1823. From these authorities, it is no wonder the information found its way into the Encyclopedias and other compilations of a similar nature. It is given in the Encyclopedias Londinensis, the Metropolitana, the new edition of the Britannica, and the British Cyclopaedia, under the head of Newspapers. The 'Conversations Lexikon' of Brockhaus, and the 'Neuestes Conversations Lexikon' of Wigand, mention it in the article Zeitung; the 'Dictionnaire de la Lecture,' under the head Gazetier; the great Russian 'Encyklopedicheskii Leksikon,' under that of Gazeta. It appears in the 'Encyclopaedia Americana' published at New York, and in the new edition of that work with alterations and improvements now publishing at Glasgow. In miscellaneous works or origins and inventions it has generally found a place. Even the circulation given to the statement by these channels is, however, inferior in all probability to that it has obtained by means of newspapers and miscellaneous periodicals, such as Hone's Year-Book, the Saturday Magazine, Chambers' Edinburgh Journal, &c., &c. For the last thirty or forty years it has formed a regular standard article of curious information, and by constant repetition, in and out of season, has been familiar to almost every delectatory reader throughout the kingdom.

"There could hardly, in fact, be any circumstance in literary history apparently established on a firmer foundation than this. A statement originally made by a respectable authority, and repeated by so many others, was supported by reference to a document preserved, not in a private library or one difficult of access, but in the most public, the most easily accessible, the most universally frequented collection in the capital. Any doubt or suspicion that might arise could be confirmed or dispelled at once by applying for the volume, which was daily within call of hundreds of literary men both English and Foreign.

"This document, on which for nearly half a century so important a statement has rested undisturbed and unchallenged, is, however, in reality, of so very questionable a character, that to see it was to suspect it, to examine it was to detect. On the fourth instant I was induced to refer to the 'English Mercurie,' by a consideration respecting it suggested in the article 'Armada,' in the Penny Cyclopaedia. It is there pointed out, 'that as the Nos. of the Mercury in the Museum are marked as Nos. 50, 51, and 54, in the corner of the margin, we are to conclude that such publications had occasionally been resorted to at critical times much anterior to the event of the Spanish Armada.' It struck me that the marginal numbers referred to might be merely added in manuscript in order to facilitate reference. On the book being brought, I had not examined it two minutes, before, to my surprise, I was forced to conclude that the whole was a forgery. I handed it to Mr. Jones, my colleague in the library of the Museum, and he immediately arrived at a similar conclusion. At that instant, you, my dear Sir, came up, and I put the volume into your hands, with an inquiry whether you thought that the printing was executed in 1588. After a moment's examination, you unhesitatingly declared it impossible. I pointed out the other marks of unauthenticity that I had detected, your hasty inspection supplied still others, and the unaccountably successful imposition of fifty years was shattered to fragments in five minutes.—Not a single individual of many who have since examined the 'English Mercurie,' has imagined that the date of 1588 could at all be supported."

COURT MARTIAL.—A general Court Martial assembled on Saturday at 11 o'clock, in the Royal Artillery Mess Room, for the trial of Sergeant E. Lennon, R. A., and two gunners who deserted on the 20th ultimo. In addition to the crime of desertion, they were charged with having stolen a boat, the property of Her Majesty, provided by the Commissariat for the use of the Royal Artillery in Kingston. The proceedings and sentence of the Court, as is usual in military cases of the kind, will not be known until approved and confirmed by the General commanding. Private Watson, of the Rifle Brigade, tried also by a Court Martial for similar offences, has been sentenced to ten years transportation.—Kingston News.

LETTERS AND REMITTANCES DEFERRED.

The Watchman.

Monday Evening, August 12, 1850.

THE LATE SESSION OF PARLIAMENT.

Intimately identified with a country's prosperity, must ever be the acts of its legislators. For while prudent foresight and wise discrimination, accompanied by the blessing of heaven, can scarcely fail to exalt a nation or colony—it cannot be questioned that a want of these essential qualifications in legislators must involve those for whom they legislate in the direst disadvantages. The wants of a country though heralded by the press and distinctly announced by the voice of public opinion, will stand as an abiding bar to prosperity, unless legislators are intelligent and patriotic. Entertaining such sentiments relative to the importance of legislation, it cannot be uninteresting to give a passing glance at the efforts of our Canadian Legislature, during its late Session.

Respecting the influences on political parties, exerted by the measures introduced (and we imagine that influence considerable), we have nothing to say. The world of party politics, is an ever changing scene in every country and in every age. But the present eventful period abounds with change; and although as a colony we have stood unmoved amid the revolutions of other countries, yet, even in our midst, change is rife. With regard to the purely political influence of the past Session, it is not our province to intermeddle. Without being, however, chargeable with partizanship, we may just allude to the effect, which, in a moral and religious point of view, several measures recently adopted is calculated to exert.

That a good many Acts of the late Session will be promotive of the best interests of the country, we believe but few will doubt. These it is unnecessary to enumerate. But there are portions of late parliamentary proceedings which we fear will extensively damage the country. We allude to the following and others:—the manner in which the Clergy Reserves question has been disposed of; the hostility to the observance of the Sabbath, evinced in our postal arrangements; the peculiar privileges granted the Roman Catholics in the New School Act, to the detriment of that equality which should be dealt out indiscriminately to all religious sects; the exclusion of Reporters from the House by an arbitrary and unwarrantable act; and last, but not least, the personalities and differences which have arisen among the members of the Legislative Assembly. The time, we state deliberately can never arrive, when the conduct of our Legislators in these particulars will exert a beneficial influence on the country. Of course, we cannot at present discuss these items; nor would we even allude to them, had it not been that we fear many may, in the multitude of the subjects which occupied the attention of Parliament, forget that all which the interests of Canada require has not yet been gained, and therefore the efforts which for years have been put forth to destroy the last vestiges of inequality and domancy must be renewed with increased zeal and activity.

To these subjects we may at a future period refer at greater length. Having endeavored in to-day's paper to give the closing items of parliamentary proceedings, our space for editorial matter is necessarily greatly circumscribed.

Review of News.

Intelligence per the Steamer Cambria report but little of general interests from England. The potatoe disease has again made its appearance in the ill-fated Isle. Portugal and America are still at issue. Denmark and Germany are engaged in hostilities, which may endanger the peace of other countries.

The past week has been a time of considerable stir and excitement in this city. The visit of the citizens of Buffalo and the Banquets and other fetes for the amusement of said guests together with the Prorogation of Parliament, combined to render our City unusually stirring for the season. The Prorogation was postponed until Saturday. The Royal sanction was given to a large number of Bills;—a list of which, lack of space renders it necessary for us to defer.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.

New York, Aug. 7, 10 a.m.

ENGLISH MARKETS.

The Steamer Cambria arrived at Halifax yesterday. Cotton has declined nearly 1/4th; though some circulars quote rates current at the sailing of the Canada; sales about 40,000 bales; to speculators 14,000 do; to export 8,000 do. Corn market was animated. Flour has advanced 6d. Indian Corn advanced 1s 6d a 3s. Wheat advanced 2d.

ENGLAND.

The political news from England presents no feature of importance. The potato rot is said to have appeared in a mitigated form in England and Ireland. The news of the death of President Taylor created a great sensation. A large meeting of American citizens assembled on the

20th ult., at which the American minister presided, and passed a series of highly patriotic resolutions expressive of the great love their country has sustained in the death of their President, and of their sympathy with his family.

The Money Market continues easy, and discounts were readily obtained at a very low rate.

The Portuguese have declined to accede to the demands of the American minister.

An action between a Danish man-of-war, and a German steamer, took place on the 21st, in which the former suffered considerably and was forced to retire. On land the hostile armies were at the last dates face to face and as the King of Denmark intends severe coercion backed by the Court of Russia, and the passive support of other great powers, including England, there remains no doubt that a severe combat will ensue.

It is said that Her Majesty intends paying Ireland another visit. Baron Rothschild, according to previous arrangement, entered the House on Friday, at noon, presented himself at the bar, placed his credentials on the table, and demanded to be sworn on the Old Testament. Almost all plaintiffs anticipate that a resolution confirming the principle of the Bill, will be carried, if so, it is thought that the Whigs cannot hold office another hour thereafter.

FRANCE.

In consequence of the death of the President of the United States, the President of the French Republic will go into mourning for one month. A grand solemn service will be performed at Notre Dame for ten days; the national flags will have black crepe attached to them.

