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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, NOVEMBER 11, 1850.

No. 43.

Poetry.

THE BEAUTIFUL LAND AND ITS SLAVERY GRIM.

There is a land of immortal—
The beautiful of lands;
Beside its ancient portal
A sentry grimly stands:
He only can undo it,
And open wide the door;
And mortals who pass through it
Are mortals never more.

That glorious land is Heaven,
And Death the sentry grim;
The Lord therefore has given
The opening keys to him;
And ransom'd spirits sighing
And sorrowful for sin,
Pass through the gate in dying,
And freely enter in.

Though dark and drear the passage,
That leadeth to the gate,
Yet grace attends the message
To souls that watch and wait;
And at the time appointed,
A messenger comes down,
And guides the Lord's anointed
From cross to glory's crown.

The sighs are lost in singing;
They're blessed in their tears;
Their journey heavenward winging,
They leave on earth their fears.
Death like an angel seeming,
"We welcome thee!" they cry;
Their face with glory gleaming,
'Tis life for them to die.

Miscellany.

THE HAND OF GOD IN RECENT EVENTS.

BY THE REV. P. J. WRIGHT.

Continued from Page 329.

Ponder the dealings of God with guilty nations. On looking over the records of human history, we find that, from the earliest ages, God has entered into judgment with nations given to iniquity. When the cup of Egypt's transgressions was full, Jehovah visited the land with desolating plagues, cut off the first-born in every house, and drowned the tyrant monarch with his war-host in the depths of the sea. When the Canaanites had filled up the measure of their iniquities, the Almighty destroyed them with stones from heaven, and with the sword of the victorious Israelites. When the Jews had sinned away their day of grace, Jehovah brought the Roman armies against them, to pour out their blood like water to burn their beautiful temple with fire, and to scatter them among all nations. When Babylon was full of idolatry and wickedness, the Most High delivered it into the hands of the Persians, changed its glory into dunce, crumbled its magnificent buildings into ruins, and made it a heap of desolation. When EJoim reached the point where forbearance changes into retribution, God made it utterly desolate, stretched over it the line of confusion, covered it with the stones of emptiness, and left its city of rock without inhabitants. When the Roman empire had filled the earth with violence and blood, the Almighty smote it with a rod of iron broke it in pieces like a potter's vessel, and scattered it like chaff before the whirlwind. When Spain, thirsting for gold, had committed horrible atrocities in South America, Jehovah reduced it to poverty, and made it base among the kingdoms of the earth. When France had become fiercely atheistic, God made it groan beneath a reign of terror, and strewed the plains of Russia with the bones of its armed hosts. It is obvious, therefore, that the calamities which have recently come upon various nations bring forward until now the judgments inflicted by Jehovah on sinful kingdoms, from the beginning.

Ponder the suddenness of the calamities. Human sagacity has seldom been able to point out the nearness of any of the great changes which have taken place among mankind. Who among the Jewish zealots and Gentile philosophers anticipated the sudden rise and rapid progress of Christianity? Who among the statesmen and priests of the time of Luther foresaw the outburst of that wonderful event—the reformation? Who expected the swift ascent to power and the astonishing achievements of that scourge of Europe—Napoleon Bonapart? Who imagined that the heary monarch Louis Philippe, while he war securing thrones for his children, and when he had girdled Paris with fortifications, would lose his crown, and become an exile in great Britain? Who prognosticat-

ed the successive revolutions which have occurred on the Continent? Who supposed that republican Rome would be put down, and the most hateful despotism that ever cursed the human race be restored, by republican France? We sometimes say, "Coming events cast their shadows before them," but who saw the shadows of recent events? No one. They came most unexpectedly. They came as suddenly as the rush of the avalanche from snow-crowded heights at the hour of midnight, on the sleeping villagers, smothering all its inhabitants. They came as suddenly as the shock of the earthquake beneath the noble city glittering in the sunlight, making it a scene of ruin, wailing, and death. It is evident that these events have been produced by the unseen and upheaving hand of the Almighty.

Ponder the suitableness of the calamities. Jehovah is a just God. Hence the enquiry, "Shall not the Judge of all the earth do right?" He will do right. He suits the chastisement to the nature and enormity of the sins committed by the offending nations. France had delighted in war, and had recklessly shed the blood of the saints; and she had blood to drink, for she is worthy. Austria had been a military empire, had studied the art of war and employed the sword on a large scale, and the edge of the sword has come upon her with keen and destructive force. Rome had prohibited the Bible, thrust hard at Protestantism, and nourished the serpents of infidelity; and lo, the brood of vipers within and about her have been made to give her deadly wounds, and to destroy one another. England had been proud of her trade, and lifted up with self-sufficiency; and she has been visited with commercial embarrassment, partial death, and pestilence; while in India where she had long used the sword, she has had to suffer from the sword. True and righteous are the judgments of the Lord our God.

The reasons of the infliction of these retributive evils claim our attention. Jehovah does not act in an arbitrary manner. Concerning his dealings the inquiry may be put, "Is there not a cause?" Unquestionably there is. One reason is, infidelity. Many think lightly of infidelity; we think fearfully of it. Infidelity is not a harmless speculation, it is a damning sin. When we contemplate the overwhelming and constantly increasing evidences of the truth of Christianity, the conviction is forced upon us, that infidelity does not result from incompleteness of proof, but from an evil heart of unbelief. "This is the condemnation, that light has come into the world and men love darkness rather than light, lest their deeds should be reproved." That infidelity has greatly increased of late years in Europe is undeniable. In England, the foul sediment deposited by Socialism in the minds of the masses has made itself manifest, in prejudice against the ministers of Jesus Christ, cavils at the Bible, derision of the sanctity of the Sabbath, and neglect of the ordinances of religion. The undisguised atheism of France has been notorious. The scepticism of Rome and Italy, though not so well-known, has not been less real. The so-called rationalism of Germany is infidelity, and it prevails to an alarming extent. Perhaps it is little suspected by the churches of Christ in England, that such stanzas as the following are sung with applause in the convivial meetings of Germany.

— Curse on the Godhead, the blind and the deaf,
To which heretofore we have pledged our faith;
On whom we have hoped, and have waited in vain;
He hath trick'd us, and mocked us, and laugh'd at our pain."

TO BE CONTINUED

ANCHOR OF THE SOUL.

All who have had experience of life on the ocean know the value of an anchor. It is indispensable to the safety of life and property amid the perils of the deep. No wise or prudent mariner would venture to loosen his vessel from her moorings without a well appointed anchor, ready for use in any emergency. The skies may be bright and sunny to-day, and favoring breezes waft the vessel rapidly onward in her course. But in one short hour the slumbering winds may rise, and sweep with the fury of the tempest along the great pathway of nations. Suddenly and unexpectedly the seaman may find his ship driving towards the rock-bound coast of a lee shore. Then it is that nothing but the sturdy anchor can arrest her progress and save her from the wreck and ruin of all her treasures.

Within a few short months the elements have made fearful exhibitions of their power. The value and importance of anchors in such times of peril have been signally enforced and impressed on the public mind. Now if the body and

the treasures of earth thus need protection in times of peril, not the less, but infinitely more, does the soul and the treasures which belong to it need all the safeguards which Heaven has provided. And it would almost seem as if Providence designed especially to teach a most impressive lesson to all the living promptly and without delay to provide each an anchor for his soul against the time of need. The skies of life may be bright and sunny to-day, and no cloud or tempest appear in the distance, but the times of trial and peril will come, the skies will be overcast, tempests will rise and rage in their fury, and the frail bark of every poor sinner who has no anchor for his soul will be fearfully tossed, and be in the greatest danger of eternal wreck and ruin.

Not so with the Christian. His hope of heaven is the anchor to his soul, sure and steadfast. He is safe amid the perils and storms of life.—When a vessel is at anchor, the sea may be very boisterous, the wind may blow, the tempest howl, and the waves beat fiercely; but if the ship be seaworthy, and the cable strong, and the anchor struck deep in tenacious soil beneath, though she may be buffeted and tossed by the winds and waves, yet she will ride out the storm in safety. So it is with the Christian. While in this world he encounters dangers, conflicts, and trials. He is "tossed with tempests," as the apostle describes it, on the uncertain, changeable ocean of life. But amidst all his troubles and tribulations a good hope of heaven, which is an anchor to his soul, holds him in safety and in peace. His bark is still on the ocean. He is not in the harbor. He has not reached the eternal shore. He has not entered into rest, but his hope takes hold of that which is within the veil, and when the last trial shall come, his hope will be like an anchor, sure and steadfast.

Uncle Ben's New Year's Gift;

WHAT A NEWSPAPER CAN DO.

"I think," said old Benjamin Hicks, a comfortable farmer, residing some fifty miles from Cincinnati, "that I'll take a little trip over to S—, and see how Peter is coming on."

"I wish you would," replied the farmer's wife, a fine, hearty-looking old woman, with a pleasant, intelligent countenance. "I wish you would, Benjamin. There's not much to do at home, and you can go away for a week, as well as not. It will be a good opportunity to see the family, and judge of things a little from your own observation. Hannah makes a dreadful sour mouth whenever she writes."

"I know she does, and that's the reason why I thought of going over. There's something wrong, depend on't. Something wrong. Than Peter, there isn't a harder working or more industrious man any where, I'll give him credit for that. He ought to get along comfortably and lay up money. No one in the state has a finer piece of farm land; nor one that, properly treated, ought to turn out more to the acre."

"And I can speak for Hannah," said the old lady. "I raised her, and I know that she has 'at a lazy bone in her body."

"It isn't want of industry on either side," remarked Benjamin Hicks. "The defect lies somewhere in a want of management; or in the profitable disposition of what they make—Handwork is all very well, but it is often like rowing with one oar; there must be a head work to make the boat shoot lightly forward.—Yes—yes, I must see them."

It was towards the latter part of December, a few days before Christmas, that the brief conversation, here given, took place between Benjamin Hicks and his wife. On Christmas day, the old gentleman, true to his purpose, arrived by the stage in S—. Soon afterwards he entered the farm house of Peter Miller, which, neither within nor without, presented an air of thrift or comfort.

A hearty welcome did Uncle Ben receive from Peter and Hannah; and also from their children. Of the latter, there were four living—three had died? The oldest of these was Ellen, a girl in her sixteenth year, Henry, just fourteen, came next. Between him and Hannah, a bright, restless, noisy creature, seven years old, there had been a brother and sister; but, two small hillocks in the graveyard near by, marked the spot where the dust was mingling with its kindred dust. A baby, nearly two years old, completed the household treasures of Peter and Hannah Miller.

For a few hours after the old gentleman's arrival, the pleasure felt at his coming beamed from every countenance. Peter was talkative and cheerful, and Hannah's face was lit up with a constant succession of smiles. After supper, however, when all the children but

Ellen were in bed—she sat up to help her mother with the sewing of the family—and he quiet of the evening made the thoughts sober, Peter grew silent, and Hannah, as she sat at her work, now and then sighed involuntarily.

"How are you getting on now, Peter?" asked Mr Hicks, breaking in upon a silence of several minutes.

"Not so well as I could wish," Uncle Ben," replied Peter. He tried to affect a cheerful air, but the real despondency that was in his heart could not be disguised.

"I'm sorry to hear you say that," returned the old gentleman. "You were always honest and industrious, and in the country, industry should rise by its own inherent buoyancy."

"Peter works hard enough, dear knows!" spoke up Hannah. "We ought to get along. If he goes on as he has been going for the last few years, he will break himself down."

"That's bad," said Uncle Ben, "very bad work, even hard work is better for the health than idleness. Rust destroys more than friction.—But over work is not good."

"That I already begin to feel," said Peter. "I give out much quicker than I did some years ago."

"Bad, bad!" returned Uncle Ben, shaking his head. "You're just in the prime of life, Peter. At your age I could go through any work without fatigue, than at any time before."

"And what is worst of all," sighed Peter, "I don't seem to get in the least beforehand. In fact, for the last three or four years, I have found it impossible to make both ends meet."

"Yes, that is worst of all, Peter. I'm sorry to hear you say that."

"Last winter," resumed Peter, "I lost twenty sheep, and two of the finest cows in the neighborhood."

"We've been very unlucky, Uncle Ben," said Hannah, pausing in her work, and looking with moistened eyes in the old gentleman's face. "Very unlucky; and we're downright discouraged. I don't know what is going to come of us. Peter had to mortgage the farm this year."

"Mortgage! mortgage!" The old man shook his head and looked serious.

"There was no help for it, uncle," said Peter.

"It was mortgage or be sued."

"How came you to get in debt?"

