

The Watchman.

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

VOL. I.

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Poetry.

MOVE ON.

The march of life should never stay—
All things onward tend;
Man should not clog progression's way,
But strive to move and mend.
The waters move in depths of ocean,
The streams along the dales,
The rivulets with onward motion,
Through sweet and verdant vales,
Move on!

The clouds move gently through the sky,
The earth rolls ever on;
Time swiftly in his course runs by,
And years pass, one by one,
Men too, should strive to follow them,
In this their onward way,
Permitting naught the tide to stem,
But ever, day by day,
Move on!

Men may be wiser, if they strive—
More virtuous if they will,
And who, within this world would thrive,
Must aim at higher still!
Let bigots stand by doctrines old,
The wise will pass them by;
Weak minds may cling with subtle hold,
But strong ones valiantly,
Move on!

Like waters rolling to the ocean,
Down mountains piled on high—
Like clouds forever in communion,
That move across the sky—
Will we forever onward press,
Thus fetterless and free,
And deeming virtue happiness,
Our watchword ever be,
Move on!

Miscellany.

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

BY REV. JOHN JORDAN, VICAR OF EASTON, OXON.

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Let us now observe the course of events, which are as remarkable as they are instructive. The people having come to Sin, murmur for want of food, and God in mercy to them thus addressed Moses;—"Behold, I will rain bread from heaven for you, and the people shall go out and gather a certain rate every day, that I may prove them, whether they will walk in my law or no. And it shall come to pass, that on the sixth day they shall prepare that which they bring in, and it shall be twice as much as they gather daily." Now what is the law of God here spoken of, respecting which the people were to be tried and proved? Certainly not that of Sinai, for it is yet eighteen days before the giving of the law there. That it is a law relating to the sabbath is beyond all question, for when some of the people went out upon the seventh day and found no food, the Lord said unto Moses, "How long refuse ye to keep my commandments and my laws? See, for that the Lord hath given you the Sabbath, therefore he giveth you on the sixth day the bread of two days." But, since it was manifestly a law relating to the sabbath, respecting which the people were to be proved, and since the law of Sinai had not yet been given, therefore the law referred to must have been the primitive one given in paradise; and this is fully confirmed by the words of Moses to the people, when the rulers announced to him the fact, that on the sixth day every man had gathered twice as much as on each of the preceding five days.—"This," said he, "is that which the Lord hath said, To-morrow is the rest of the holy sabbath unto the Lord."

In fact, throughout the whole of this narrative there were evidently, in the mind of the writer, two facts assumed, without regard to which the account is unintelligible. The first is, that the people had some knowledge of the law by which they were to be proved, and the purpose of which was now to be indicated to and revived in them, by the deposit of manna during six days, and not on the seventh, the second is, that already, and that previously to the promulgation of the law of Sinai, there existed a law of God relative to the sabbath, the observance of which the people were expected to understand and keep. And both these assumptions plainly evidence an original of the sabbath as a divine ordinance of the Lord previous to the period referred to, and must therefore point back to that when it was first commanded at the creation. But besides the evidence which the Bible

affords us, from its history of the family of Abraham and his posterity, it supplies us with similar proof from other branches of the race of Shem, and forming, therefore, channels of information, altogether independent of the house of Israel, although chronicled with theirs. Thus we find in the customs of other branches of the race just the same kind of evidence that we meet with elsewhere. The history of Job, for example, who lived in the early times of the post-diluvian age, relates that seven bullocks and seven rams were prescribed as the peace offering to be rendered by him in behalf of his friends. So again, Balaam has the same mystical reverence for the number seven, and, on each occasion that he endeavors to propitiate the favor of God by a burnt-offering, he erects seven altars, and sacrifices seven bullocks and seven rams.

To refer once more, before quitting this branch of our inquiry altogether, to the division of time into weeks, we may observe that it has prevailed amongst all the Semicitic nations, as well as amongst others also, as has been very forcibly stated in the following passage of Miss Somerville's admirable work, the "Connection of the physical Sciences."—"The period of seven days, by far the most permanent division of time, and the most ancient monument of astronomical knowledge, was used in India by the Brahmans with the same denominations employed by us, and was alike found in the customs of the Jews, Egyptians, Arabs, and Assyrians; it has survived the fall of empires, and has existed among all successive generations, a proof of their coming origin." And no less a proof, it may be also added, of the primitive original of that divine institution, from which it is obvious that weeks of seven days have been derived, and of which they are an enduring sign and memorial.

2. Our second channel of information is that which is to be traced amongst the families of Japheth; but as in his race there are no records earlier than Homer, so we must be content to glean what we can from them—presuming, however, that there is no probability whatever of these nations having acquired such a knowledge of the Mosaic sabbath, as that traces of it could have interwoven themselves, as we shall find, in their thoughts and habits, and consequently, we must refer those to an earlier and more primitive period, such as that in which we know from Moses, that the sabbath was first instituted. Hesiod, the celebrated Greek poet of Bœotia, who lived about nine hundred years before the coming of Christ, says, "the seventh day is holy." Homer who flourished about the same period, and Callimachus, also a Greek poet who flourished in the reign of Ptolemy Evergetes, about seven hundred years later, speak of the seventh day as holy. Lucian also a Greek writer, born at Samosata, who flourished about four hundred years after Callimachus, says, "the seventh day is given to the schoolboys as a holiday." Now, it is utterly improbable that such a practice as this should ever have originated amongst the Gentiles, from any acquaintance they might have had with the sabbaths of Israel, for the Jews were never so regarded by the nations, as that they would have adopted and preferred their peculiar and exclusive rites, one of the chief of which was the sabbath, but it is extremely probable that such a thing as the schoolboys' holiday would long have survived all knowledge of the circumstance that had originated it; for we have abundant proofs of this amongst ourselves, where every parish almost has its annual festival, but the origin of most is altogether unknown. And yet while the origin of the scholars' holiday was lost to them, how plainly does its continued observance point back to the period when it commenced out of a general tradition of the sabbath.