A sudden rise has taken place in the price of grain.

SPAIN.

The health of the Queen of Spain is quite restored. The Spanish news is of no importance.

PRUSSIA.

A despatch reached Berlin that a destructive fire had broken out in the city of Cracow, by which nearly one half of the city had been destroyed—many lives were lost, and a great amount of property consumed.—Patriot.

Prorogation of Parliament.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER,

Toronto, 10th August, 1850.

This day at Twelve o'clock noon, His Excellency proceeded in state to the Chamber of the Legislative Council, in the Parliament Building. The Members of the Legislative Council being assembled, His Excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the Legislative Assembly, and that House being present, a number of Bills were assented to in Her Majesty's Name by His Excellency the Governor General, which will appear in our next.

After which His Excellency the Governor General was pleased to close the Third Session of the Third Provincial Parliament with the following

S P E E C H.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly.

In relieving you for the present from further attendance in Parliament, I desire to offer you my warm acknowledgments for the zeal and diligence with which you have applied yourselves during the course of the Session to the consideration of many subjects of great importance to the Public Welfare.

It will be my study to carry into effect without unnecessary delay the arrangements contemplated in the Imperial and Provincial Act which have recently passed for transferring to the Colonial Authorities the control and management of the Provincial Post Office.

I am of opinion that an exchange of products may take place between the several British North American Provinces to a greater extent than has hitherto been the case, with much advantage to these Colonies, and I shall avail myself of the powers conferred on me by the Act which you have passed for the promotion of this important object.

I have had great satisfaction in transmitting to the Secretary of State to be laid at the foot of the Throne the Addresses passed during the present Session by either House of the Provincial Parliament expressive of devoted loyalty to Her Majesty and attachment to the Institutions of this Province.

These Addresses represent I am confident, the sentiments of the great body of the Canadian People as truly as those of Parliament.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly,

I thank you in the name of Her Majesty for the liberality with which you have voted the supplies which are requisite for the Public Service. I shall deem it my duty to apply them with the strictest economy which a due regard to the efficiency of that service and the maintenance of the Public credit will permit.

Honorable Gentlemen, and Gentlemen,

I congratulate you on the improvement which has taken place in the Revenue, and on the promise of an abundant Harvest which seems to be general throughout the Province.

Nature has bestowed on this Province singular facilities for transporting to distant markets its own products and those of other countries, and their extension and development is an object of primary importance to its welfare.

I had therefore much satisfaction in lately visiting in company with many Members of both Houses of Parliament a great public Work which forms a link in the chain of water communication extending from the far West through Canada to the Ocean.

The gratification I derived from this visit was enhanced by the opportunity which it afforded for an exhibition of courtesy on the part of the Citizens of a neighboring and friendly Nation. I have also observed with satisfaction the impulse which recent Acts of the Legislature have given to the Railway enterprise and to the construction of plank and macadamized roads in various parts of the Province.

I trust that on your return to your respective districts you will exert the influence which you so deservedly possess in furtherance of these and other measures of practical utility. By directing the

energies of the people of the Province towards the prosecution of objects in the accomplishment of which they have a common interest, the asperities of party spirit which have exercised at various periods so baneful an effect on its welfare, will it may be hoped be mitigated and its progress in all that constitutes substantial prosperity with God's blessing ensured.

The Honorable the Speaker of the Legislative Council then declared that it was the pleasure of His Excellency the Governor General that the Parliament should stand prorogued to Thursday, the Nineteenth September, 1850.—Globe.

Departure of the Buffalonians.

On Saturday last, our visitors from Buffalo took their departure for the "Queen City" by the Steamer Sovereign. At about half past two o'clock, the Steamer's bell announced the "parting hour," and crowds of citizens of every class including the military, the Government and other officials lined the shore and wharves around the place of embarkation, all anxious to bid the parting guest a hearty and affectionate farewell.

Some little time was occupied in stowing away and arranging the luggage, &c., on board, but the moment of leaving at length arrived; the parting was one of the most cordial we ever witnessed; the frank, warm grasp of the gentlemen, mingled with mutual professions of friendship; and the soft pressure, whispered "farewell," and looks more eloquent than words, of the ladies spoke volumes for the reciprocal good will existing between us and our friends of "the union." After a short, but most happy and pleasing farewell address by the Mayor of Buffalo, the boat moved off—and as she did so, one long deafening shout broke from the assembled multitude. Cheer after cheer pealed along the shore, re-echoed from the crowded decks of the Steamer. A number of our citizens, desirous of seeing as much as possible of their departing friends, accompanied them to the Queen's wharf, where they were lauded, together with the Band of the 71st. The haw-ers were again cast off—the gangway, for the last time, withdrawn—cheer upon cheer once more resounded over the water—the Band played a parting strain—numerous fair hands waved "adieu"—and, haply, more than one bright eye was dimmed with pearly tears. So long as these on board could be distinguished, hats and handkerchiefs kept up an interchange of signals, but ere fifteen minutes flew by; the receding boat had rounded "the point," and those who had so lately honored us with their presence were hidden from view. We sincerely trust, that similar interchanges of hospitality across "the lines," may be neither few nor far between.—Patriot.

Dr. Mair, Staff Surgeon.

On Monday, at noon, Mr. Mair who is about to leave the city, was presented in the City Hall, with a valuable Gold Watch and chain purchased by private contributions (thus we condemn for it should be a public) and intended as a testimonial of the esteem and love that he is remembered with by the citizens generally. The motto engraved on the watch is peculiarly appropriate, and contains a whole volume of meaning. "I was sick and ye visited me." Those who remember those times of sickness and death that tried men's souls when Typhus fever, and Cholera were ruthlessly tearing from our midst our citizens will feel the force of the above motto, and applaud the spirit that dictated the gift. But it needed no extraneous emblem to assure Dr. Mair of the gratitude of the City of Kingston, for his benevolent and heroic services performed amidst the pestiferous atmosphere of diseased localities, and in the face of death, for his name is enshrined in the hearts of our people, and deeply engraved in their truest souls. It might truly be said of him, as it was of his Master, whose fearless example he followed. "He went about doing good."

In whatever portion of the great world Providence may decree that Dr. Mair's lot will be cast, there will the gratitude and good wishes of the citizens of Kingston follow him: cordially do we wish him a safe and prosperous journey, and a happy return to his country, his kindred and his friends.—Kingston Herald.

Died.

In Boulton, Albion, on Sabbath morning last, Aug. 4th, Mrs. Francis Lawrence, wife of Mr. Monis Lawrence, aged 60 years.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Monday, 5th August, 11 A. M.

THIRD READING OF BILLS.

The Bill to incorporate the Quebec and St. Andrews Railroad; the Bill to extend the period for completing the Telegraph of the British North American Telegraph Association, were read a third time and passed.

BILLS FROM HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Messages were received from the House of Assembly, stating that that House had passed a Bill regulating the period for shooting woodcocks, &c.; a Bill to regulate the time for receiving Land Scrip; a Bill to amend the law relating to Hawkers and pedlars; a Bill to provide funds for defraying the costs of the Lunatic Asylum and other public buildings in Upper Canada; a Bill to regulate the repairing of roads within the limits of incorporated cities and towns; a Bill to provide for the payment of the expenses of three additional grammar schools in the County of York; a Bill to allow the members of the Agricultural Societies to be elected after the period fixed by law; a Bill to impose a duty on foreign reprints of British Copyright works; and a Bill to amend the Acts regulating the Notarial profession in Lower Canada. They were each read for the first time, and ordered to be a third time to-morrow.

Another message was also received, stating that that House had also concurred in the Bill from the Legislative Council to prolong the period for the completion of Grimsby Harbor.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

From the printed Votes and Proceedings.

Monday, 5th August 10 P. M.

Mr Speaker laid before the House a Statement of the affairs of the Commercial Bank of the Midland District, on 27th July, 1850.

On motion of the Hon Mr Hincks the House went into Committee, to consider of ways and means for raising the Supply granted to Her Majesty.

An engrossed Bill to provide funds for defraying the cost of the erection of the Lunatic Asylum, and other Public Buildings in Upper Canada was read the third time and passed.

An engrossed Bill to make better provision with regard to the repairing of Roads within the limits of incorporated Cities and Towns, and of Roads and bridges, which, having been under the control of the Commissioners of Public Works may hereafter be released from such control, was read the third time and passed.