"Well, I bought from a neighbor a waggon and a pair of horses for a hundred and sixty dollars, promising to pay for the after harvest. But crops were short, and my bills at the store a great deal higher than I expected. In fact, there had been no settlement for a year, and it took my five hundred bushels of wheat and three hundred bushels of corn to make all square."

"Bless me!" ejaculated the old man.—"And so nothing remained to live on until next harvest?"

"Nothing."

Uncle Ben shook his head, compressed his lips and was silent for some moments.

"What did you get for your wheat?" he at length asked.

"Fifty-eight cents," replied Peter.

"Sixty-eight!"

"No, fifty-eight."

"You didn't sell your crop for that surely?"

"Yes. It was all Gray and Elder would allow me for it."

"Fifty-eight cents! Well, that beats all! And did you sell your whole five hundred bush-

els at that price?"

"Yes."

"While I received sixty-eight cents for all mine!"

"You did?"

"Certainly I did. So you lost just fifty dollars on your wheat crop by not getting the market price!"

"Fifty dollars! How many comforts fifty dollars would buy!" said Hannah, letting her work fall in her lap with a gesture of despondency.

"And what price did you get for your corn?" asked Uncle Ben.

"Twenty-five cents," replied Peter.

"From Gray & Elder?"

"Yes."

"Mine brought thirty-two. Just seven cents a bushel difference. How many bushels had you?"

"I sold three hundred bushels."

TO BE CONTINUED.

A FIT MONUMENT TO BUNYAN.—A large and elegant church has been erected on the site of the "barn of John Ruffhead," which was the theatre of Bunyan's ministrations after his liberation from the Bedford jail.

Family Circle.

From the American Mother's Magazine.
LETTER TO CHILDREN.

My Dear Children—I have something to say to you about respect to the aged. It is not merely your duty, but it should be your pleasure, to obey their commands, to anticipate their wants, and bestow upon them all the little acts of kindness and attention in your power. Have you a dear old grandfather or grandmother, or some aged neighbor? Oh, how happy you can make them. Though they are so much older and wiser than you, they have hearts to love, enjoy, and suffer, as well as you. They are as well pleased with a kind word or deed as you are with the toy which cost the friend who gives it you the merest trifle. You may ask them sometimes to enjoy a walk with you, or if they are too weak or infirm to go with you, you can bring them the sweetest flower you can find, or tell them of the beautiful things you have seen, and my word for it, you shall see their wrinkled faces brighten up with smiles and very likely, they will repay you with a kiss, or tell you some pleasant story. It is, to me, a delightful sight to see old age and youth clinging to each other like the ivy and the oak; youth deriving wisdom and strength from age, and age freshness and beauty from youth—the dreariness of age dispelled, the wildness of youth softened and subdued.

Let me tell you of a little girl I once knew, and ask you if you would not be sorry to feel as she did. One day I saw this little girl doing something in a fretful and ungracious manner, and I asked her why she showed such bad feelings. She replied, "It is only for grandmamma." A few short months afterward her grandmother was laid in the cold earth, and I heard the little girl, while recalling to mind the trembling hand, the weak step, and the feeble voice of her that was dead, lamenting that she had not been more kind to grandmother. When you think of the stores of knowledge and pleasure which those who have lived before you have brought within your reach—the long years of toil which they have spent on earth, and that you enjoy the fruits of their labor—do you not see that it is your duty to be kind to the aged—to do all in your power to make them happy—will you not rejoice to improve every opportunity for evincing your gratitude to them?

A friend of mine being in the city of B——, saw a short distance before him an old man walking with great difficulty, and apparently very much fatigued. He seemed at a loss what direction to take. Between my friend and the old man, two little girls, eight or ten years of age, were walking and conversing about the old man. "How tired he looks," said one—"I wish we could help him," said the other—Just then a young man passed by, of whom the old man asked his way to No. 16—— street. A hasty answer, which was not at all intelligible, was the only reply. In his bewilderment, the old man struck against a post, and his staff fell from his hand. The largest girl sprang forward to support him, while the other handed him his staff, saying, "Here it is, sir." "Thank you, my kind girls," said the old man; "can you direct me to No. 16—— street? I came to the city to-day to visit my son—wishing to surprise him, I did not send word that I was coming. I am a stranger here, and have been a walking for a long time to no purpose." "Oh, we will go with you sir; mother said we might walk for an hour, and we can as well walk that way as any other."—"God bless you, my kind girls," said the old man; "I am sorry to trouble you." "Oh!" replied the little girls, "It is no trouble; we love old folks, and love to do them a favor." They at length brought him opposite the house which he sought, and he was dismissing them but they said, "We must cross the street with you, lest the carriages run over you." What a delightful body-guard were these kind children. As they separated, the old man said, "If you ever visit Berkshire county, come to the house of John B——, and you shall have as hearty a welcome, and as good entertainment, as a Massachusetts farm-house can afford."

You can imagine, perhaps, how happy these girls were in the consciousness of having done a good deed, though it cost them so little effort. Little did they imagine that they should be held up as examples to others; but I am sure that you will strive to imitate them, that you may enjoy the luxury of doing good. My dear children, the palsied step, the tottering limbs, may one day be yours. You are now young and active, and froth with life—so was that old man once—but old age came and took away his youth and sprightliness, and time may spoil you of your activity and vigor, and you may become as much in need of the kindness of others as was this old man. Do then to others as you would have them do to you—be kind to the aged that you may in your turn receive kindness when old age and infirmity come upon you. Your affectionate friend, J. J. N.

From the American Mother's Magazine.

PROVOKE NOT WRATH.

It is remarkable that the Apostle Paul, in his epistles addressed to the Ephesians and the Colossians, uses the same individual expression. "Ye fathers provoke not your children to wrath." In one epistle he adds a reason for this injunction, "lest they be discouraged;" in the other

a counsel as to the right manner of conducting the education of youth, "bring them up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord." Knowing as we do, that Scripture is given for reproof as well as for instruction, and, "given by holy men as they were moved by the Holy Ghost," we have good reason to conclude that Christian parents in those days of primitive religion were in the habit of provoking their children to anger, and needed caution and reproof in that respect. And who that enters the families of these days, but will find that St. Paul wrote with the pen of inspiration? Who that can look with impartial eye on the domestic scene, as we may suppose the Apostle to have done, not having taken upon himself the vows of husband and father, will not see much in parents to condemn in regard to manifestations of temper, and ebullitions of wrath in their offspring? Let us instance some of the ways in which parents provoke their children to wrath.

1st. By ill managed reproof. Parents may not sufficiently inquire into causes of misconduct or the degree of temptation presented; they may reprove the innocent for the guilty, or bestow upon the offender an unmerited amount of censure. Above all, parents may not inquire into the motives of action by which alone the Lord judges. Often have I seen the little brow overcast at one or all these causes, and as often have I mourned, that a parent should himself cause his child to violate the fifth commandment. A parent may also arouse anger in the breast of his child by the manner of his reproof. How beautiful is the image of God in man!—how I love that man, who, like his Maker, is long suffering and slow to anger! But how different is often the case. The brow of the parent is clouded at the smallest error; clouds gather—the storm bursts. The child too is mortal, and he burns in self defence; but the tongue is bound, and the fire burns deeper within—"his face answereth to face," so the heart of man to man." What erring parent when he reflects upon his past derelictions in this respect, but will mourn to have transmitted his unholy passions to the breast of his offspring, and will cry "Deliver me from blood-guiltiness, O God, thou God of my salvation." The timely use of the rod seldom causes anger in the breast of a child, for the means of God's own appointing, he will bless. But the use of the rod in a passionate state of mind, will undoubtedly communicate the same temper to children; and it is remarked by teachers of youth, that no children are so absolutely incorrigible as those who have been severely and passionately dealt with by their fathers. Beautiful and full of meaning is the expression of the Psalmist, "Like as a father pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth them that fear him." Our children are part of ourselves; they inherit our depraved nature; they are ourselves in miniature, and are repeating those errors and follies which, if we would look back a few years, we would see in ourselves.

2d. Too frequent fault finding is a common cause of anger in children. They imbibe the idea that it is impossible to please their parents; every reproof only strengthens their conviction, till at last, yielding to discouragement, they seek their happiness in the society of others, and become careless of the approbation of their natural protectors.

DOMESTIC PEACE.

Pert to a father! Cross to a mother!
Rude to a sister! Proud to a brother!
What traits are these for children to possess!
Who, such a child, could love or care for?

Nothing in the wide world is so pleasant to behold as a loving family. This was intended to be the happiest place on earth. When our first parents were formed, it was to make each other happy, and when children were given to them, it was to increase their happiness by sharing it with others who were bone of their bone and flesh of their flesh. God has chosen the family relation to represent his kingdom—He speaks of himself as our father, and tells us, when we pray to him, to say, "Our Father which art in heaven!" He speaks of those who love and obey him as his children—his sons and daughters—adopted into his family, and made his heirs. He teaches us to regard our fellow men as brethren, and heaven as our final and happy home. In all these descriptions however, it must be that peaceful as well as happy home is meant. We have seen houses or rooms in which a father, and mother, and brothers, and sisters lived, whose temper and conduct towards each other would lead us to think of anything rather than happiness. Loud and harsh, and sometimes profane words; sullen looks, selfish and cruel acts, cries and blows; these and other things like them, remind us of that dreadful place to which all the wicked will go at last, and where no kind word, or look or thought, will ever enter! Is your home as happy as you wish it to be, young friend? If not, can you not do something to make it happier!

Punctuality—This virtue is the soul of business. Its exercise is an element of social morality; its violation an outrage upon society. And yet, while few transgressions are more mischievous and commonly practised, few errors are more readily excused and accounted of more lightly. Whoso is guilty in this matter, let him cultivate forecast, and he will reap a rich reward. He will find few helps in his way more timely and effectual.

Geographic and Historic.

ORIENTAL SCENES.

MAHOMET AND HIS CREED.

Concluded from page 330.

In the cavern near Mecca, where the pigeon had sheltered him from the Korishites, he compiled that Koran, which displayed such wonderful knowledge of human nature. These revelations were written by his disciples on shagreened blades of mutton and on palm leaves, and the chapters, both animal and vegetable, were placed indiscriminately in a chest, belonging to one of his wives. It was not until two years after the death of the Prophet that these writings were transcribed and collected into a volume by Abubeker, the successor of the divine editor.

It is the fashion of the illuminated minds of the present day to find out wonders of eloquence and novelty, and meaning, in what that dull race of men, our forefathers, found trite, or bombastic, or obscure. The Koran is new eulogized by Europeans in terms that might make a Moslem conceited, yet I am free to confess that, having labored through "its incoherent rhapsodies," from the chapter of the "Cow" to that of "Men," I am only astonished at the strength of fanaticism that could distil meaning, or a faith, out of its incoherent pages.

I will not attempt to enter into the doctrines that Mahomet inculcated, either in this Koran, or in the Sunna, or oral law. Its leading principles are prayer, alms, and fasting. The first brings the Moslem half way to God; the second to the door of his palace; and the third obtains him admittance. Cleanliness is the key to prayer, and the purity of the body must typify that of the mind, perhaps it does; nevertheless, the Moslem is the filthiest of mankind, though he washes his hands and beard three times a day. Abstinence and fasting are rigidly enjoined; but there is no limit to the harem—Charity involves at least a tenth of the Moslem's income being spent in alms. There are, moreover, parochial institutions for destitute dogs, and asylums for houseless cats; yet the Moslem will cheat his father, if his father does not anticipate him; and woe to the orphan or the stranger who is dependent on a Moslem's honesty, or the justice of a Cadi's court!

This dishonesty, it is true, is not to be laid to the account of the Koran's precepts directly; but when that Koran Jesuitically justifies falsehood towards enemy, or even wife, veracity ceases to exist, and integrity of conduct cannot long survive.

It is true that the most religious Moslem is at best a Pharisee; that he is only religious towards his co-religionists; that there is nothing catholic in his faith; that, with all his abstinence, sensuality is allowed; that his paradise is one of gluttony and eye-delight; yet Mahometanism claims the first and highest place amongst uninspired religions. It proclaimed the unity of God, and inculcated entire resignation to his will. In its passive quality, it was eminently the religion of endurance; in its active quality, it was, beyond all other, the religion of conquest. Intended as a *manstrum* in which all other faiths were to be fused, it endeavored to conciliate the Jew by adopting the Patriarchs; the Sabæan, by admitting gen and starry intelligences; the corrupt Christianity which it encountered, by asserting the divine mission of Christ, the existence of purgatory, and of a Paraclete, which was Mahomet himself.

It is to be observed that Mahometanism is much more latitudinarian in Egypt, than in Syria, Asia Minor, and Persia; yet even here the devoutness of its professors, and the universality of its operation, is very striking, and has given rise to the following eloquent observations by a recent author:—"For my own part, I never experienced a stronger impression than the first day I spent in a Mahometan country. It is like returning at one step to the old dispensation; to the condition of mankind, standing, without mediation, without sympathy, alone, beneath the will and might of God. There the whole life goes on in the distinct presence of the invisible; there prayer is no mental process, but a plain act of dutiful service, a mere obedience of the laws and conditions of existence, there reverence is the distinction between man and the inferior animals; and the scoffer and the scorner would be rebels against the common sense and decency of mankind."

Mahometanism was the child of the sword, the soldier was its Priest; its existence depended on its advancement: when it stood still, it languished. Strictly eastern in the rites and the habits of thought that it prescribed, it never was adapted to advance amongst a northern people. Had Mahomet succeeded in conciliating the Jews, it would have materially altered the character of the East, by consolidating their strenuous character with that of the volatile Arab, and rendering uniform the eastern faith. It is evident that his keen vision perceived the importance of the conversion of the Jews, and perhaps he was led towards their creed by his zeal for the unity of the Deity and his abhorrence of idolatry. But the descendant of Ishmael, of whose pure blood the Koreish prided themselves in being, was never to coalesce with the children of the promise. "Thy hand against theirs," was not spoken in vain three thousand years before, and was fulfilled when

the children of Abraham scornfully rejected, even to the death, amalgamation with the Ishmaelites. Had they come otherwise, in all human probability would Jerusalem have been restored, and the Hebrews become once more a people, but a mightier hand pointed to a different issue. The same obstacle, that had rejected the Son of Heaven, incurred the hatred of his foe, and the Jew is devoted by Mahomet to destruction in this world, and damnation in the next. Spiritual warfare found no arena in the minds of the combatants. The fanaticism of the Koran never came into mental collision with the fierce faith that chivalry had evolved from the Gospel of peace.

But even the conversion of the Jews to Islamism would not have altered the relations of the Moslem with Christendom, or made any difference in the result of the battle of Tours. It would, perhaps, be bigotry to ascribe to Christianity, such as was then practised, the check that the Saracens experienced in Europe; but the vehement and firm will and iron vigor of the Norman prevailed over the wild enthusiasm and unconnected activity of the Oriental. However strong in numbers, and powerful in resources, every expedition of the Saracen was a mere expansion of the foray of an Arab tribe. The Moor was, as he described himself, a thunder-bolt of war; but the cloud that bore it must move on, or be dissolved. When the Moslem reached France on the south, and Hungary on the east, he encountered that stern northern race to whom the conquest of the world seems allotted. Baffled and thrown back on Barbary and the Bosphorus, the tide of Islam, that must ever either flow or ebb, had turned. From that hour, it began to shrink, and is now rapidly subsiding into the narrow channel whence it overflowed.

Would that we could find a pure and uniform faith following upon its retiring tide, as the harvest pursues the reeding Nile! As yet there appears little probability of such a result; but, come what may, it is consolatory to believe that the opened eyes and expanded hearts of men will never more submit to the Moslem's creed, in whose path has followed, like its shadow, oppression, insecurity, poverty, and intolerance.

It is not, however, by conversion that Islamism is on the decline. "Moslem once, Moslem ever," is a proverb among the Greeks. His very being is identified with his faith; it is interwoven with every action of his life; it is the source of all his pride, hope, and comfort—Amongst us, too generally, our religion "is of our life a thing apart;" with the Moslem it seems inseparable.

Inquire of the historian, the traveller, or even of the Missionary, what number of conversions have taken place among that people on whose soul, from their very infancy, the faith of the Prophet and the scorn of the Christian seems stamped indelibly, and they will answer, "None." It is only, then, with a failing population that this war faith seems to fail: *Ubi solitudinem, pacem*. Then comes the Greek, or the Roman Catholic, or the Jew, who multiply apace; and the same belief in destiny that once carried the Moslem over the world irresistibly, now bids him submit to extinction or emigration.

The Egyptian Moslem presents all the evil results of his religion in a striking manner, with little admixture of its better qualities, except the resignation, the hospitality, and courteousness that it enjoins; to which must be added, respect to grey hairs, and filial reverence. The numbers of the Moslem in Egypt is one million seven hundred and fifty thousand, including Turks and Nubians.

VALUE OF TEACHING-TALENT.

No men are more justly entitled to fair prices than truly qualified and competent teachers.—And this, not barely because of the value of what they give in return, but because of the great outlay of time and money necessary to prepare for their profession. Some teachers have spent a dozen years in preparation, and have laid out many thousand dollars; a capital of time and money sufficient to have made them rich in merchandise, or at any mechanical art. Few persons can estimate the value of things, where the results are produced with ease, and in a moment. They must see the labor performed. Most can readily believe that a railroad, a canal, or a ship, is worth all the money asked for it; but cannot understand why a painting or a statue should be held at many thousand dollars; nor can they be amazed that Paganini should expect twenty guineas for a single tune performed on the violin! A plain, but frank-hearted and sensible farmer once called at the office of a celebrated Chief Justice in the South, and asked him a very important question, that could be answered in an instant, categorically—yes or no. "No," was promptly returned. The farmer was well satisfied. The decision was worth to him many thousand dollars. And now the client, about to retire, asked the lawyer the charge for the information. "Ten dollars," replied he. "Ten dollars!" ejaculated the astonished farmer; "ten dollars! for saying No?" "Do you see these rows of books my friend," rejoined the Chief Justice, "I have spent many years in reading them, and studying their contents, to answer No." "Right! right," responded the honest farmer, "right! I cheerfully pay the ten dollars."

The Press and General Review

THE ITINERANCY.

We have been cautioned by a correspondent at Birmingham, against ascribing too much importance to Dr. Dixon's vicious ebullition of dislike to our Itinerant system. No doubt the aptitude to use strong expressions—an affectation in some of his brethren—is natural to him; and such escapades of good-humored fury from his lips must be taken *cum grano salis*. His friends in Birmingham, however, need not be very anxious because words not intended possibly to pass beyond the four walls within which they were uttered, have obtained a wider publicity. They must have perceived, in a contemporary journal, signs of disposition to view this sort of heterodoxy leniently. It is not unlikely that the denizens of Centenary-hall are as sensible of the wisdom of abstaining from throwing stones, as though they were the veritable inmates of Mr Paxton's vitreous palace in Hyde-park. We doubt whether Mr Dixon will ever be visited with any severer criticism than the terse remark of Sir Roger, that there is much to be said on both sides. At all events, if stones should be thrown, the first cannot legitimately be hurled by the gentleman whom Mr Dunn indicates as "appointed for the seventeenth time to the same chapels, though the Deed Poll says, no Preachers shall be appointed more than three years in succession to the same chapel."

The Itinerant plan was, in the first instance, a Scriptural device; in process of time, it has become a habit, and, we may add, a necessity. Our Contemporary the *British Banner* questions its accordance with New Testament rule and practice, holds it to be fraught with injurious consequences, and denounces it as a screen and refuge for the incompetent. In these opinions, there is doubtless some truth; but the writer looks at the object from his own point of view. As originated by Mr Wesley, itinerancy was most Scriptural, most Jesus-like, most Apostolic. The early Methodist Preachers "went about doing good," and, like their Master, were oftentimes outcasts, hardly having where to lay their heads. Like the primitive missionaries of the Cross, they went everywhere preaching the word. What could be in stricter accordance with the New Testament? And the plan is as Scriptural now as it was at the beginning; it is the practice that has deviated from the authoritative standard. Were the present race of Travelling Preachers as truly evangelists as their fathers, the Itinerant system would be seen to be simply and purely primitive and apostolical. Mr Wesley, it is evident, did not contemplate his lay-assistants in any other light than as evangelists. For pastors, if the Deed of Declaration has any meaning, he looked to the Clergy of the Established Church, vain and illusory as the expectation has proved. But Divine Providence having raised us up ample supply of pastors and teachers in the persons of the Leaders and Local Preachers, there is nothing to prevent the Travelling Preachers from continuing the evangelistic labors of their predecessors, except that softness and love of ease which has crept in among them.

Instead of laborers, our Travelling Preachers have become rulers; and here lies at once the departure from apostolicity, and the injurious operation which that departure has superinduced upon the Itinerancy. The ambitious and arrogant Clique who have seized the reins of power, have seen the advantage which a moveable ministry gave them, and have neither been slow nor scrupulous in using it. Mr Grindrod would not have made havoc of the Church at Leeds in 1827, nor would Dr. Duncan have thrown Lptafields into confusion in 1849, had not each of them felt assured that he would be well provided for, in some other part of the vineyard not yet laid waste by similar unfaithfulness, at the ensuing Conference. Neither would those reverend Destructives have either desired to act as they did had they been attached to their circuits by the ties of long-standing connexion, or dared to do so had their prospects depended upon the maintenance of good-will betwixt them and the people in those localities respectively. Were the Travelling Preachers still devoted evangelists, leaving the temporal care of the churches to the Stewards or Deacons, as in Mr Wesley's time, and the pastoral care to the leaders or Pastors, as was by him designed; did they copy the example of Apostles, not interfering with an authority which does not belong to them; but, in the midst of their evangelistic labors, confirming the churches,—then every Methodist in every place, would be disposed to regard every Travelling Preacher as something more, even, than a friend. But, whereas the tendency of modern practice is to a minimization of labor and a maximization of power, and Travelling Preachers show themselves disposed to regard their three years' sojourn in a circuit as a sort of spiritual pro-consulship, during which they have nothing to do but rule with a rod of iron, and levy taxes at the point of the Conferential bayonet,—there is a growing estrangement on the part of the people, who not unnaturally regard as aliens and usurpers, those who speak of nothing but power, and who appeal, not to the judgment and good-will of those among whom they are stationed, but to the sovereign power of a far-distant authority.

The *British Banner* is perfectly right in re-

garding the Itinerancy as the refuge of incompetency. It is also a bounty upon indolence—Here, however, large, very large exceptions must be made. There are scores of hard students, especially among the quiet men stationed in second-rate circuits. A greater mistake cannot be made than to take the gauge of Methodist attainment from the vain, boisterous, and frothy class of men who, by impudence or favor, often contrive to thrust themselves into the best circuits, where they delight to be the oracles of well spread dinner-tables and of drawing-rooms redolent with tea and coffee. But even the most respectable class of our Travelling Preachers have been not a little indebted to the Itinerancy for keeping them afloat during a protracted, and, on the whole, an honorable career. Within a few months we have lost, by death, four ministers of venerable age and respectable character, but one of whom would have stood the test of a stated ministry. We allude, as will be anticipated, to the late Messrs. Stanley, Reece, Atherton, and Vevers. The last, though a clever and well-read man, and a smart pamphleteer, would never have been endured as a preacher could his hearers have helped themselves; and was indebted to the Clique, to whom he had made himself useful in their straits, for the good circuits on which they imposed him, as well as for the comfortable localisation in which he ended his days. Mr Atherton, as we have recently intimated, was a perfect slave to the parrot-system; and even his faithful and capacious memory could with difficulty carry a sufficient supply for a triennium. Mr Reece found acceptance with the people through his bland though dignified courtesy, his bright character, his fidelity to many of the best points in ancient Methodism, and his punctuality and diligence in official duties, rather than through his preaching, which, though faithful and affectionate, was poor almost to barrenness, and spoiled by the most fantastical gesture and enunciation. Jacob Stanley, in deed, had stuff in him that would have placed him high among the Jameses and the Thornstons of Independency, had his lot been cast in the more congenial soil of Nonconformity. And yet, Messrs. Reece and Atherton, not less than he, had filled the Chair of the Conference; and Mr Vevers, the ablest man, but the worst preacher of the four, retired, not upon a supernumerary's pittance, but upon a fat sinecure.