An engrossed Bill to impose a Duty on Foreign Reprints of British Copyright Works was read the third time, and passed.

An engrossed Bill to provide for the payment of the sum of money therein mentioned, for the use and support of these additional Grammar Schools in the County of York, for the year 1849, was read the third time, and passed.

The engrossed Bill, from the Council, intitled, "An Act to prolong the time for the completion of the Grimsby "Breakwater, Pier, and Harbour," was read the third time, and passed.

An engrossed Bill for the more effectual administration of Justice in the Court of Chancery in Upper Canada, was read the third time, amended at the table, and passed.

An engrossed Bill to provide for the future management of the Toronto Harbour, was read the third time, and passed.

The House resumed the further consideration of the following Resolutions, which were proposed on the 28th May last.

1. That it is expedient to reduce the expenses of the Legislature,—of the Civil List, and, generally, of the Civil Government of the Province, so as not to impair its efficiency.

2. That it is expedient to fund all fees of office amounting annually to £ or upwards, and to allow fixed salaries in lieu thereof to the incumbents.

3. That it is expedient humbly to address Her Majesty, praying that the salary to Her Majesty's Representative in this Province be defrayed from the Imperial Treasury.

4. That it is expedient to withdraw the Attorney Generals from the political business of the (Executive) Government, and to restrict them to their official duties as (principal) Law Officers of the Crown.

5. That it is expedient to introduce the elective principle into the constitution of the Legislative Council, (and generally into all appointments to office under the Government of this Province.)

And all the said Resolutions being again proposed—passed in the negative.

The Bill to provide for the appointment of Commissioners to enquire into the affairs and management of the Montreal Provident and Savings' Bank, was read the second time, and amended in Committee; ordered to be engrossed and read the third time to-morrow.

The House went into Committee on the Bill to limit the sum to be allowed for the expenses of noting and protesting Bills and Notes in certain cases under the Act to regulate the damages on protested Bills of Exchange in Upper Canada, and adjourned for want of a quorum.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Tuesday, Aug. 6--11 A. M.

PROROGATION.

The Speaker read a letter from the Private Secretary, stating that it was His Excellency's intention to prorogue the House on Friday next, at 1 P.M.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES, U. C.

The Bill relating to Agricultural Societies in Upper Canada was read a third time and passed.

SECOND READING OF BILLS.

The Bill to authorize the Government to pay £275 out of the School Fund, for three Grammar Schools in the County of York; the Bill to alter the period for the election of Members in the Lower Canada Agricultural Society; the Bill to amend the Law relating to reprints of British Copy-right works; the Bill to amend the Act regulating the Notarial Profession in Lower Canada; were each read a second time, and ordered to be read a third time to-morrow, except the last, which is referred to a select Committee.

BILLS FROM HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Messages were received from the House of Assembly, stating that that House had passed a Bill to amend the Act to supply the City of Quebec with water; and a Bill to amend the Acts relating to the Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada. Each Bill was read for the first and second time, and referred to a select committee.

PRACTICE IN EJECTMENT.

The Bill to amend the Act relating to the practice and proceedings in Ejectment in Upper Canada, was read for the first time.

BILLS FROM HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Messages were again received, stating that that House had passed a Bill to afford relief to Banking in certain cases; a Bill to improve the Harbour of Montreal; a Bill to provide for the more effectual administration of justice in the Court of Chancery in Upper Canada; a Bill to amend the Registry Law of Upper Canada; a Bill to amend the Municipal Law of Lower Canada; a Bill to protect from injury the Magnetic Telegraphs in this Province; a Bill to enable the Collectors of Local Taxes in Upper Canada to recover certain taxes due; a Bill to facilitate the holding the Courts of Quarter Sessions in Lower Canada; and a Bill to alter the practice of Law in actions of Dower in Upper Canada.—Each of these Bills was read on the first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

The House then adjourned until 4 P. M.

LIBRARY.

An address was voted to His Excellency, requesting him to convey the thanks of the House to the

Speakers of the New York Legislature, and to the Speakers of several other public bodies, for donations of books to the Library of the House.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

From the printed notes and proceedings.

TUESDAY, August 6, Ten o'clock, A. M.

The House resumed the adjourned Debate upon the amendment which was yesterday proposed to be made to the question, That the amendments made in Committee on Saturday last, to the Bill to amend and consolidate the several Acts now in force regulating the practice of Division Courts in Upper Canada, and to extend the jurisdiction thereof, be now read a second time.

The amendments were then read a second time, and agreed to; and the Bill ordered to be engrossed, and read the third time this day.

Three o'clock, P. M.

Mr Speaker laid before the House, "Statements of the affairs of the Bank of Montreal, on the 29th July last, and of the Quebec Bank on the 31st July last."

An engrossed Bill to authorize the formation of Companies for the establishment and management of Cemeteries in Upper Canada, was read the third time and passed.

An engrossed Bill to empower the Great Western Railroad Company to make a Branch Railroad to the town of Galt, was read the third time and passed.

The amendment made in Committee, this day, to the Bill to assign fixed Annual Salaries to certain Officers of Justice in Lower Canada, and to form a special fund out of the salaries, fees, emoluments, and pecuniary profits attached to their offices, were reported and agreed to; and the Bill ordered to be engrossed, and read the third time this day.

The House again went into Committee on the Upper Canada Municipal Corporations Act Amendment Bill, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Cauchon, the Chairman thereof, reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made several amendments thereto.

Hon. Mr. BALDWIN moved, That the Report be now received.

The Report was received, and the amendments agreed to; and the Bill ordered to be engrossed and read the third time to-morrow.

A message was received from the Legislative Council, agreeing to the Bill to amend the Act, intitled "An Act to incorporate certain persons as the Guolph and Dundas Road Company," without any amendment.

An engrossed Bill to provide for the appointment of Commissioners to enquire into the affairs and management of the Montreal Provident and Savings Bank, was read the third time, and passed.

An engrossed Bill to confer certain rights upon the Chartered Banks of this Province, and to declare the rights already possessed by them in certain cases, was read the third time and passed.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, 7th Aug.--11 A. M.

THIRD READING OF BILLS.

A Bill to provide the city of Quebec with water; a Bill to amend the Acts relating to the Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada; a Bill to confirm certain rules in the Court of Error and Appeal in Upper Canada; a Bill to limit the time for receiving Land Scrip; a Bill to regulate Hawkers and Pedlars; a Bill to provide funds for defraying costs of the Lunatic Asylum and other public buildings in Upper Canada; a Bill to provide for the repairing of roads in incorporated cities, towns and villages in Upper Canada; a Bill to provide for the expenses of three grammar schools in the County of York; a Bill to alter the period for the election of Members in the Agricultural Society of Lower Canada; a Bill to levy a duty on foreign reprints of British Copyright Works,--were each read a third time and passed.

BANKRUPTS.

The Bill to afford relief to Bankrupts, was read a second and third time and passed.

ACTIONS OF DOWER.

The Bill to amend the practice in Actions of Dower, in Upper Canada, was read a second and third time, and passed.

GREAT WESTERN AND GALT RAILROAD.

The Bill to enable the Great Western Railroad Company to construct a branch line from Hamilton, to the Town of Galt, was read a second and third time, and passed.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

From the printed Notes and Proceedings.

WEDNESDAY, 7th August.

Ten o'clock, A. M.

Hon Mr Cameron of Cornwall moved, That the engrossed Bill to incorporate the Members of the Medical Profession in Upper Canada, and to regulate the study and Practice of Physic and Surgery therein, be now read the third time.

Mr Morrison moved in amendment, That the following proviso be added to the 11th clause of the Bill, by way of Rider, and do form part thereof: "Provided always, that for the purposes of this clause, candidates for examination who shall have attended the courses aforesaid, at the Medical School, known as the 'Toronto Medical School,' shall be entitled to the like privileges as candidates who shall have attended any incorporated School of Medicine as aforesaid"--Yeas, 19;--Nays, 20. Mr Morrison then moved in amendment, That the Bill be read a third time this day six months--Yeas 31; Nays 23.

The 101st Resolution, (on supply) That £2000 be granted in aid of the Industrial Exhibition in England, was agreed to upon the following division--Yeas 45; Nays 3.

The engrossed Bill from the Council, intitled, "An Act to authorize the removal of the site of Victoria College from Cobourg to Toronto," was read the second and third times, and passed.

The House then adjourned.

THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

Hon Mr Baldwin introduced a Bill to abolish the right of Primogeniture in the succession to real estate held in fee simple or for the life of another in

Upper Canada, and to provide for the division thereof amongst such of the relatives of the last proprietor, as may best accord with the relative claims of such parties to consideration in the division thereof;--second reading to-morrow.

Mr Wilson presented the second Report of the Select Committee appointed to enquire into the state of the Public Income and Expenditure of the Province.

An engrossed Bill for the incorporation of a Company to construct a Railroad between Bytown and Prescott, was read the third time, and passed.

The Bill to repeal the enactment appropriating the proceeds of that portion of the Marriage Licence Fund arising in Upper Canada, to the support of certain specified Institutions, only, and to leave the same at the disposal of Parliament for Upper Canadian purposes generally, was read the second time; and ordered to be engrossed, and read the third time to-morrow.

Hon Mr Cameron of Kent moved, That the Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill for the more effectual prevention of Intemperance, be now read;--Yeas 30; Nays 8.

The House accordingly went into Committee on said Bill, and made amendments thereto, which are to be reported to-morrow.

The House resumed the further consideration of the Resolutions reported from the Committee of Supply.

The 152nd Resolution. [That £15,000 be granted for acquiring a Site and erecting a Building for the Upper Canada Normal School.] was read a second time, and carried.

The remaining Resolutions were then agreed to. The following Resolutions were reported from the Committee of Supply:

- 1. Welland Canal - - - - - 97017 0 0
- 2. St. Lawrence Canals - - - - - 48072 17 0
- 3. St. Ours Canal - - - - - 5120 0 0
- 4. Chambly Canal - - - - - 10640 0 0
- 5. Amount required to pay claims for land and damages on Public Works - - - - - 10000 0 0
- 6. Chatham Bridge - - - - - 560 0 0
- 7. Chambly and Granby Road - - - - - 704 0 0
- 8. Rondeau Road - - - - - 1 10 6
- 9. Survey of Saint Lawrence and Champlain Canal - - - - - 22 1 10
- 10. Expense attending collecting Railroad Statistics - - - - - 32 14 4
- 11. London and Chatham Road - - - - - 403 9 7
- 12. Alteration and Additions to Public Buildings at Quebec - - - - - 15000 0 0

The 12th Resolution. [That £15,000 be granted for Alterations and Additions to Public Buildings at Quebec] being read a second time; and the question being put, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution:

The 12th Resolution was then agreed to upon a division;--Yeas 42;--Nays 12.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Hincks, the House went into Committee to consider of Ways and Means for raising the Supply granted to Her Majesty, and passed the following Resolutions, which were reported, and agreed to:

- 1. Resolved, That towards making good the Supply granted to Her Majesty, the sum of one hundred and seventy-three thousand four hundred and forty-eight pounds three shillings and ten-pence currency, be granted out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of this Province, not otherwise appropriated.
- 2. Resolved, That towards making good the supply granted to Her Majesty, the sum of two thousand five hundred and ninety-two pounds four shillings and seven-pence currency, be granted out of the Jesuits' Estates Fund.
- 3. Resolved, That towards raising the Supply granted to Her Majesty, the sum of one hundred and eighty-seven thousand five hundred and seventy-three pounds fifteen shillings and three pence currency, be raised by Debentures, for the service of the year 1850.
- 4. Resolved, That towards raising the Supply granted to Her Majesty, the sum of thirty thousand pounds currency, be raised by Debentures, on the security of the Upper Canada Building Fund.

Hon. Mr. Hincks then introduced a Bill for granting to Her Majesty certain sums required for defraying certain expenses of the Civil Government for the years 1849 and 1850, which was read twice, and ordered to be engrossed, and read the third time to-morrow.

And also, a Bill for raising on the credit of the Funds therein mentioned, certain sums required for the Public Service, which was read twice, and ordered to be engrossed, and read the third time to-morrow.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

From the Printed Notes and Proceedings.

THURSDAY, 8th Aug., 10, A. M.

The amendments made in Committee, yesterday, to the Bill to amend the laws relating to the Public Works of this Province, were reported, and agreed to; and the Bill ordered to be engrossed, and read the third time this day.

And also, with a Bill of their own, intitled, "An Act to enable the Municipal Corporation of the City of Toronto to assist in the construction of the Toronto, Simcoe, and Lake Huron Union Railroad;" which was read for the first time.

The Bill to limit the sum to be allowed for the expenses of noting and protesting Bills and Notes in certain cases under the Act to regulate the damages on protested Bills of Exchange in Upper Canada, was again considered in Committee, and amended;--to be reported this day.

An engrossed Bill for granting to Her Majesty certain sums required for defraying certain expenses of the Civil Government for the years 1849 and 1850, was read the third time and passed.

A Message was received from the Legislative Council, agreeing to the Bill to incorporate the Bytown and Prescott Railroad Company, with an amendment.

An engrossed Bill for raising on the credit of the Funds therein mentioned, certain sums required for the Public Service, was read the third time, and passed.

An engrossed Bill for correcting certain errors and omissions in the Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the last Session thereof, intitled, "An Act to provide by one general law for the erection of Municipal Corporations, and the establishment of regulations of Police in and for the

several Counties, Cities, Towns, Townships, and Villages in Upper Canada," for amending certain of the Provisions of said Act, and making some further provisions for the better accomplishment of the object thereof, was read the third time and passed.

FOUR O'CLOCK, P. M.

Mr Speaker laid before the House a Statement of the Affairs of the Gore Bank on 31st July, 1850.

Hon Mr Baldwin presented--Return to an Address of the 17th May last, for Returns of certain Writs issued throughout Upper Canada by the Queen's Bench and District Courts, during the year previous to the establishing of the Court of Common Pleas, and other information relating to said Courts.

Also, Return to an Address of 5th June last, for a Return of the gentlemen employed as Queen's Counsel or Counsel for the Crown since the Union of the Provinces, and the amount paid to them for their services.

Hon Mr Price presented,--Return to an Address of 23rd ultimo, for a copy of the Report of the Survey of the River St. Maurice, made agreeably with the Address of this House of 23rd June, 1847, and of all plans or maps, and instructions relative thereto;--Ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr DeWitt, an address was voted to His Excellency, for a Warrant in favor of the Clerk of the House, for sixteen thousand, six hundred and fifty-four pounds, nineteen shillings and one penny, Currency, on account of the Contingencies of this House.

Hon Mr Price presented, Annual Report of the Normal, Model and Common Schools in upper Canada, for the year 1849, by the Chief Superintendent of Schools.

On motion of Mr. Price, it was ordered, That a sufficient number of copies of the said Report be printed, to furnish a copy to each Municipal Council, Local Superintendent, and Common School Corporation, in Upper Canada, exclusive of the usual number printed for the use of the Members of the House.

An engrossed Bill to amend the Laws relating to the Public Works of this Province, was read the third time, and passed.

Friday, Aug. 9.

Mr Speaker laid before the House, a General Statement of the Annual Revenue and Expenditure of the Province of Canada, from the period of Union of the Late Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, to the end of the year 1849;--to be printed.

Also, a Statement, of the Affairs of the City Bank; Montreal, on the 1st of August, 1850.

On motion of the Hon Mr Robinson, the Return to the Address of this House of the 4th June, on the subject of the proceedings of the Commissioners under the Rebellion Losses Claims in Lower Canada, was ordered to be printed.

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

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, the House adjourned for want of a Quorum.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

FRIDAY, August 9, 10 A. M.

THIRD READING OF BILLS.

A Bill to grant a supply; an Act to raise certain sums for the Public Service; a Bill to alter the appropriation of the Marriage License Fund of Upper Canada; a Bill relating to Building Societies; a Bill relating to Agricultural Societies in Upper Canada; a Bill to amend the law relative to Tavern Licenses in Upper Canada; a Bill to provide for the continuation of certain acts which are about to expire; a Bill to correct certain errors in the Municipal Bill of Upper Canada; a Bill to vest the Cobourg Harbor in the Municipal Corporation of Cobourg; a Bill to repeal two certain Acts therein mentioned prejudicial to Agriculture; were each read a second and third time and passed.

PUBLIC WORKS.

An Act to amend the Laws relating to the Public Works of this Province, was read a first, second and third time and passed. The principal change proposed by this measure is that which limits the time for receiving claims on the Public Works for alleged damages to property, to six months after the period of such damage, instead of twelve months as heretofore.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

A Bill to amend the Acts relating to Promissory Notes and the amount which shall be paid for Protesting and noting the same, was read for the first, second, and third time, and passed.