By the way, Dr. Dixon's example has encouraged one of his brethren to come out rather strong against Itinerancy, as "a great annoyance to superior ministers who love their studies and the opportunity and necessity of producing perpetual variety of subjects in their pulpit ministrations." Though the man is a wag, and his tone arch, and though the stress laid upon "Banff" as a regular Goshen, looks suspicious, yet we suppose "James Kendall 1st" would be thought serious when he writeth as follows:—

"Divinity Doctors, with 'sunny studies, full of glad-some light,' must feel this inconvenience most acutely. I sincerely sympathise with them, though not a doctor myself. Their wishes, however, with regard to those 'originalities' and capabilities of 'suiting their remarks to the cases of their people better than in times past,' might be partly met by transition to Scotland. In most of our Scottish Circuits, the ministers preach very much to the same congregations. Many of the people are poor, but pious and intelligent. Some years ago I was stationed in Banff, and subsequently in Arbroath. I had no Preachers' plan, because none was needed. No Local Preachers, and almost no country places. The members in society were good people, chiefly of the working classes. But I had social intercourse with families of education—Clergymen, Magistrates, Sheriffs-substitute, &c. Now, would not a circuit like Banff or Arbroath be a regular Goshen, a very heaven upon earth to any Wesleyan Minister who delights in the pulpit to bring out of his treasury things new and old, and in the parlor or drawing-room to cultivate companionship with the National Clergy, the University Professors, and the literati? Methodism in Scotland has long wanted a succession of eminent Divines; and as there is no part of Great Britain where a Wesleyan Minister can so thoroughly, and to so great advantage, make trial of his intellectual strength, I could wish that a few of our first-rate men would, for the honor and glory of God, give themselves for three years to that highly-intellectual department of her Majesty's dominions."

Which of the Great Localized will accept the tempting solicitation? It would not require many (would it, Mr Kendall?) to supply "most of our Scottish circuits!"

From the Nonconformist.

REBELLIOUS AUTHORITY.

A more profoundly interesting, or a more instructive spectacle, than that now being exhibited to the world by the German Electorate of Hesse Cassel, it is impossible to imagine. Authority rebellious against all law, and subjects scrupulously intent on keeping within its limits—a prince claiming to derive his right from Heaven, and justifying his claim by trampling his own oath in the dust, and rudely commanding others to be equally regardless, and a whole people calmly standing by their institutions, and practically appealing to simple truth and right—a felon minister, the swiftness of whose heels ousted justice, striving, by every artifice, to overturn the social order he was placed in office to preserve, and society resisting every provocation to become anarchical—such is the teaching picture spread out before the world by the affairs of Hesse Cassel. The world, we have no doubt, will study it, and to some advantage.

Perhaps there has never yet been a struggle between prince and people in which the former was so totally, manifestly, persistently, wrong, or the latter so peacefully, perfectly, and obviously,

ly, right. Every step hitherto taken by the Elector, and by his reckless Prince Minister, has placed him at a greater distance from the well-wishes and sympathies of right minded men. No power on earth can enable him to govern the subjects whom he has outraged. Foreign bayonets may restore him to his throne but it can only be as a puppet in the hands of external power. By the aid of Austria he may worry his people, he may coerce them, he may fleece them, but he can never again rule them—never receive their allegiance. He is blindly preparing not only his own fall, but that, also, of all sympathizing German Courts. It is coming—the event looms from the mist of futurity—it is already near enough for us to catch a glimpse of its outline. Monarchy in Germany, at least in its present form, and probably, as it regards most of the reigning families, is doomed. With hotter haste than ever, it is filling up the measure of its crime, and speeding forward to its final judgment. It cannot last—the sentiment upon which it is based is being chipped away from under it by the violence of its own madness. It will leave itself nothing upon which to rest. It has been engaged for these two years past in tearing up its own recommendations to popular acquiescence. It stands forth to the view of all a palpable nuisance. It produces nothing but misery and disorder. It has insulted reason, alienated the sympathies of the good and is now arraying against itself all the forces of self-interest. It gets worse as it grows older. Everywhere throughout Europe, the fright which revolution gave it in 1848 has chilled its temper, and turned it mad. Depend upon it, retribution is not far off. Its judgment sleeps not. The world will wake up some fine morning, and be amazed to find all the present forms of monarchy on the continent swept away.

To what end else is the drama of Hesse Cassel being played? To what end do the Princes of Germany nitte in sustaining the foremost villain of the plot? How can the world look on and not learn, and mark, and inwardly digest? What is it they see, around which the sympathies of authority range themselves, and which princes are united to defend? The official guardian of law and order setting both at naught, for the mere purpose of exalting himself—condemned by the constitution, condemned by the Courts which interpret its functions, condemned by the unanimous verdict of his subjects, and, finally, condemned by the very army upon whose physical force he had relied. Who shall say that a man in this position, worthless, too, in all other respects, shall, by divine right, impose his will as law upon the myriads whom he despises? It is possible that the affairs of the world should proceed under guidance? Will civilization stop at the beck of an antic like this? Must intellect bend the knee, and manhood forswear its claims, and hope of human progress be extinguished, that such a creature may do his best without restraint? This is the problem the solution of which the affairs of Hesse Cassel will, sooner or later, bring about. The people have the game in their own hands. They have already tested the value of peaceful and passive resistance. Admirably have they borne themselves. Nobly are they discharging the mission with which they are entrusted to humanity at large. Triumphant have they asserted the claims of right against might. Let them but persevere to the end, and the crown of victory will be theirs. Governments may yet be taught by their means that there is nothing so impossible to conquer as the determination of a whole people not to do.

There is a talk of the intervention of Austria. Well, what can Austria do against a policy like this, consistently carried out? Suppose it to fill Hesse Cassel with soldiers. What then? Who are they to fight with, where there are no armed opponents? Austria may proclaim laws, but those laws may be peacefully set at naught—may exact penalties, but who can imprison a whole nation? If Hesse Cassel will but forswear physical force to the close of the drama, she will suffer less, both in substance and person, than a single battle would inflict, and she will win her object with the utmost certainty.

It is further declared, that if Austria forcibly intervenes in the affairs of Hesse Cassel, Prussia will oppose her. Should the simple threat suffice to deter Austria from the risk, which is not improbable, bankrupt and beggared as she is known to be, Hesse Cassel may, perchance, reap some advantage from Prussian policy—but not without a serious drawback. Prussia will ask in exchange for what she gives—and all her antecedents lead us to anticipate, that the terms she will impose will favour German princes more than German people, courts rather than constitutions. We have no radiant hopes in Prussian disinterestedness. It is not to princely quarters we look for the regeneration of Germany—much less to the present occupant of Sans Souci. Not The King of Prussia has proved too well his jealousy of constitutionalism at home, to awaken confidence in his pretence to stand by it abroad. Hesse Cassel, we fear, will lose far more than she gains by his protection. The horse cannot accept a rider and retain his freedom.

Upon the Hessians themselves their own victory must mainly depend. The moment they

exchange their civil and peaceful attitude for a military and revolutionary one, their cause is lost. Doubtless, it will require unexampled endurance to hold their hands amid so many provocations to violence—and hence, the peculiar need in which they stand of a sympathy which they could prize, and of encouragement which would strengthen their hearts. The British people formerly expressed their interest in Hungary—might they not, with at least as great propriety, cheer on the people of Hesse Cassel? In the first case, we saw a nation in arms battling for independence—in the last, we have an entire population, as one man, making their appeal to right, and leaning calmly on their institutions and their laws. Surely we might do a worse thing than ring in the ears of these contemptible German princes our unqualified indignation. Popular opinion in England, unmistakably expressed, goes for much more on the continent than some of our rulers and journalists would allow us to imagine. Practically, it is what despots most dread than parks of artillery. And it is a boon which we can give at pleasure, and ought to give promptly. It does not become us to stand by, and see a noble people dragged out of their solemnly guaranteed rights, without crying shame upon the princes who commit the crime. As impartial spectators, it behoves us, in the name of humanity, to protest against the gratuitous outrage. We cannot do more—but we ought not to do less. We are not, it is true, constituted the guardians of other people's liberties—but we are a portion of the great family of man, and nothing should be regarded as alien to us which affects the progress of human well being. The Germans mistakenly imagine that we look upon them with a jealous eye, and would be ill-pleased at their prosperity. We have now a fair occasion for convincing them of their error—and of proving that we watch with intense solicitude their noble struggle with "rebellious authority."

From the Times.

THE QUARTER'S REVENUE.

The quarterly statement of the revenue entirely bears out the calculations on which the important reductions of the last and some previous sessions were made. Although so many sources of revenue have been curtailed, or wholly cut off, it is only through accidental circumstances that the return for the quarter just ended exhibits a decrease compared with the corresponding quarter last year. The decrease on the Customs is only £1,389. There has been an increase of nearly £120,000 in sugar; about £30,000 in tea; nearly as much into tobacco; about £20,000 in raisins and currants; and about £7,000 severally in butter, molasses, wine, wood, and miscellaneous articles. On the other hand, the duty on rum and brandy, which during the cholera last autumn rose to so unusual an amount, has not produced so much this quarter by £200,000. There is also a decrease on the importation of silk manufactures, of corn, of cheese, and of some other articles, leaving the Customs of this and the corresponding period nearly the same. We believe that the decrease on spirits has been chiefly during the last six weeks of the quarter, possibly owing to the abatement of the fears, which at one time prevailed, as to the return of the cholera.

The quarter's Excise is £184,234 less than it was last year—a falling off more than accounted for by the repeal of the duty on bricks. In the corresponding quarter last year, about £240,000 was received under this head. This quarter, instead of an income, there has been an outgoing, £23,000 having been repaid on account of brick-makers' stocks. The remission of the brick duty, therefore, has made the difference of £263,000 in the revenue of the quarter; so that but for the abolition of the duty, the Excise should exhibit an increase of about £80,000. The increase has been chiefly on malt. On the stamps of the quarter, the receipts have been £179,719 less than last year, owing to two causes. The quarter's receipts from Land and Assessed Taxes have fallen off £16,444; and from the Property-tax, £46,142. Owing to the greater punctuality with which these taxes have been paid this year, the collection has fallen in previous quarters. On the other items of the revenue, there is nothing to remark. The total decrease from a year's, in the ordinary revenue of the quarter, affecting two small items of increase, is £418,103—a very serious amount but for the satisfactory explanations given above.

The comparison of this and the previous year is highly favorable. The Customs exhibit an increase of £81,242, and the Excise an increase to the amount of £531,186. This latter sum is the balance, we believe, of the following items—an increase of about £50,000 on hops; £12,000 on licenses; £400,000 on malt; £32,000 on paper; £37,000 on soap; £358,000 on spirits; £12,000 on railways, and other public conveyances, amounting in all to £901,000; against £252,000 lost by the repeal of the brick duty, and £119,000 repaid on account of stocks on hand, these two items amounting to about £371,000. A decrease of £182,433 in the Excise of the year has been already accounted for in our comparison of the two quarters, when we pointed out two important alterations which made it a great object to buy stamps before October 10, 1849, and after October 10, 1850, just excluding the year under review. The

Land and Assessed Taxes have yielded £8,185 more than in the previous year; and the Property-tax £30,502 more. It is satisfactory to hear that the assessments for the year to April 5, 1850, have all been collected, and show a general improvement in the condition of the country.

Ecclesiastical.

Canadian Wesleyan Methodist N. Connexion Church. MISSIONARY SERVICES.

TORONTO DISTRICT. Toronto City: Jan. 7th, 1851, Sermons, 11 a. m., and 6 p. m. Rev. H. O. Crofts. Jan. 8th, 1851, Public Meeting, at 7 p. m. York Circuit: Yorkville, Jan. 7th, 1851. Sermon, 11 a. m., Rev. W. McClure. Yorkville, " " " " 6 p. m. Rev. J. W. G. Rogers. Blue Bell, " " " " 11 a. m. Rev. J. W. G. Rogers. Blue Bell, " " " " 6 p. m. Rev. W. McClure. 3rd Toll Gate, " " " " 6 p. m. Rev. J. Hales. Yorkville, Jan. 9th, 1851, Public Meeting, 7 p. m. 3rd Toll Gate, 10th, " " " " 7 p. m. Blue Bell " 11th, " " " " 7 p. m. Brock Circuit: Missionary Sermons, January 14th, 1851, by the Rev's. D. D. Rolston, and J. W. G. Rogers; and Missionary Meetings from the 15th, to the 18th: arrangements to be made by the Superintendent Preacher. Whitechurch Circuit: Whitechurch, Jan. 21st, 1851, Sermon, 10 1/2 a. m. Rev. W. McClure. Holland Landing, " " " " 3 p. m. Rev. W. McClure. Queensville, " " " " 6 p. m. Rev. W. McClure. Tecumseth, " " " " 10 1/2 a. m. Rev. J. C. Warren. Brownsville, " " " " 3 p. m. Rev. J. C. Warren. Queensville, 22nd, Public Meeting, Holland Landing, 23rd, " " " " Whitechurch, 24th, " " " " Brownsville, 25th, " " " " Tecumseth, 26th, " " " " Trafalgar Circuit: Jan. 28th, 1851, Sermons, by the Revs. D. D. Rolston, and C. Curry: Public Meetings, from the 29th to the 31st; arrangements to be made by the Superintendent Preacher. DEPUTATION, Revs. W. McClure, J. Hales, D. D. Rolston, and C. Curry. Caledon Circuit: Jan. 29th, 1851, Sermons, by the Rev. J. Hales: Missionary Meetings, Feb. 1st and 2nd. DEPUTATION, Revs. W. McClure, J. Hales, D. P. Rolston, and C. Curry. In two or three cases, the General Committee have deemed it expedient to make arrangements, although destitute of sufficient information to enable them to announce all the details. It is hoped, however, that in order to render our Missionary operations increasingly successful, the Superintendents of Circuits will lose no time in furnishing lists of appointments for Missionary Services on their several Stations, for insertion in the Watchman. T. T. HOWARD, Sec. Mis. Com.

Toronto, Nov. 5th, 1850. EASTERN DISTRICT.

Henrysburg Circuit: Union Street, Missionary Meeting, February 12th. Bogton, " " " " 13th. Covey Hill, " " " " 14th. Henrysburg, Mis. & Qrt'y " " 15th, & 15th. DEPUTATION, Revs. F. Hunt, and J. Histon. Dunham Circuit: Tibbetts Hill, Missionary Meeting, February 10th. Farnham Chapel, " " " " 11th. Scott's Neighborhood, " " " " 12th. Dunham Chapel, " " " " 13th. Sutton Flatt, " " " " 14th. DEPUTATION, Revs. O. Whitcome, J. Bursell, and T. Oden. Bolton and Potton Circuits: Carrier's S. House, Missionary Meeting, Jan. 13th. Page's S. House, " " " " 14th. Chapel, " " " " 15th. Potton Chapel, " " " " 16th. Sweet's S. House, " " " " 17th. Cooledge's S. House, " " " " 18th. DEPUTATION, Revs. L. P. Adams, O. Whitcome, and H. Bursell. Stukely Circuit: Ralstone's S. House, Missionary Meeting, Jan. 21st. Stone's S. House, " " " " 22nd. Sargent's S. House, " " " " 23rd. Stukely Mills, " " " " 24th. Lawrenceville, Mis. and Qrt'y " " 25th. DEPUTATION, Revs. L. P. Adams, H. Bursell, J. Austin, and F. Hunt. Stanstead Circuit: Oliver's S. House, Missionary Meeting, Feb. 17th. Brown's S. House, " " " " 18th. Head of the Bay, " " " " 19th. McGoon's Point, " " " " 20th.

Georgeville, Missionary Meeting, February 21st. DEPUTATION, Revs. T. Ogden, J. Geer, J. Austin, and L. P. Adams.

L. P. ADAMS, Chairman. F. HUNT, Secretary.

New Advertisements.

Lost--Edmund Shore. Molasses, Mackerel, Herrings, &c., &c.--Thos. Clarkson. Cheap Boots and Shoes--Thos. Clarkson. Bookseller and Stationer--Charles Fisher. Auctioneer and Commission Agents. J. McDonald, & Co. Clothing and Dry Goods--Walker & Hutchinson.

The Watchman.

Monday Evening, Nov. 11, 1850.

TO AGENTS & SUBSCRIBERS.

The time, we imagine, has fully arrived when a little effort on the part of Agents, and a little thoughtfulness on the part of our Subscribers, would redound greatly to our convenience. The publication of a weekly periodical is an expensive enterprise; and unless a hearty and zealous co-operation of influential agents and friends be secured, the proprietor of a Journal that stands aloof from parties, political and ecclesiastical, will find his position anything but pleasant. This is not stated by way of complaint, but rather to remind our friends that renewed and continuous effort, such as has placed us in our present prosperous position, is indispensable in order to sustain us in that position. "A hint to the wise is sufficient."

UNLAWFUL MARRIAGES.

"The Attorney General then moved for judgment against the Rev. Horace Dean, convicted last assizes, of marrying a woman, knowing that she had a husband living. Mr Skelton, for the prisoner, said his client wished him to state to the Court that at the time he committed the offence, he was not aware that he was doing anything contrary to law, or in violation of the rules of the Church to which he belonged. Sentenced to four months imprisonment in the common jail."--Patriot of Tuesday.

We perused the above paragraph with painful interest; and heartily hope that some method may be adopted, by which an aged and devoted minister of Jesus Christ, his family and friends, may be spared the pangs which the carrying out of that sentence cannot fail to inflict. To many, who hear Mr Dean's statement--"that he was not aware that he was doing anything contrary to law or in violation of the rules of the Church to which he belonged"--it may appear to have little weight; but we attach very great importance to such a statement from such a man. It is not the cunning contrivance of one acquainted with law, and aware that ignorance of the existence of a violated law furnishes no ground for exemption from punishment, or of one accustomed to deceive. No: it is the frank avowal of an honest, upright man, to whose conscience (though courts of judicature and heartless scoffers of christianity may think differently) the fact that the offence was committed through ignorance, is all-important. Twenty years ago we became acquainted with Mr Dean: that acquaintance produced an impression in his favor which the changeful hand of time has left to the present hour unchanged. We believe him to be a man of integrity and piety whose single purpose it is, to glorify God and benefit mankind. To the service of his Redeemer he has devoted his talents; and if those talents are not shining they have been successful in "turning sinners from the error of their way," and of leading them into the narrow way. He is a man of limited education; and the constitution of his mind includes a large share of simplicity and kindness. Why then, we ask, should he be suffered to pine amid the walls of a criminal's cell without the hand of christian kindness being stretched forth to rescue him from this ignominious position? Do that simplicity and want of information on legal questions, which appears in this instance to be his misfortune, place him beyond the range of generous sympathy? We earnestly hope, that such an effort as the case demands, to obtain the remission of the sentence of justice, will furnish a suitable answer.

While this subject is before us, we cannot refrain from some more general observations. The stringency of British law on every point connected with Marriages, is proverbial. And yet, we question whether one tenth of the ministers in Canada, are fully aware of the legal responsibilities under which the solemnization of marriages in cases like the above, places them. Among other reasons why such marriages are supposed to involve no legal punishment,--may be mentioned the well-known fact, that very many such marriages have been solemnized in Canada; and many parties thus unlawfully joined together, as well as the minister who solemnized those marriages, have been suffered to pass unscathed by the lightning of retributive justice. To us, this kind of prosecution appears novel; as we cannot call to mind a single instance in which a minister has been similarly dealt with in Canada. It is, therefore, important

that the results of this case should be extensively known that others may escape similar consequences.

That the act was in itself morally wrong, though not recognized in that light by Mr Dean, is to us clear beyond a doubt. And to any one who has examined the volume of inspiration on the point at issue, it may seem strange that a man like Mr D. accustomed for many years to read and mark and learn and inwardly digest and publicly teach divine truth,--should be unconscious of the violation of God's law involved in such marriages. That such should be the case is not at all strange to us; for plain though the record of truth is on this subject, we have heard many who had no personal interest in the matter, contend earnestly that Christ and his Apostles have left nothing on record to condemn such marriages. Of course they introduced some incidents, which in their estimation possessed redeeming qualities. They will tell you--"O, the man was a profligate and a drunkard; unkind and abusive to her whom he promised to love and to cherish; that he left her unprotected, and without provision for her real necessities." A very hard case this, verily; but not sufficient to warrant the conclusion that--"therefore, the woman had a right to be married to another man." By the following extract, our readers will perceive how stringent our laws are in the punishment of bigamy--the crime involved in this marriage.

"The Counsel for the Crown then moved for Judgment against Elizabeth Sprung, the woman mentioned above, and convicted last assizes of bigamy. Mr Wilson on her behalf, stated that she had already been four months in jail, awaiting her trial; that she was in delicate health, and subject to fits. The Court, in consideration of the circumstances, sentenced her to three months' imprisonment in the common jail."

We repeat, in conclusion, we hope means may be employed to secure an abridgement of Mr Dean's punishment. But let ministers of the gospel, and others, who may be tempted to violate law and gospel, similarly, beware. The arm of legal justice is strong to punish wilful offenders here; and at a higher tribunal, an infinitely more fearful punishment awaits them hereafter.

ANOTHER MISSIONARY.--The Rev. W. Barnet arrived in this City on the 6th inst. Mr B. is a young man who has come to this country to labor as a Missionary, in connexion with the Canadian Wesleyan Methodist New Connexion Church. In the arduous, self-sacrificing, yet high and holy calling to which he has directed his energies, we wish him great prosperity.

OUR DESK,

SARTAIN'S MAGAZINE for November:--We have omitted noticing at an early date the receipt of this Magazine, which, like its predecessors, contains numerous interesting articles in prose and poetry, and is embellished by several well executed plates. For sale at the Boston Book Store.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL AND MISSIONARY RECORD for the Presbyterian Church of Canada, is the title of a monthly, of which the first number of Vol. 7 has come to hand. It is conducted with considerable ability; and tenaciously advocates the peculiarities of Presbyterianism,--devoting, however, some space to general Literature.

DISCOURSES ON THE IMMATERIALITY AND IMMORTALITY OF THE SOUL; The character and folly of Modern Atheism, and the necessity of a Divine Revelation, with illustrative and confirmatory Notes and observations.

This is the title of a work, for a copy of which we are greatly indebted to the author, the Rev. T. Allin, Methodist New Connexion Minister, England. This is the Second Edition, and contains many valuable Notes, which did not appear in the first Edition. The work is emphatically a GEM: the style, though elaborate, is lucid and eloquent; the argument is convincing, nay unanswerable; the extent of research, by which the present improved state of science is rendered subservient to the cause of truth, is alike credible to the head and the heart of the esteemed author. We have great pleasure in stating that a few copies have been sent to this country for sale.

FAITH AND ASSURANCE:--

This is a small work, recently published at the Methodist New Connexion Book Room, London, England, a copy of which, through the politeness of the Rev. W. Barnett, we have just received. As we have not had leisure to peruse this volume, we cannot give an opinion as to its contents; but doubt not from the well-known reputation of the author, (Rev. S. Hulme, Methodist New Connexion Minister, England,) that it is a valuable addition to that class of Literature.

SCOBIE'S ALMANAC FOR 1851.--The annual appearance of this Almanac is a standing monument to the persevering spirit of enterprise, by which Mr. Scobie is actuated. No less than 103 pp. are occupied with information of the most diversified and useful character--rendering the Almanac valuable, not merely as a calendar, but, as a book of reference, in matters scientific, judicial, ecclesiastical, &c. &c. &c. It contains part of a map of Canada, the remainder of which will be furnished in the

Almanac for subsequent years. The price (7½d.) could only be warranted by the immensely large edition required to meet the increasing demand.

THE UNFETTERED CANADIAN, a monthly periodical, the publication of which was suspended about twelve months ago, has again made its appearance. In addition to the Rev. R. Dick, the services of Professor Headley, of Central Medical College, as Assistant Editor, have been secured. The object of this Periodical is to effect the abolition of what is termed "Monopoly in Medicine;" in other words, to secure to the Thompsonian, or New School of Practitioners, privileges equal in every respect to those enjoyed by the practitioners of the Old School.

Last week we omitted to state that by the politeness of R. H. Brett Esq., we have been favored with a glance through the October number of the METHODIST NEW CONNEXION Magazine. It is replete with interest--containing a variety of miscellaneous literature and a very large amount of connexional intelligence. In the latter class we find--A Bazaar in Sheffield North, Enlargement and re-opening of Sabbath Schools at Ashton-under-Lyne, laying the corner stone of a new chapel at Handforth, Stockport Circuit--opening a new chapel at Cradley Forge, Stourbridge Circuit, Re-opening of Stourbridge Chapel, Sabbath School Anniversary in Manchester, Bazaar at Bralt of &c. &c. When will the Missionaries of the Canadian Wesleyan Methodist New Connexion, be convinced of the necessity of furnishing items of a similar character for publication? "ECHO, RE-PLIES 'WHEN?'"

REVIEW OF NEWS.

Our readers may indulge in a smile at our expense, when we assure them that there is scarcely anything in the shape of News to review--a regular dearth of those thrilling incidents which are sometimes crowded upon us in profusion. However, the smallest favors ought to be received thankfully in hard times.

Well, his Lordship the Bishop of Toronto arrived in this city on the 2nd inst., having obtained donations in England towards the establishment of a Church of England University to Canada, to the amount of £16000. We ventured the opinion, when the Bishop's plan was published, that it would succeed. And tell it not in Gath, publish it not in the streets of Askalon, lest Nonconformists should rejoice,--that when the topstone of said University is put on, a trophy to the praise of the VOLUNTARY PRINCIPLE will be erected, by which it is hoped, this country will be profited.--Another proof, this, that the Episcopalian Church would suffer no material loss by losing State Pay.