INTEMPERANCE.

The Bill to provide for the more effectual suppression of intemperance, was read a second, and third time, and passed.

The House then adjourned until 10 A. M. to-morrow.

Continued from last week.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

From the printed Notes and Proceedings.

THURSDAY, 1st August.

Ten o'clock, A. M.

Mr Solicitor General Drummond presented the Report of the Standing Committee on Expiring Laws,--and introduced a Bill to continue, for a limited time, the several Acts and Ordinances therein mentioned;--second reading to-morrow.

The Return to two Addresses to His Excellency, of the 19th and 24th ultimo, for Correspondence on the subject of the Hon Louis J. Papineau, as Speaker of the late House of Assembly of Lower Canada, laid before the House yesterday, was referred to the Committee of Public Accounts, and ordered to be printed.

Hon Mr Boulton moved, That the engrossed Bill from the Council, intitled, "An Act to amend and simplify the Laws relating to the interest of Money;" be now read a second time;

Mr Laurin moved in amendment, That the Bill

be read a second time, this day six months;--Yeas, 27;--Nays, 26.

The House then adjourned.

Three o'clock, P. M.

Mr Hopkins moved, That the Petition of Geo. H. Park, M. D., representing the grounds of his dismissal from the office of Medical Superintendent of the Toronto Temporary Lunatic Asylum, and praying the adoption of measures for the better protection of Lunatics, and to avert from him any injury consequent upon the matters therein set forth, be referred to a Select Committee composed of the Honorable Mr Cameron of Kent, Mr Nelson, Hon Mr Boulton, Mr Johnson, and the mover;--Yeas:--12;--Nays, 40.

On motion of Mr Cauchon, it was then Ordered, That the alleged copies of two letters marked "Private and confidential," annexed to the said Petition of George H. Park, be struck off therefrom.

The Council's amendments to the Catarqui Cemetery Company Incorporation Bill were taken into consideration, and agreed to.

The Council's amendments to the Toronto Necropolis Incorporation Bill were taken into consideration, and agreed to.

The Council's amendments to the Toronto University Bill were taken into consideration, and agreed to.

Mr Seymour moved, That this House do now resolve itself into a Committee, to consider the expediency of amending the Act 12 Vic. 1, intitled, "An Act to amend the Law relative to Duties of Customs," so as to authorize the imposition of a Duty of twenty per cent. on Wheat and Indian Corn when imported into this Province from foreign countries (except in bond for exportation), and further to increase the Duty on Mess Pork from twelve and one half to twenty per cent; and also of increasing the specific Duty on Whiskey from three pence to six pence a gallon;

Hon Mr Hincks moved, That the further consideration of the said motion be postponed till this day six months;--Yeas, 32;--Nays, 25.

Mr Pince moved, That the First Report of the Finance Committee, as presented to this Honorable House, on the 9th ultimo, be re-committed, with an instruction to the Committee to inquire and report, for the consideration of the House, whether it may not be expedient.

First,--That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, praying Her Majesty will graciously be pleased to defray, from the Imperial Treasury, the salary of Her Majesty's Representative in this Province, as a high functionary therein, rather of the Empire than of the Province, more especially entrusted with the supervision and care of Her Majesty's rights and the interests of the Empire therein, than of the local government of the Province, since the recognition of a constitutional responsibility on the part of the Advisors of the Representative of the Sovereign towards the Representatives of the People of the Province.

Second,--In case the Committee shall deem it inexpedient so to address Her Majesty to defray from the Imperial Treasury the salary to Her Majesty's Representative, that it will report whether any reduction in the Salary of Her Majesty's Representative be, in the opinion of the Committee, demanded as indispensably necessary by the people of the Province, the expediency of yielding to it, as well as the amount at which the salary should, for the future, be fixed; due regard being had to the dignity of his station, and the liability and resources of the Province.

Third,--The salaries, in particular, which it may be expedient to allow to those Heads of Departments who are to constitute the responsible Advisors of Her Majesty's Representative, and specifying them.

Fourth,--The expediency of a general reduction upon all other salaries, without discrimination exceeding £500 currency, paid from the Treasury of the Province; and the ratio at which such reduction, if any be necessary, should be made, and whether it is expedient to make reductions upon any salaries under £500, but exceeding £250, and the ratio.

Fifth,--The expediency of withdrawing the Attorneys General from the Cabinet or Executive Council, and political business of the Government except as Members of this Honorable House, and of confining them exclusively to their official duties, as Law Officers of the Crown.

Sixth,--The expediency of abolishing altogether, the office of Solicitor General in both sections of the Province.

Hon Mr Boulton moved, in amendment, to leave out all the words after "That," to the said motion in order to add the words, "the salary to the Governor General be limited to the sum of three thousand five hundred pounds;--Yeas, 6;--Nays, 53.

The question being then put on the main motion, the House again, divided. Lost.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

FRIDAY, August 2.

TORONTO, SIMCOE AND LAKE HURON RAILROAD. Hon Mr Ross presented a petition from the Hon. H. J. Boulton, and others, praying that the Council will allow a Bill to be passed, to enable the Corporation of Toronto, to subscribe stock to the extent of £100,000 in the Toronto, Simcoe and Lake Huron Railroad Company. He also presented a similar petition from the Mayor of the City.

THIRD READING OF BILLS.

The Bill to enable A. Silverthorn, and others, to erect a dam on the river Thames; and the Bill to establish Free Banking, was read a third time and passed.

CURRENCY.

The order of the day was read for the second reading of the Bill to regulate the currency, and to establish a Mint in this Province.

The Bill was read for the second time, and ordered to be read a third time on Saturday.

RIVER GATINEAU.

Hon Mr Ross presented the Report of the Committee to whom was referred the Correspondence on the alleged grant of an Indian Reserve on the river Gatineau, to the Roman Catholic Bishop of Bytown. It stated that the Correspondence had been carefully read, and that the Provincial Secretary had been examined; and the opinion of the Committee was, that the Government did not intend to make the grant in question.

BILLS FROM HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Messages were received from the House of Assembly stating that that House had concurred in the amendments made by the Council to the Bill incorporating the Toronto Necropolis; the Bill to amend the Act regulating the University of King's College; and that it had passed the Bill from the Council to grant a Patent to John Coultor.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

From the printed votes and proceedings.

FRIDAY, August, 2 1850.

On motion of Sir Allan N. MacNab, the Petition of the great Western Railroad Company, praying for an Act to authorize the Company to construct a Branch Railroad from some convenient point on the line of the Great Western Railroad to the Town of Galt, brought up this day, was received and read, and referred to a Standing Committee on Railways and Telegraph Lines.

On motion of Mr Morrison, the engrossed Bill, from the Council intituled, "An Act to amend the Act, intituled, 'An Act to incorporate the Toronto, Simcoe, and Lake Huron Union Railroad Company,'" was ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

Hon Mr Hincks introduced a Bill to repeal the enactment appropriating the proceeds of that portion of the Marriage License Fund in Upper Canada to the support of certain specified Institutions only, and to leave the same at the disposal of Parliament for Upper Canada purposes generally;—second reading to-morrow.

The House again went into Committee on the Bill for the consolidation and amendment of the Laws relative to Jurors, Juries and Inquests in Upper Canada, and made amendments thereto, which are to be reported to-morrow.

The Order of the Day for the House again in Committee of Supply, being read;

Hon Mr Hincks moved, That the House do now resolve itself into the said Committee;

Hon Mr Boulton moved in amendment, That all the words after "That," to the end of the said motion be left out, in order to add the words, "the appropriation and expenditure of the Public Revenue of this Province by the discretionary authority of the Executive Government without any legislative appropriation previously made in that behalf, necessarily tends to extravagance, and a wasteful expenditure of the public money, to the great detriment of the best interests of the people."