A public meeting was recently held in Quebec, to adopt measures for the prevention of the appropriation of the Clergy Reserves, as provided by the Hon. J. H. Pice's resolutions of last Session. His Lordship, Bishop of Quebec occupied the chair--Doubtless, this example will be imitated in other localities.

A good deal of interest is taken by many in the discussion of a proposed confederation of the British Provinces.

Hon. Malcolm Cameron has resigned his seat in the Provincial Parliament.

The Assizes for the County of York, were opened on the 4th inst., the Hon. Justice Bains presiding.



Arrival of the Africa.

November 8. The Africa arrived at New York between eight and nine this morning, with Liverpool dates to the 26th ult.

The Niagara arrived out on the 20th and the Atlantic on the 24th.

The news from England is not important. The general state of trade throughout England has not been altered since last steamer.

The prolongation of Louis Napoleon's Presidency for 4 years, is calculated on with certainty.

In Spain the ministerial crisis has subsided.

The German dispute still continues. Affairs in Schleswig-Holstein continue the same, but both parties are preparing for a renewal of hostilities.

The civil war continues in the Chinese territories. There is an insurrection in the Southern Provinces of China, the object of which is to overthrow the present Emperor.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

October 26th. Cotton has advanced 1/4d. on all classes of American. Sales for the week 38,390 bales, of which 11,630 were for speculation. Quotations for fair Orleans 8 1/2; fair Upland and Mobile 8d. American flour without change; lower descriptions of old sour have sold at 17s 9d a 18s. Good sweet Western State 22s a 22s 6d; choice Canadian 23s 6d a 24s. Indian corn held firmly; best American yellow and white 30s. per 480 lbs. Wheat trade languid.--Globe.

NEW YORK, 9th Nov.

The "Atlantic" is in her 11th day, and may make her appearance...

General Intelligence.

The Assizes.

On Wednesday the 7th inst., a case of assessment (O'Neil vs. Silverlock) was tried, which, though unimportant in itself, is rather a novel one in this country.

Yesterday, the Grand Jury found "True Bills" against the following parties, viz:—Jane Grantfield, larceny; James Doyle and others, felony; Samuel Hastings, Joseph Gowan and George Morrison, riot and assault.

John Teabs was placed at the bar on a charge of burglary, and pleaded guilty. Sentence deferred.

LYMAN ET AL vs. BANK OF UPPER CANADA.—Assumpsit for goods furnished by plaintiff, for the steamers formerly owned by D. Bethune, and assigned to the Bank of Upper Canada.

This trial occupied the Court during the greater part of the day, and excited a good deal of interest, among the mercantile men especially, inasmuch as several other claims would be brought of a similar nature to this, as soon as the liable party could be established.

SMITH vs. BOUTON.—This was an action brought by a Shipping Merchant, against the Lake Huron Fishing Company. Plaintiff endeavored to prove that the Hon. J. Cayley was a party to the debt, and liable for an amount for which W. H. Bouton gave his individual note.

Bridget Shea was placed at the bar, on charge of stealing a watch, and pleaded not guilty. It was proved that the prisoner pawned the watch with a tavern-keeper, on March Street, who, suspecting all was not right, took it to some of the watchmakers in the city, and discovered it had been stolen.

Mary Ann Hinds was convicted of stealing a piece of flannel, from James Lensk—not sentenced.

Lyman Gamson was arraigned on a charge of forgery—pleaded not guilty. Prisoner stated he was not ready for trial, and was remanded until Monday.

Curry vs. Penrose.—This was an undefended action for seduction. The Plaintiff is a Farmer living in Whitechurch, and the Defendant the only son of a Farmer residing in the same neighborhood.

The girl had along with her in Court ample proof of her frailty in the shape of a beautiful little girl about three years of age.

John Catreal was placed at the bar, and pleaded not guilty to a charge of stealing a coat.

It was proved that on the 6th Oct. last, prisoner went into T. Lawson's tailoring establishment. He was observed by a shopman, engaged in the rear of the shop, to advance towards the counter and then leave the store rather hurriedly.

This is Catreal's second conviction for felony, having been found guilty in 1848 of stealing a watch, and sentenced to six months in common jail thereupon.

James Doyle, John Murphy, and Thomas Annis, were indicated on a charge of shooting at one James Caesar with intent to kill.

The Judge on hearing the evidence and the Judge's charge, returned a verdict acquitting Annis, and convicting Doyle and Murphy of a common assault.

The Judge on sentencing the prisoners remarked that in consideration of their age, and having been in custody some time already, the Court would only inflict on them a fine of five shillings each, on payment of which they should be discharged.

Jane Cranfield was found guilty of stealing an iron pot and a washing board—two articles of no great value in themselves, but as this is the lady's second conviction, she will no doubt have the benefit of it on being sentenced.

The trial of John Malone for rape on Ellen Hanlon, occupied the latter part of the day—the evidence is not such as would be fit to publish in a newspaper.

The Attorney General and Solicitor General conducted the case for the prosecution—Jas. Boulton for the prisoner.—Patriot.

Among the inventions of modern science, few confer a greater benefit on the community than that contribution of Chemistry to the healing art; known as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

The Cornwall Canal Breach.

The following particulars respecting the breach in the Cornwall Canal, ascertained by a personal visit, may be interesting to many. The breach in the Canal took place immediately above the Moulinet Mills, at the place where a stream had formerly crossed the line of the Canal.

We understand that the damage is nearly repaired, and that the Canal will be re-opened on the 14th inst., if not sooner.

The following certificate has reference to the North Channel of the Long Sault, which has been recently, fully and carefully explored.—Patriot.

"This is to certify to whom it may concern, that we, the undersigned, passed through the North Channel of the Long Sault, with the steamer Oldfield, towing two large Tenders, lashed apart with timber, on which Poles were suspended drawing ten feet water—covering a width of nearly 300 feet.

From the Kingston News.

Yesterday afternoon the business of our assizes was brought to a close. His lordship passed sentence on the following persons, viz:—James Webb for murder, to be hanged on the 10th December next; Joseph Matteau, for murder, to be hanged on 31st of December; James young, horse stealing, 5 years in the Penitentiary.

The trial of Parkes for shooting at and wounding a man of the name of Swiss, with intent to kill, employed the Court all Monday afternoon. The circumstances, as developed by the evidence, are as follows:—Smith and a number of others in the prisoner's neighborhood, had carried into effect the odious and stupid practice of chivareeing a new married couple, relations of the prisoner, who were staying at his house, and in doing so committed considerable outrage, and went great lengths, but left the house, we believe, without finding the young couple, at the same time warning the prisoner that they would return the next evening.

THE JUDGE'S ADDRESS TO WEBB.

His lordship addressed the prisoner, and asked if he had anything to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced upon him.

Prisoner, you might have perceived that during three long days of patient and diligent investigation, every circumstance that could throw light upon the transaction in which you, unhappily for yourself, have been the principal actor, have been carefully collected and placed fairly and impartially before the Court.

Among the inventions of modern science, few confer a greater benefit on the community than that contribution of Chemistry to the healing art; known as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. In our advertising columns may be found the evidence of distinguished gentlemen that shows their confidence in its peculiar efficacy to cure distempers of the Throat and Lungs.

caped your life would have been a prey to conscious guilt, consumed by the tortures of remorse. You have spilled the blood of an inoffensive old man, who gave you money, had lived in your house and who relied with confidence on your integrity, yet you took advantage of that confidence, and for the sake of a paltry gain, cruelly deprived him of life.

CONFESSION OF WEBB.

The following statement is nearly a literal detail of the circumstances of the murder, as related by Webb, while making a voluntary confession of his guilt:—

On the morning of the murder, Brennan and myself set out to take a walk; Brennan began to talk about the note, and became very pressing in his demands for payment. I told him that I had part of the money, and if he would wait a little while longer I would pay him the whole amount; he said that would not do, he must be paid immediately, otherwise he would sue me.

NEW MARKET—PUBLIC MEETING.

Last night a meeting of the citizens of Toronto was held in the Temperance Hall, to consider the propriety of forming a new Market at the junction of Queen and Yonge streets, and also for the purpose of expressing their disapprobation of the Corporation for having treated so disrespectfully a petition on this subject, signed by 1600 of the rate-payers of the city.

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INQUEST.

An Inquest was held in the 8th Concession of Markham, on the 1st instant, before David Bridgford, Esq., Coroner, on the body of Andrew McIntyre, who came to his death by blows inflicted by Jane McIntyre, wife of deceased. It appeared in evidence that deceased and his wife, in company with Owen McGuire, a Tailor, had been at a store, and purchased some liquor, and had returned to the house of the deceased in the evening.

A CHAIR OF AGRICULTURE IN THE UNIVERSITY.

It will be gratifying to the friends of progress in Canada, to find that there is now some hope of the claims of Agriculture being recognized by our highest national school. Notice has been given in the Senate, of a statute to provide for filling the Agricultural Chair formerly created, but never filled.

formed that it is proposed to set apart a sufficient portion of the University grounds, for the purposes of an experimental farm.—16.

DIVISION OF THE DIOCESE.—The Church of yesterday contains the copy of a letter, addressed by his Lordship the Bishop of Toronto, to the Arch-Bishops and Bishops, forming the council for the erection of additional Bishops in the Colonies—recommending the division of the present Diocese of Toronto into three Dioceses.

1st. The Diocese of Kingston, comprising the seven eastern districts; containing about 100 townships and 40 Clergymen.

2nd. The Diocese of Toronto, comprising the seven middle Districts; containing 129 townships and about 70 Clergymen.

3rd. The Diocese of London, comprising the seven Western Districts; containing 113 townships and about 36 Clergymen.

His Lordship also advocates the establishment of a fourth Diocese to be called the Diocese of St. Mary; comprising the North-West part of the province of Upper Canada, but intimates that for the present it may remain attached to the Diocese of Toronto.—Patriot.

UNITED STATES.

Another Attempted Bank Robbery.

Attempt to Rob the Village Bank at Danvers.—One of the Robbers Killed.—A short time since, the directors of the Village bank at North Danvers, received information which rendered it probable that an attempt would shortly be made by a daring and expert gang of robbers to break into, and rob the bank.

They accordingly narrowly inspected the defence of their safe, for an attack, and having concluded that it would resist a pretty serious siege, they appointed a citizen of the town, named Aaron Bateman, as bank watchman.

At two o'clock this morning, Mr. Bateman heard three or four persons approaching the bank. They came to the door, which is of glass, to within a few feet of the bottom, and has no shutters, and hailed to know who was inside, to which he replied that he was there, and to another query as to what he was there for, he replied to guard the bank.

The ball from the gun, it was afterward ascertained, passed through one of the lower panes of glass, carrying away a part of the sash. Immediately after the discharge the persons outside were seen to run; but one of them who was evidently wounded, only went a few rods when he staggered and fell.

The noise of the gun awakened Mr. John Page an aged and estimable citizen of the village who lives in the house nearest the bank, and only a rod or two distant. He came out, but did not notice the body upon the ground, and returned into the house.

He stooped down and discovered that it was his own son. He immediately returned to the house and aroused his son-in-law, Mr. Weston, who is cashier of the bank, and together they carried him into the house. At that time he was breathing, but senseless, and he shortly after died.

The deceased was named John C. Page, and was unmarried. He was about 43 years old. Until within four or five years, he has carried on the brick making business to a large extent, and sustained a good character. Losses in business are said to have made him rather irregular in his habits.

This sad tragedy has caused a great excitement in the region round about the scene of its occurrence. A coroner's inquest is to be held upon the body, when the matter will no doubt be thoroughly investigated.

Some time ago, the keys of the bank were stolen, and since that time the bank has been in apprehension of an attempted robbery.

It is supposed that the unfortunate man, when he found himself wounded, ran with an intention of getting into the house of his father, where he resided. He fell under an apple tree nearly in front of the house.—Boston Traveller.

SAD EVENT.—A lovely young lady, Miss Anna R. Neil, the daughter of Jesse Neil, died very suddenly on Thursday night, through a mistake in preparing a prescription at the apothecary store of Dr. Chamberlain. The young lady was laboring under a slight attack of intermittent fever, and Dr. Scoffin visited her about 5 o'clock on Thursday evening, and wrote a prescription, by which 30 grains of quinine were to be divided into six doses, one to be given every three hours.

BALLOON ASCENSION.—The city was all agog yesterday afternoon, to witness Capt. Taggart's experiment at aerial navigation. He ascended from Jersey City about four o'clock, in the presence of a large throng of spectators, and passed over the city in a northerly direction, on a bee line for Boston. The telegraph has not yet announced his arrival. To his balloon, he attaches a pair of revolving fans, which he turns with a crank, also an apparatus for steering. The Captain confidently asserts his ability to cross the Atlantic, to Europe, in three days.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce, 31st. ult.*

THE FIRE-ANNIHILATOR.—Several experiments were made on Tuesday with "Phillips' patent fire-annihilator," in the presence of a large concourse of spectators in Battersea-fields. The "fire-annihilator" has for some time been before the public as a portable machine for domestic application, and the experiments of yesterday were intended to test its utility in extinguishing fires raging in many rooms of a house at once, with the view of superseding the common fire-engine. The machine for which the appellation "fire-annihilator" has been claimed is described by the patentee as composed of 4 tin or sheet-iron cylindrical cases, one within another, the central case containing "a chymical preparation which will discharge, with the power of steam, a vapour which flame cannot exist." It is pretty well known that fire can only be maintained alive by the continuance of a due supply of oxygen or atmospheric air, and that by cutting off this supply or overpowering it with carbonic acid gas, it is at once extinguished. The latter ingredient has also the power of suffocating animals, and on account of these properties is universally known among miners as "choke-damp." The purpose of the inventor of the "fire-annihilator" seems to be to provide in cases of fire a quantity of the chymical vapour before alluded to—which we take to be carbonic acid gas—sufficient to over-power the oxygen; and to this end, so far as the experiments show, it is well adapted. An unfinished six-roomed house in the neighbourhood of the water-works, in Battersea-fields, had been selected to experiment upon, the several rooms of which were furnished with stools, tables, and beds of dry deal put together for the purpose. The beds were furnished with curtains of hempen cloth, and pillows and bolsters of the same material, stuffed with wood-shavings, and the rooms were lined with deal planks—the whole calcivated, when once ignited, to burn like a match. The combustible materials having been set on fire, were permitted to burn for the space of five or six minutes, until the flames shot with considerable fury through the windows, the temporary frame-work of which was, in one instance wholly, and in others partially, consumed. A signal was then given for the application of the vapour, which was discharged with considerable force through the hose or tube inserted in the of the window, and the entire fire thus extinguished in 12 minutes. On a subsequent examination of the rooms we found that the beds were unconsumed; but that great havoc had been effected in the apartments on the ground floor, indicating that a powerful body of flame had existed there. Perhaps, however, the experiment which followed was more successful; for a lighter having been moored alongside the adjoining wharf, and several turpentine and saltpetre barrels, and other inflammable materials, fired in the hold, and allowed to burn for five minutes, by the application of the machine the flames were completely subdued in about three minutes! A discovery that will effect, it is not the utter prevention of fires, at least their instantaneous or speedy suppression, will prove of great special benefit; and that the present invention will be of utility in this respect, in many cases, may be regarded as established beyond doubt. Where a fire has not made much progress before it is discovered, it will be found exceedingly efficient and at the same time economical. It so happens, however, that the most destructive fires are usually not of this description; and how the machine would operate here the experiments scarcely justify us in pronouncing an opinion.—*Evening Mail.*

IRELAND.
REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—The ordinary weekly meeting of this body was held on Monday, the 11th. Mr John O'Connell stated that the funds were in such a state as to prevent them from paying a sufficient number of hands to discharge the business. The rent was announced to be £10 18s 6d.

Mr Thomas O'Brien, of Fairfield, County Galway, whose property is in the Encumbered Estates Court, has published an address to his tenantry that he will resist the entrance of any purchaser with Parliamentary title into the possession of his lands, and calls on the people to stand by him!

The Armagh Guardian states, on the authority of a clergyman, that "since the improvement in the linen trade, now only a few months, the marriages celebrated by him in his parish have been more numerous than they altogether were for the previous two and a-half years. So much for employment."

CORPORATION SQUABBLES.—There has been another "scene" in the Dublin Corporation, arising from the Lord Mayor requesting Mr Carolin, who was standing at the fire, to take his seat, while another was speaking. Mr Carolin refused, and, as the Lord Mayor hesitated, Mr Carolin wished to make it a personal affair, observing that the Lord Mayor would find him a gentlemanlike opponent in any cause. This gentle hint the Lord Mayor, in his turn, declined to take; and after a long and unseemly altercation Mr Carolin carried his point, in defiance of his Lordship. It transpired that it was quite customary for five or six members to stand round the fire during the proceedings.

A pin upwards of an inch in length was discovered in a hen's egg, near Kerwick, one morning last week. The egg had been boiled for breakfast, and the pin was discovered standing perpendicular in the centre.

Upwards of 100 clerks are already employed at the office in Craig's Court, London, making preparations for the census of 1851. The publication of the population returns will not be ready for about three years.

Mr Henning, of Regent's Park, animal dealer to Her Majesty, has just sent off fifty English fallow deer for the park at St. Cloud, by order of Prince Louis Napoleon. They were much praised by the President on their arrival.

At the Glasgow Eye Infirmary, a living parasitic animal (*psittacus*) has been successfully extracted from the left eye of a male patient. The operator was Dr. Mackenzie. This, though only the sixth case of the kind on record, is the second which has occurred at the Glasgow Eye Infirmary within the last two years.

Lieutenant-Colonel Dundas, 47th Regiment of Foot, retires from the service on full pay, after 45 years of active service, having entered the army in August, 1805. Major Gordon obtains the Lieutenant-Colonelcy, and Major O'Grady Hay the rank of first major, and Captain Sutton that of second major. Lieutenant and Adjutant Simot obtains the rank of Captain, and Ensign Pilkington the rank of lieutenant and adjutant.

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Toronto Market Prices, November 9.
Corrected weekly for the Watchman.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Flour, per bbl., 196 lbs.	15	0	2	0
Wheat per bushel, 60 lbs.	3	4	3	10
Barley per bushel, 48 lbs.	2	6	3	2
Rye per bushel, 56 lbs.	2	0	2	6
Oats per bushel, 34 lbs.	1	1	1	3
Oatmeal per bbl., 196 lbs.	15	0	18	9
Pease per bushel.	1	6	2	0
Potatoes per bushel.	1	4	2	6
Beef per lb.	0	13	0	3
Beef per 100 lbs.	15	0	17	6
Veal per lb.	0	2	4	0
Pork per 100 lbs.	17	6	18	9
Bacon per cwt.	30	0	40	0
Hams per cwt.	35	0	40	0
Lamb per quarter.	0	0	0	0
Mutton per lb.	0	2	0	3
Fresh Butter, per lb.	0	6	0	8
Firkin Butter per lb.	0	5	0	6
Cheese per lb.	0	3	0	5
Lard per lb.	0	3	0	4
Apples per bbl.	3	9	7	6
Eggs per dozen.	0	5	0	7
Turkeys, each.	1	3	3	9
Geese, each.	1	0	2	0
Ducks per pair.	1	0	1	8
Fowls do.	1	3	2	0
Straw per ton.	25	0	35	0
Hay per ton.	45	0	50	0
Fire Wood.	11	0	15	0

GENERAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOOTS AND SHOES!
30,000 PAIRS.
BROWN & GILDS,
At No. 88, King Street East,
ARE selling the above stock, consisting of the following kinds and prices:—
5000 pairs Superior Thick Boots, 11s. 3d.
3000 " " Kip " 12s. 6d. to 13s. 9d.
2000 " " Calf " 15s. 0d. to 17s. 6d.
3000 " " Boys' " 5s. 7d. to 10s. 0d.
10,000 " Gents', Youths' and Boys' Brogans, 3s. 0d. to 10s. 0d.
5000 " Ladies' Cloth and Prunella Boots, 6s. 3d. to 10s. 0d.
2000 " Children's, of every variety and Style.
B. & C. manufacture their own—their Manufactory producing from 500 to 1000 pairs daily.
A liberal discount to the purchaser of more than £25.
Any unreasonable failure repaired without charge.
N. B.—No. 88, Painted Boot, nearly opposite the ruins of the English Church, is the place.
CASH PAID FOR ALL KINDS OF LEATHER.
Toronto; August 5, 1850. 29.12m.

NOTICE.

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

LEATHER! LEATHER!!

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

DIVISION COURT AGENCY.

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

BOOK BINDING

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

WHERE every description of work is executed with neatness and despatch. The Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support received, and hopes by moderate charges to merit a continuance of the same.
JOS. J. OTTO,
Toronto, June 17, 1850. 22-1f.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

RESIDENT SCHOOL HOUSE.
Minute of Council, (No 4)

ORDERED that advertisements be inserted in all the City papers, that the Resident School House will be opened for the reception of Boarders on the 2nd Oct., on the following terms: for Board, &c., £30 per annum, payable quarterly in advance, the tuition fees in College not being included. Each boy will be required to bring his own bed, bedding, towels, and silver spoon and fork. Parents and Guardians intending to send boys to the RESIDENT SCHOOL HOUSE, will be pleased to notify the Principal, F. W. BARRON, Esq., as soon as possible. The Resident School House will be under the direct supervision of the Upper Canada College Council, who have also consented to act as Visitors, and all the Masters of the College, who will act as Censors.
To ensure the necessary inspection and management, residence within the College precincts will be required of all the boys who do not reside in Toronto or its immediate neighbourhood, with either parents, relatives, or guardians.
The following papers also to insert for three months—*Morning Chronicle, Quebec; Gazette and Pilot, Montreal; Kingston News and Herald; Cobourg Star, Hamilton Spectator, and Journal & Express;* and send their accounts to Henry Rowsell, Bookseller to the College, King Street, Toronto.
F. W. BARRON, M. A.,
Principal.
Toronto Sept., 5, 1850. 34--3m.

WINTER READING!

THE MONTREAL WEEKLY TRANSCRIPT, a Family Newspaper, Devoted to Morality, Pure Literature, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, the Arts, Sciences, and amusement—is Published every Tuesday morning at the following rates:—
Single Copies for ten Months FIVE SHILLINGS.
Single Copies per annum SIX SHILLINGS.
CLUBS OF SEVEN do SEVEN DOLLARS.
CLUBS OF TEN do TEN DOLLARS.
(and a copy gratis to the getter up of a Club of ten.)
On account of the low price of Subscription, all Letters must be post-paid; if not, the postage will be deducted from the sum sent.
Subscriptions discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid. Subscribers will therefore bear this in mind.
All Letters to be addressed to the undersigned Proprietor, at his office, Hospital Street.
D. McDONALD.
Montreal, 1st October, 1850.

DR. THOS. C. GAMBLE,

HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,
FROM LONDON,
HAS the honor of announcing to the Citizens of Toronto, his arrival, with the intention of Practising his Profession amongst them. From his experience as a Homoeopathic Practitioner, and the constant attention he will give to those who may favor him with their patronage, he hopes to give general satisfaction. He has taken the House, 135, King Street West, (opposite Owen & Mills' Coach Factory) where he may be consulted daily, gratuitously. London prepared Homoeopathic Medicine to dispense; Ditto Cocoa and Tooth-powder, Homoeopathically prepared.
Toronto, 10th Oct. 41-6m.

GEORGE W. WILLIAMS,

CABINET MAKER,
UPHOLSTERER, AND UNDERTAKER,
Queen Street, opposite Knox's Church, Toronto.
THE Subscriber, grateful for past favors, wishes to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he still carries on business in the old stand, where MATRESSES, PALLIASSES, FEATHER BEDS, CUSHIONS, and every description of FURNITURE are made to order. Church Pews Lined and Cushioned at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. Furnerals furnished at the shortest notice. Coffins and Coffin Mounting kept always on hand.
One or two-horse HEARSEs kept for hire.—Charges moderate.
Toronto, Oct., 1850.

ECONOMY
A REMEDY AGAINST HARD TIMES.

THE Subscriber thankful for the liberal patronage he has hitherto received, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he continues to RENOVATE FEATHERS by his improved PATENT STEAM FEATHER RENOVATOR, by which Moths and other insects are destroyed; Grease, Dust, and unpleasant odours are removed, and the feathers expanded and restored to their original lightness, and by which a saving of at least one-fourth is attained. For instance, a Bed weighing 3 lbs., after having been steam dressed, is equal to 40 lbs. previous to being dressed.
The undersigned is happy in being enabled to state, that while the above benefits are derived, the operation of the machine is such that it is impossible to bruise or otherwise injure the wear of the feathers, and that in every case where he has dressed feathers, whether old or new, the parties have expressed themselves in terms of the most decided satisfaction.
Persons desirous of having feathers renovated, are requested to call and examine his long list of testimonials and references; among which will be found the names of several of the Professors in the Medical department of the University, who have patronized and recommended this Renovator to the public, as being one of the best inventions ever introduced into this City, contributing as it does, to the health and comfort of all who give it a trial.
No loss in weight will be sustained in dressing, except the dust extracted.
Beds sent to the Subscriber by 8 o'clock, A. M., can be returned the same evening, if required.
CHARGES FOR RENOVATING:—Geese Feathers, per lb., 3d.; Chicken do. do., 2d.
Dealers in Feathers (to whom a liberal allowance will be made) will find it much to their advantage to send them to be steam dressed, as the rank oily smell, usually accompanying new feathers, will be entirely removed.
GEORGE W. WILLIAMS,
Cabinet Maker, Upholsterer, and Feather Renovator,
No. 9, Queen Street, opposite Knox's Church.
Toronto, Oct. 28, 1850. 41-5m.