That to prevent in future any expenditure without the sanction of the Legislature, it is expedient that no warrant should be signed, issued, or addressed to the Receiver General, or any other public functionary, for the payment of any sum of money whatever out of the public revenue of this Province, unless the amount and purpose of such payment shall have previously been authorized by legislative enactment, to be named and expressed in the body of each warrant as the authority for issuing the same, and that no contract should be entered into, nor authority given by any member of the government, or other public officer in this Province, involving the expenditure of public money, unless authorized by an express Act of the Parliament of this Province so to do;

That no pension should hereafter be granted or paid to any public functionary whatsoever, nor should any public functionary receive any Pension, until in each particular case an Act of the Parliament of this Province shall hereafter be passed determining the amount thereof, & the period when such pension should commence, and to which the same should continue to be paid, any Act heretofore passed, or any usage, Order in Council, or other matter or thing to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding;

That no public functionary, officer, clerk or other person, should be employed in any ordinary duty, office or employment, or receive any emolument for the performance of any public duty or service, until the office, duty or employment, shall have been created or authorized by an Act of the Legislature, expressing in general terms, the duties of each officer, and the services which he shall be required to discharge, or the office in which each subordinate shall be intended to be employed: Provided that no such regulation should extend or be construed to apply to the appointment or duties of the Governor General, or other person administering the Government of this Province, nor to the expenditure of any sum granted by the Legislature for unforeseen, casual, or contingent expenses to be accounted for at any ensuing Session of Parliament;—Yeas, 8;—Nays, 53.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, and passed several Resolutions, which are to be reported to-morrow.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

SATURDAY, August 3, 11, A. M.

THIRD READING OF BILLS.

The Act to amend the Act imposing duties of Customs; the Bill to remove certain doubts in Letters Patent, regarding two Lots in the Township of Chatham; the Bill to repeal certain Assessment Laws; the Bill to regulate the Currency and to establish a Mint, were each read a third time and passed.

The Bill to amend the Act Incorporating the Guelph and Dundas Road Company was read a second time and referred to a Select Committee.

TORONTO, SIMCOE, AND LAKE HURON RAILROAD. The Bill to allow the Corporation of Toronto to subscribe Stock to the Amount of £100,000 in this Road, was read a second time, and referred to a Select Committee, composed of the Hon Messrs Ross, Widmer, and James Morris.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES, &c. The Bill to establish a Board of Agriculture, and to regulate Agricultural Societies in Upper Canada was read a second time and ordered to be referred to a Committee of the Whole on Monday next.

TRUSTEES AND EXECUTORS.

The Order of the Day was read, for the second reading of the Bill to enable Trustees and Executors to make a reasonable charge for the performance of certain matters committed to their care.

The motion for the second reading was carried, and it was then referred to a Select Committee.

D. N. AMERICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The Bill to extend the time for completing the Telegraph of the British North American Telegraph Company, was read a second time and ordered to be read a third time on Monday.

QUEBEC WATER WORKS.

The Bill to Supply the City of Quebec, and parts adjacent, with Water, was read a second time and ordered to be read a third time on Monday.

BILLS FROM HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

A message was received from the House of Assembly stating that that House had concurred in the amendments made by the Council to the Bill to incorporate the Catarqui Cemetery Company. At 1 P. M. the House adjourned until 4.

4 o'clock P. M.

The House met, and as no Bills came from the House of Assembly, it adjourned without transacting any business, until Monday next at 11 A. M.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

From the printed votes and Proceedings.

SATURDAY, August 3, 10, A. M.

Mr Speaker laid before the House a statement of the affairs of the Bank of Upper Canada, on the 25th July, 1850.

The Petition of Joseph Kinney and others, of the Village of Oakville and vicinity, praying that measures be adopted to abolish all labor on the Lord's Day in the Postal Department of the Public Service, was received and read.

On motion of Mr Armstrong, an address was voted to His Excellency for a Statement of the moneys appropriated and expended out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of this Province, when expended, and for what purpose, and the balance, if any, remaining unexpended out of the appropriations, since the Union of the Provinces.

Sir Allan N. McNab introduced a Bill to empower the Great Western Railroad Company to make a branch Railroad to the Town of Galt—second reading Monday next.

On motion of Sir Allan N. McNab, the 63rd, 66th, and 71st Rules of the House, in so far as regards the Bill to empower the Great Western Railroad Company to make a branch Railroad to the Town of Galt, were suspended.

The amendments made in Committee, yesterday, to the Bill to facilitate the holding of Courts of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Lower Canada, were reported, and agreed to—and the Bill ordered to be engrossed, and read the third time this day.

The House again went into committee on the Bill to amend the Registry Law of Upper Canada; and made amendments thereto, which were reported and agreed to; and the Bill ordered to be engrossed, and read the third time on Monday next.

Hon Mr Cameron of Kent moved, That the Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill, for the more effectual prevention of Intemperance, be now read;—Yeas, 16;—Nays, 17.

Mr McFarland moved, That the Bill to amend the Act authorising the establishment of Mutual Insurance Companies, and to prohibit Foreign Mutual Insurance Companies in this Province and for other purposes therein mentioned, be now read the second time—carried.

The Bill to alter the practice of the Law in Actions of Dower in Upper Canada, was amended in Committee; and ordered to be engrossed, and read the third time on Monday next.

The engrossed Bill from the Council, intituled, "An Act to prolong the time for the completion of the Grimsby Breakwater, Pier and Harbor," was read the second time, and ordered to be read a third time on Monday next. The Bill for the incorporation of the Town of St. Hyacinthe, was amended in Committee—to be reported on Monday next.—Pat.

New Steamboat arrangements.

We sincerely regret being obliged to state, that the "Through Line," that line of steamers which we fondly hoped would have commanded universal support and patronage, is about to be discontinued, and the fine vessels which compose it, laid up for the remainder of the season. The travelling business has been found not sufficient to support two Lines at full prices; and so, after mature deliberation and due consultation, the steamboat owners have determined to lay up one Line. Consequently the Passport and New Era will no longer make their weekly trips, and the Comet will become a regular Freight Steamer in the business of Messrs. McPherson & Crane. The River Mail Line and the Lake Mail Line will continue their daily trips as before, with this difference—that in a few days the new Highlander, one of the finest and fastest vessels afloat, will take the place of the Canada in the River Mail Line; the latter vessel going into the Freight business of Messrs Hooker & Holton. Capt. Stearns, the most popular steamboat Captain on the Canadian waters, will resume the command of the new Highlander, while O'Connor will leave the Canada for the Lord Elgin.—Whig.

Toronto Market Prices, August 10.

Corrected weekly for the Watchman.

Table with 4 columns: Item, S. D., S. D., S. D. Items include Flour per brl, Wheat per bushel, Barley per bushel, Rye per bushel, Oats per bushel, Oatmeal per bbl, Pease per bushel, Potatoes per peck, Beef per lb, Pork per lb, Bacon per cwt.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Items include Hams per cwt, Lamb per quarter, Mutton per lb, Fresh Butter per lb, Firkin Butter per lb, Cheese per lb, Lard per lb, Apples per bbl, Eggs per dozen, Turkeys each, Geese each, Ducks per pair, Fowls do, Straw per ton, Hay per ton, Fire Wood.

STEAMBOATS.

THE PRINCESS ROYAL,

CAPTAIN H. TWOHY,

LEAVES Toronto for Kingston, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon. Leaves Toronto for Hamilton, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY MORNING, at 8 o'clock.

The Sovereign,

CAPTAIN WILKINSON,

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

The Eclipse,

CAPT. HARRISON,

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

The America,

CAPTAIN KERR,

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

THE STEAMER

City of Toronto,

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

1850. NORTHERN ROUTE. 1850.

ROYAL MAIL LINE

Toronto to Sault St. Marie.

THE ROYAL MAIL LINE OF STAGES will leave the Stage Office, Toronto, for Holland Landing daily, at 7 o'clock, A. M., and half-past 2 o'clock, P. M., Sundays excepted.

RETURNING.—Will leave Holland Landing at half-past 4, A. M., and on the arrival of the Steamer from Orillia.

L A K E S I M C O E .

THE NEW ROYAL MAIL STEAMER

N O R T H W E S T ,

IN Connection with the above line of Stages, and the Steamer Gore on Lake Huron, will leave Holland Landing for Orillia daily, on the arrival of the Royal Mail Stages, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, via Barrie and Oro, on Tuesdays and Saturdays, via Georgina, Mara and Thorah; and on Thursdays directly across the Lake to Orillia, in order to carry passengers to the Steamer Gore, on Lake Huron.

RETURNING.—Will leave Orillia for Holland Landing, daily, at 4 o'clock, A. M., on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, via Thorah, Mara and Georgina; and on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, via Oro and Barrie.

On the Coldwater Portage Road.

A LINE OF STAGES will be in attendance at Orillia on the arrival of the Steamer Morning, to convey the passengers going to the different Ports on Lake Huron, to the

ROYAL MAIL STEAMER

G O R E ,

WHICH will leave Surgeon Bay for Sault St. Marie, touching at Penetanguishene, Owen Sound, Manitowish, St. Josephs, and the Wallace and Bruce Mines, on the undermentioned days, at 4 o'clock, A. M., weather permitting:—July 26th; August 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th; September 6th, 13th, 20th, 27th; October 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th; and November 1st.

RETURNING.—Will leave Sault Ste. Marie for Surgeon Bay, (where the Coldwater Line of Stages will await her arrival) touching at the above-mentioned ports on the following days:—July 30th; August 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th; September 3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th; October 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd, and 29th; and November 5th.

All Parcels and Luggage at the risk of the owners, unless booked and paid for. All kinds of Merchandise forwarded daily. Northern Stage and Steamboat Office, Church Street, Toronto, July 19, 1850. } 27 Im

WILLIAM BAILEY.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hair Cutter and Dresser, Wig and Toupee Manufacturer, No. 3, Wellington Buildings, King Street East, Toronto, Late with Fox & Truefit, Burlington Arcade, London, Platter of Hair, Ear Drops, Watch Guards, Broaches, Bracelets, Rings, &c., &c.

HAS constantly on hand a well-selected assortment of Ladies Frontlets, Hair Bands, 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 TOUPES made to order on the shortest notice—for durability and natural appearance, cannot be surpassed in the United States or Canada—relying 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

Tricophercus or Medicated Compound

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

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

TORONTO NECROPOLIS.

NOTICE.

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

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

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

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

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

The security of the ground as a place of deposit for the remains of departed friends, has been promoted by every possible means and is most effectually protected and guarded, and in this the Directors have spared neither labor nor expense, considering the perfect security of the ground, as an object of the highest importance. In surveying and laying off the ground into plots, the Directors have kept steadily in view the propriety of meeting the desire now so generally felt by almost all parties, to secure for themselves and families the exclusive property of a private burying place, and in order to accommodate as far as possible, they have arranged for the disposal of lairs in all the different blocks, and fixed the prices, varying from 5s. to £5 according to situation and size of lot.

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

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

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

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

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

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

SAMUEL SPREULL, Secretary, 614, Yonge Street.

Or to JOHN ROSS, Superintendent, On the ground.

Toronto, July 22, 1850

BURGESS & LEISHMAN, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

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

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

GARMENTS MADE TO ORDER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Paris, London, and New York Fashions Received Monthly.

THE MOST APPROVED STYLE ADOPTED.

IN THE READY-MADE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT WILL BE FOUND:

Table listing various clothing items such as Men's Linen Summer Coats, Checked Linen, Black Alpaca, etc., with prices.

Table listing various clothing items such as Boy's Linen Coats, Checked Linen Coats, Mole-skin, etc., with prices.

Table listing various clothing items such as White Shirts, Striped Cotton Shirts, Shirt Collars, etc., with prices.

DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Table listing various dry goods items such as Muslin Dresses, Parasols, Straw Bonnets, etc., with prices.

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

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

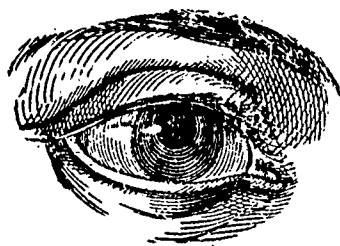
NO SECOND PRICE.

BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

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

Toronto, June 10, 1850.

DR. F. A. CADWELL.



OCULIST AND AURIST,

Operator on the Eye and Ear,

FOR DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, and all defects of Sight and Hearing.

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

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.

DEAR SIR,— Will you have the kindness to announce in your next issue the following appointments? I intend, God willing, to hold a quarterly meeting

At Goulburn on the 10th and 11th August. " Mallory Town " 17th " 18th do.

I also intend to preach at the following places, the preachers in charge to fix the places and hours.

At Kemptville (Ox'd circ't) 13th August. " Elizabeth Town (Hill's S. H.) 14th do. " Crosby Chapel 15th do.

I shall have to trouble the friends on the different Circuits, to convey me from one appointment to the other. I should esteem it a great favor if the Rev. J. Histon would make arrangements to meet me at Mr Irwin's, McGill Street, Montreal, on Friday the 19th July, and the Rev. N. C. Gowan to meet me at Bytown on Friday the 9th of August.

I remain yours, respectfully, H. O. CROFTS.

LONDON, June 19, 1850.

BIBLE AND TRACT SOCIETY.

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

JAMES CARLESS, Depository.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that having at a considerable expense entered into arrangements with various Agents in Great Britain, for the purpose of furnishing intending emigrants with the best information of Private Lands, both Cleared or otherwise, that he may have to Sell or Lease, he trusts to receive that support and encouragement which the undertaking deserves, by parties possessing Lands for disposal, sending the same to him with the necessary authority, as a published monthly list will be sent to his Correspondents, by which means our Emigrating Countrymen will receive that knowledge they so much require, viz:—How and in what manner they can invest their capital the instant they arrive here.

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

Encourage Home Manufactures!

THE Subscriber in returning his sincere thanks to the Merchants and Public generally, for the liberal support he has received since he commenced business, begs to inform them that he continues to manufacture Neats Foot-Oil, Glue of various qualities, Ivory Black and Oil Paste Blacking, put up in the following manner, viz., Tin Boxes of three sizes, No. 1, 2, and 3, Penny Cakes in boxes, containing one gross each, and Halfpenny Cakes in boxes, containing one gross each. And he respectfully solicits a continuance of their support.

PETER R. LAMB, Corner of Church and Richmond Streets, Toronto, April 30, 1850.

BOOTS AND SHOES!

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

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

Table listing various boot and shoe items such as 5000 pairs Superior Thick Boots, 3000 " " Rip, etc., with prices.

5000 " Ladies' Cloth and Prunella Boots, 6s. 3d. to 10s. 0d.

2000 " Children's, of every variety and Style. B. & C. manufacture their own—their Manufactory producing from 500 to 1000 pairs daily.

A liberal discount to the purchaser of more than £25. Any unreasonable failure repaired without charge. N. B.—No. 88, Painted Boot, nearly opposite the ruins of the English Church, is the place.

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

RAYMOND & CO., AND VAN ANBURGH'S LONG ESTABLISHED MENAGERIES.

United in one large and varied Exhibition, Consisting of all the Rare Animals now extant, numbering over ONE HUNDRED SPECIMENS.



WILL EXHIBIT AT TORONTO on the 21st 22nd and 23rd. Aug., 1850 Open on the 21st, at 7 1/2 p.m.; on the 22nd, at 2 and 7 1/2 p.m.; on the 23rd, at 2 and 7 1/2 p.m. Admission—25 Cents; Children under 10, half-price. Amongst this great Collection, which is the largest ever EXHIBITED IN AMERICA, is the

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

GREAT GRIZLEY BEAR FROM CALIFORNIA!

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

Mr. VAN AMBURGH, THE MOST CELEBRATED OF ALL ANIMAL PERFORMERS, WILL GIVE AN EXHIBITION IN A DEN OF WILD ANIMALS.

His performances with the terrific groups of LIONS, TIGERS, LEOPARDS, COUGARS, PANTHERS, &c., the same as performed by him in all the principal cities of Europe, with such great renown. HIDERALGO, the LION TAMER, will give a performance in a DEN OF WILD ANIMALS, separate, and altogether different from Mr. VAN AMBURGH'S, making TWO GRAND ANIMAL PERFORMANCES in the same Exhibition. A full description of the Animals, which the great experience, enterprise, and resources of the Proprietors have enabled them to bring together in one LARGE AND SPLENDID COLLECTION, will be found in the Bills, at the principal Hotels, previous to the arrival of the Company.

The Company will Exhibit at MARKHAM VILLAGE on the 16th Aug.; NEWMARKET on the 17th; LLOYDTOWN on the 19th; and RICHMOND HILL on the 20th. B. J. HUNT, Agent.

FRESH ARRIVALS!

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

N. R. L. begs respectfully to inform his friends and the public, that he continues in his old stand on Yonge Street, second door South of Queen Street; where he has received a large and varied assortment of PAPER HANGINGS, Looking-Glasses and Picture-Frames kept constantly on hand. The Subscriber embraces this opportunity of expressing his thanks to his Friends and the Public for the share of patronage he has hitherto received; and, by constant attention to the orders of those who may favor him, he hopes to secure, as formerly, in the various parts of his business, public support. Toronto, August 5, 1850.