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

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

WILLIAM HURDLE

WOULD most respectfully intimate to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Toronto and surrounding country, that he has opened a Shop on King street, directly opposite Messrs. Nordheimer's Music Store, where will be found a good assortment of
Gold and Silver Watches, English and American Jewelry,
Of the finest description, **PLATED GOODS, CLOCKS** &c., to which he would solicit an early call, his motto being "small profits and quick returns."
N. B.—All descriptions of Watches, Jewelry, and Clocks repaired.
Toronto, July 17, 1850. 28-12m.,

BOOKS AND STATIONERY
FOR THE PEOPLE.

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

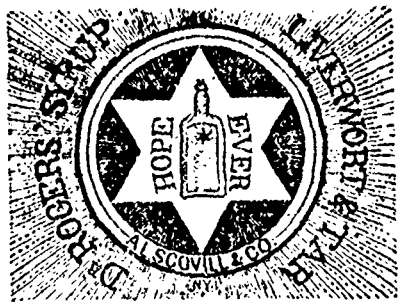
FORWARDING, 1850.

H. JONES & Co., renew the offer of their services as *Forwarders and Commission Merchants.* They are well prepared with Steamers, Schooners and Barges, to Forward Property from Lakes Erie and Ontario, to Montreal, Quebec, or Lake Champlain. Their long experience and constant attention to business, will, they trust, ensure them a share of public patronage.
H. JONES & Co., New Produce Stores, Canal Basin, Wellington Street, Montreal.
W. J. MACDONELL & Co., 22, Front Street, Toronto, over the Telegraph Office.
H. & S. JONES, Kingston.
H. & S. JONES & Co., Brockville.
Montreal, April, 1850. 28.5

PLANTAGENET WATER.

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

FOREIGN EXTRACTS.
A spacious new harbor, which has been constructed at Grenock, is expected to be opened for the reception of ships before the end of the present month.
Captain Prialux, the master and Mr Fleming, the mate of the superb steamer, have been held to bail to answer any charge arising out of the loss of that vessel.
At Lloyds, London, on Tuesday, there was exhibited a piece of gold in its raw state, weighing nearly 27 lbs, for which the owner has been bid £750. It was obtained by his two sons in California.
The great bull of Nineveh was safely deposited in the British Museum. It is, considering the great lapse of time, in an extraordinary state of preservation, stands nearly twenty feet in height, and weighs upwards of six tons.
It is stated upon good authority, that in the articles of rice and tobacco alone, a mercantile firm in Liverpool will this year realise £300,000, supposed to be the largest sum ever made by any mercantile house in Europe, in one year.
There are no less than eighty-one ships now in progress of building at Sunderland.
The Scotch papers contain an account of a pugilistic encounter between two Cambridge students and the Duke of Athol, who found them in Glen Tilt.
Three thousand guineas will be given to the artist who may be selected for the Manchester statue to Sir Robert Peel. Competitors are to apply until the 1st of January next.
The commission appointed by the Government to inquire into the state, discipline, and studies of the University of Oxford, commenced its sittings in London on Monday last.
The gold chain of Lord Denman, late Chief Justice of England, has been purchased by the corporation of Derby for their mayor, having been declined by Lord Campbell on the terms asked.



CANCHALAGUA;

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

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

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

DR. F. A. CADWELL.



OCULIST AND AURIST, Operator on the Eye and Ear,

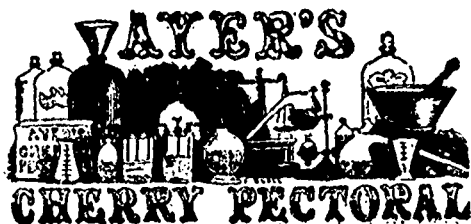
FOR DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, and all defects of Sight and Hearing.
The advertiser has, for the last twelve years, given his whole attention to the treatment and cure of diseases of the Eye and Ear, and in that department of his Profession, has been very extensively employed in this Province for many years past, with most desirable success. He therefore most respectfully requests those who are desirous of availing themselves of his services on this occasion, that they will do so with as little delay as possible. Artificial Eyes inserted without pain, and made to move, and match the sound eye perfectly. Squinting cured in one minute, with guaranteed success.
Office—No. 5 King Street East, three doors below Yonge street, over the Drug Store of Robert Love. Hours of attendance, from 9 A. M.; to 5 P. M. Toronto, 7th June, 1850. 24.6m.

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

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 all hours of the day, devoting himself exclusively to several branches of Dental Surgery. Toronto, July 22, 1850. 27 12m.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that having at a considerable expense entered into arrangements with various agents in Great Britain, for the purpose of furnishing intending emigrants with the best information of Private Lands, both Cleared or otherwise, that he may have to sell or Lease, he trusts to receive that support and encouragement which the undertaking deserves, by parties possessing Lands for disposal, sending the same to him with the necessary authority, as a published monthly list will be sent to his Correspondents, by which means our emigrating Countrymen will receive that knowledge they so much require, viz:—How and in what manner they can invest their capital the instant they arrive here. As present, very little is known of the true capabilities of Canada by a large majority of the British public, the Subscriber confidently hopes that correct accounts forwarded monthly, in the proper quarters, will eventually bring many to our shores who otherwise would have gone elsewhere.
W. H. FELLOWES, Land Agent, Toronto. Toronto, July 22, 1850. 27 12m.



For the Cure of **COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA and CONSUMPTION.**

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

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

"I deem the **CHERRY PECTORAL** an admirable composition from some of the best articles in the Materia Medica, and a very effective remedy for the class of diseases it is intended to cure."
New Haven, Ct., Nov. 1, 1849.

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

HEAR THE PATIENT.
Dr. Ayer—Dear Sir:—For two years I was afflicted with a very severe cough, accompanied by spitting of blood and profuse night sweats. By the advice of my attending physician I was induced to use your **CHERRY PECTORAL**, and continued to do so till I considered myself cured, and ascribe the effect to your preparation.
JAMES RANDALL. Hampden ss. Springfield, Nov. 27, 1848.

This day appeared the above named James Randall, and pronounced the above statement true in every respect.
LORENZO NORTON, Justice.

THE REMEDY THAT CURES.

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

If there is any value in the judgment of the wise, who speak from experience, here is a medicine worthy of the public confidence.
Prepared by **J. C. AYER,** Chemist, Lowell, M. S.
Wm. Lyman & Co., Montreal, General Agents for the Canadas. Sold by Lyman & Kneeshaw, Toronto; Hamilton & Kneeshaw, Hamilton; Chas. Brent, Kingston, and by Druggists generally throughout the provinces.

WILLIAM BAILEY.

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

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

WIGS and TOUPEES made to order on the shortest notice—for durability and natural appearance, cannot be surpassed in the United States or Canada—defying the strictest scrutiny.
Childrens Hair carefully Cut and tastefully arranged. Families attended at their own residences, on the shortest notice.
Private apartments for Hair Cutting.

PROFESSOR A. C. BARRY'S

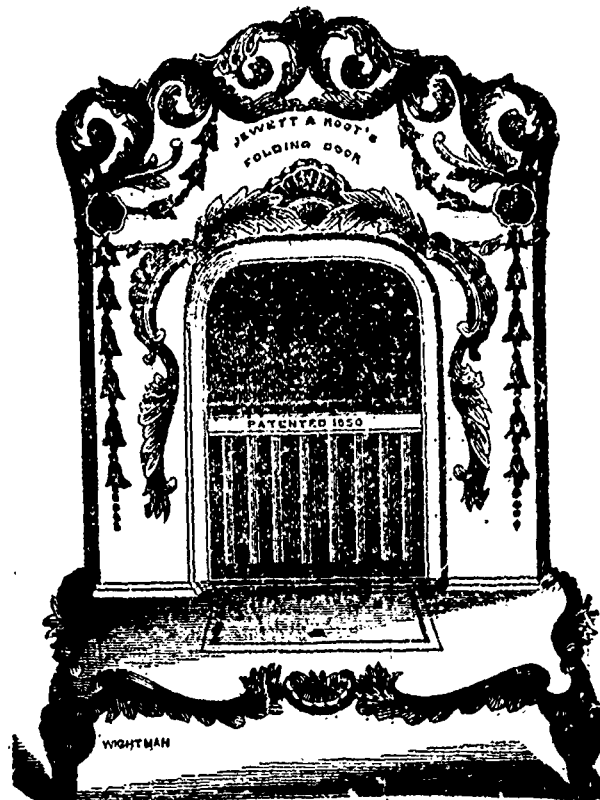
Tricopherous or Medicated Compound

When Theory and Comment authenticate each other, there can be no mistake. This is the case as regards **BARRY'S Tricopherous.** The theory of its operations is this:—That it is imbued by the absorbents, and injected through the superficial vessels promoting the growth, beauty, and health of the Hair, when applied to the scalp, and dissipating inflammation of every kind, (whether caused by disease or accidental,) when applied to the pimpled, blotched, tumorous, punctured, cut, burned, scalded, or in any way irritated skin. It is also assured that it acts upon the pores, those ventilators and escape pipes of the system, and assists to dispel the malarious elements of disease through these important channels. So much for Theory. Experiment proves that the article is an invaluable remedy for all external hurts and diseases, and that as a preparation for renewing the vegetative power of the hair, giving it a rich metallic lustre, rendering it classic and curly, and removing scurf and dandruff, it has no equal either in Europe or America, while in cheapness it certainly stands alone.
Sold in large bottles, price 1s. 9d., at the principal office, 137 Broadway, New York. Also by the principal Merchants and Druggists in the United States and Canada; and by **WILLIAM BAILEY,** Hair Cutter, Wig Maker, &c., King Street, Toronto.

FRESH ARRIVALS!

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

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



FOLDING DOOR PARLOR STOVE.

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

The above highly recommended **FOLDING DOOR PARLOR STOVE** is sold at 48, King Street West, by **MESRS. MOSIMAN & BASS,** who also keep constantly on hand, a Variety of the most approved Styles and Patterns of Hall, Parlour, Cooking and Dumb Stoves, Stove Pipes, &c., to which they respectfully call the attention of their friends and the Public of Toronto.
Stoves and Stove Pipes put up at the shortest notice.
Toronto, November 3, 1850. 42-7in.



TORONTO FURNACE.

GEORGE H. CHENEY & Co., Manufacturers of Stoves and Hollow-ware, Tin, Copper bottom, and Copper Furniture. Also, Tin Ware of every Description, Canada Plate, Pontypool, and Russia Iron Pipes.
Furnace, on the Corner of Queen and Victoria Streets. Office and Ware Rooms, No. 5, St. James' Buildings, King Street, nearly opposite the market.
GEORGE H. CHENEY & Co. Toronto, October, 1850. 38.3m

NEW GOODS.

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

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

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

Men's Etoff Over Coats, from 25s 0d	Men's Cassimere Trousers, from 13s 9d	Men's Vests, from 4s 4d
do Beaver " 30s 0d	do Mole-skin " 7s 6d	Boy's " 3s 0d
do Shooting " 15s 0d	do Etoff, " 10s 0d	do Trousers, " 5s 0d
do Broad Cloth, " 30s 0d	do Canada Plaid, " 10s 0d	do Coats, " 7s 6d
Red Flannel Shirts, 4s 4d	White Shirts, Linen fronts, " 4s 4d	Glengary Bonnets, " 6d
Fur Caps, 3s 9d	Cloth Caps, " 2s 9d	Men's Wove Under Shirts, from 3s 9d

Men's Paris Satin Hats, Black and Drab.

DRY GOODS,

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

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

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

NO SECOND PRICE.

BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

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

JOBGING! JOBGING!

THE SUBSCRIBER is constantly manufacturing to order, at **VERY LOW PRICES**

TIN, COPPER, SHEET IRON, BRASS AND LEAD WARES

Having good facilities for doing all kinds of Mill work. **STOVES FITTED UP** on the shortest notice. A large quantity of **STOVE PIPES** on hand. Also, a few excellent **COOKING STOVES.**
JOHN H. POCOCK, No. 55, Yonge Street,—39.1y
Toronto, October 14, 1850.