SELLING OFF AT Greatly Reduced Prices.

GIVING UP THE RETAIL.

SHAW, TURNBULL & Co., respectfully intimate that, preparatory to closing the Retail Branch of their business on the 31st instant, they will SELL OFF immediately their whole Stock of DRY GOODS, at very Reduced Prices, in order to effect a speedy clearance. GREAT BARGAINS may be expected. Corner of King and Church Streets, } August, 1850. } 29.2w.

THE NEW YORK Protection Insurance Company,

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

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

JOHN STRYKER, President. T. JONES, JR., Secretary. JAMES MANNING, HIRAM SCOVELL, Agents. Office, Mammoth House, opposite the Market. Toronto, July 22, 1850. 29.2w.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Professorship of Practical Anatomy in this University is at present vacant. The duties are such as those which usually belong to similar Professorships in British Universities. With these are conjoined those of Demonstrator and Curator of the Anatomical and Pathological Museum.

The Medical Session has hitherto extended over Michaelmas and Hilary Terms, including a period of about six months, from October to April.

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

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

The duties are fully detailed in the subjoined extracts from the Statutes of King's College.

Candidates for the Chair are required to transmit to and deposit in the Office of the Bursar of the said University, on or before the 15th Day of August next, "their names, residences, additions, and testimonials," as required by the Provincial Statute, 12 Victoria, Chap. 82, Sect. 24.

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

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

In executing the office of Demonstrator of Anatomy; he shall be present in the dissecting room for certain hours of the day, to be fixed by the College Council, during the continuance of each course of Anatomical Lectures. He shall point out to the students of Practical Anatomy, the various parts that may be the subject of their studies.—He shall give a daily demonstration on some subject of human or comparative Anatomy; and preside over and govern in the dissecting room, all matters relating to the acquisition by the Students of a knowledge of Practical Anatomy.

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

Extract from Chapter X.—Of the Professors.

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

Toronto, July 23rd, 1850. 29.2w.

Sons of Temperance.

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

SCHEDULE OF APPOINTMENTS.

Table with columns: August, Division, Location, and dates from August 8 to September 30. Lists various locations like Hamilton, Berlin, Richmond Hill, etc.

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

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

Wherever we have occasion to spend a Sabbath, the friends may, as heretofore, make two or three appointments for the public worship of God, that we may proclaim the Gospel, for the establishment of peace on earth, and good will to man. ROBERT DICK, D. G. W. P. Toronto, 4th August, 1850.

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

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

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

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

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

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

BERKSHIRE MUTUAL HEALTH ASSOCIATION, PITSFIELD, MASS. CAPITAL, \$100,000.

RATES OF YEARLY PAYMENTS. Table with columns: Rates (e.g., \$2.00 per year), and corresponding weekly draws (e.g., \$2.01 per week).

OFFICERS: MERRICK ROSS, Pres't. B. F. JOHNSON, Sec'tary. H. S. BRIGGS, V. Pres't. P. L. PAGE, Treasurer.

PAMPHLETS, explanatory of the principles of this Association, with Forms of application, may be obtained by applying to the undersigned, who are authorized to pay all weekly benefits or allowances, under Policies issued through their Agency. By paying in advance \$1.50 admission fee, and the first year's payment within thirty days will secure a Certificate of Membership for life.

JAMES MANNING, HIRAM SCOVELL, General Agents for Canada West to whom all applications for Agencies must be made. Office, Mammoth House, opposite the Market, King-st. Toronto, July 22, 1850.

Plantagenet Mineral Waters. Unrivalled in the World!

THE Proprietor of these excellent Waters, renowned in Lower Canada and the United States, where millions of gallons have been used, begs to inform the public of Toronto, and its vicinity, that he has established a Depot of those Waters in KING STREET, No. 21, next to the FARMERS' BANK, where he will have constantly on hand a fresh supply of those waters—arrangements having been made to receive them weekly, direct from the Springs. In offering these waters to the Public of Upper Canada, the Proprietor begs to add that they have last year been analyzed by the Provincial Chemist, T. D. Hunt, Esq., whose report is now published in the papers of this City, together with the innumerable certificates of the most eminent members of the Medical Profession in Lower Canada and other places, where the Water had been used, testifying to its efficacy and capacity, and the great number of cures in diseases of all sorts which its use has effected.

Persons desirous of using it as a medicine, should take it before breakfast; one or two glasses as may be required. The Water can be procured Bottled or by the Gallon. JOHN GOEDIKE, Agent. 24.10m



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

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

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

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

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

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. North'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.

FORWARDING, 1850.

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

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

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

H. BURT WILLIAMS, FURNISHING UNDERTAKER, NO. 149, YONGE STREET, TORONTO. Coffins, Grave Clothes, Scarfs, Crapes, Gloves, &c., kept on hand. Hearse and Carriages kept for hire. N. B.—No extra charge for Coffins delivered within ten miles of the City. 27.12m

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

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

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

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

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

JAMES MANNING'S CHEAP CASH STORE, MAMMOTH HOUSE, OPPOSITE THE NEW MARKET T O R O N T O. GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, TEAS, &c. &c.

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

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

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

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

GENERAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

DOCTOR FOWLER, SURGEON DENTIST.

HAS the honor of announcing his arrival, in Toronto, with the intention of establishing himself in the City as a SURGEON DENTIST. Dr. F. feels confident that from many years' study, under some of the most celebrated Surgeon Dentists in England and Scotland, and from a subsequent professional practice of Twelve Years in Britain, he will be able to give ample satisfaction to all who may honor him with their confidence. Doctor F. has for the present rented the premises No. 40, King Street, West, adjoining the Cabinet Warehouse of Messrs. Jacques & Hay, where he will be found at all hours of the day, devoting himself exclusively to the several branches of Dental Surgery. Toronto, July 22, 1850. 27.12m.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PLACE FOR REALLY GOOD AND DURABLE HATS, IS TO BE FOUND AT

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

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

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

JAMES POSTER, 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 & DRAPEE, FORMERLY WEEK'S HOTEL, KING STREET, HAMILTON.

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

R. H. BRETT, 161, KING STREET, TORONTO, General Merchant, Wholesale. Importer of heavy Hardware, Birmingham, Sheffield, and Wolverhampton Shelf-ware, Earthenware and Glassware, in Crates, Irons. Also, Importer of Teas, Sugars, Tobacco, Fruits, Spices, Oils, Paints, Glass, Gunpowder, Shot, Candle-Wick, Tame, Batts, Stationery, Comb, Beads, &c., &c. 24.12

McDONNELL & Co., Daguerrrean Rooms, opposite the Farmer's Hotel, No. 192, Main Street, Buffalo, and No. 48, King Street, Toronto, over Mr Thomas J. Fuller's. Ladies and Gentlemen will please call and see our numerous Specimens, whether they want Factors or not. Likenesses set in Cases, Frames, Lockets, Pins and Rings, &c. Taken in all sorts of weather. Daguerrreotypy Apparatus, Plates, Cases, Chemicals, and every article used in the business, for Sale, Wholesale and Retail. 24.12

PEARCY & MURPHY, House and Sign Painters, Glaziers, &c., &c., No. 57, Yonge Street, Toronto, over Mr G. B. Spencer's Foundry. 24.12

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. 24.12

WHITTEMORE, RUTHERFORD & Co., WHOLESALE MERCHANTS, GENERAL DEALERS IN GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND AMERICAN DRY GOODS. Agents for the Hartford, Etna, 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. 24.12

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

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

Printing Establishment

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

Cataglogues; Circulars; Bill Headings; Steamboat Hand Bills; Landing Lists; Bills of Lading; Blank every kind; Way Bills; Insurance Policies; S. Bills; Business Cards; Posters; Funeral Letters, THE WATCHMAN.—Published on Monday Even by T. T. HOWARD, Post Office Lane, Toronto Canada West. —TERMS— Annual Subscription, in advance, \$1.00. Five Copies, from No. 26 to end of Vol., 25¢. —RATES OF ADVERTISING— Six Lines and under, 25¢ for first, and 15¢ for each subsequent insertion. Over six Lines, 50¢ per Line for first, and 15¢ for each subsequent insertion. A liberal discount will be made to persons advertising year. Communications to be addressed to T. T. HOWARD, Box 321, Toronto, P. O., and invariably POST PAID. ROBERT BOYLE, Printer.