Again, in both Greek and Latin poets, we find such frequent use of the number of seven as clearly indicates a mystical use of it, similar to that we have already observed in the Scriptures themselves. The seventh day is spoken of as propitious, the warrior's shield, the most useful weapon of defence, which the apostle employs as the emblem of faith, is constantly represented as sevenfold; vast heaps of snow are said to be piled sevenfold also, and the coils of the serpent, as he lies in the act to spring are sevenfold. Bees are said to live for seven summers, and seven bullocks and seven rams are offerings made by the heathens to their deities.

Our own immediate progenitors, the Saxons, have left us to this day our week of seven days, which evidently must have had its origin in the highest antiquity. They were derived from a different family of Japhethians than the Greeks or Romans were, and their mythology varies greatly from the classical, so that Southey

in his "Book of the Church," remarks "the heathenism which they introduced bears no affinity either to that of the Britons or of the Romans." This clearly establishes them as an independent channel of information, and yet how strikingly amongst them was the legend of the sabbath preserved, which survives amongst ourselves at this day, so that we use the heathen names of the days, derived from the pagan deities of our forefathers, and therein are now enabled to trace a primitive origin of the sabbatical institutions from the very earliest ages of mankind!

The Hindoos, though regarded as Asiatics from their inhabiting Asia, are not of Semicitic but of Japhetic origin, and their testimony, therefore belongs to the channel we are at present engaged with. Their astronomy is the most ancient in the world, and what is very remarkable respecting it is, that in its earliest periods it is far more accurate than in latter times, evidencing, therefore that it was the result of observations carried on in those early periods. But throughout it their division of time has been into weeks, which we have so often had occasion to notice as indicative of the primitive institution of the sabbath. In some of their oldest and most genuine records, though consisting of fabulous relations, evidently derived from traditional legends, we find the number seven employed by them very much in the same way that we have noticed in the Scriptures and classical writers. Some of their oldest architectural monuments are pyramidal in their structure, plainly pointing, as the reader will presently see more clearly, to a primitive origin, and of these one especially is known, as remarkable alike for its antiquity and plan. The Pagoda of Seringham is thus described by Mr Ome in his History of the Military Transactions of Hindostan; "It is composed of seven square inclosures, one within the other, the walls of which are twenty-five feet high, and four thick," &c. The ruins of another of these temples still remain on the Coromandel coast and give to a mountain at Mavhparam the name of the "Seven Pagodas." Nor is it at all improbable, that, if accurate plans and drawings of these and many other remains of antiquity were within reach, we might detect in them additional traces and indications of the institution we are considering.

III. It behoves us however, to draw our subject to a conclusion, and to state what we rely upon as the results of the whole inquiry, and how far we would press the influence of the facts we have treated of. We do not ask the reader, then, to accept what we have offered as demonstration of the fact, but we beg him to bear in mind that the fact of the institution of the sabbath in Paradise, as recorded by Moses in Genesis, has been and is disputed by some who esteem themselves wise and prudent expositors of Scripture, who have obtained some name and fame as commentators, whose opinion on the point is loudly hailed and echoed by many worldly-minded and lucre-loving persons, who would use it for their own gain; and thus it is, that the fact itself requires to be supported and corroborated by all the evidence we can adduce. It is not, then, as positive proof but as corroborative and substantiating evidence, that the preceding details have been brought before the reader, and we invite him deliberately to weigh their influence, and to determine whether the following conclusion from it is not equitable and just—

Moses states as a fact, that, "On the seventh day God ended his works which he had made; and he rested on the seventh day: from all his work which he had made. And God blessed the seventh day and sanctified it, because that in it he had rested from all his work which God created and made."—Gen. ii. 2, 3. But it is ingeniously represented, that Moses does not here state the fact which appears upon the very face of the record, for that the sabbath was not then instituted, nor until the law of Sinai was promulgated, and that is a mere account of the circumstances on which the law of the sabbath is founded, and is nothing more than a proof or comment of the fourth commandment, and not a record of the appointment of the sabbath in the primitive ages of the world.—Now, we contend that the record of Moses does contain this very fact—Joes reveal the original and primitive institution of the sabbath and consequently, that the sabbath is an institution appertaining to the whole human race; and in proof of this, we offer all that amount of corroborative evidence which has been set before the reader, and contend that, amongst all nations, and in the earliest ages of the world, long previous to the law of Sinai, there are traces and indications of some such institution as the sabbath, and that these do incontestably confirm our understanding of the record of

Moses, and thereby corroborate and substantiate the fact.

TO BE CONTINUED.

GOD'S VOUCHER OF TRUTH.

A conscience inert is not a conscience dead; yet there is no mistake more common than to suppose so. Its motions may be unheeded, but that proves not that they are unuttered. A wheel composed of numerous spokes may revolve with such rapidity as to appear to stand still; yet each revolution is as really made in a distinct interval of time, as if a century were the measure of its sweep. So it may be that, the very indistinctness of the motions of conscience is because its acts are so rapid and so innumerable that they are noticed.

Yet, what a solemn, impressive thought it is, that each of these voices of the inward monitor is recorded against us, and will re-appear as God's witness of our guilt, and the securities for God's justice. They are God's vouchers for so much truth, so much reproof delivered to the soul, so much instruction, so much light, so much mercy, unheeded, wasted, abused. They are God's vouchers, and must be produced.—Their testimony will be necessary, both to vindicate the Divine justice in the punishment of sin, and to illustrate the Divine mercy in its pardon. The soul, whether saved or lost, will need to travel over the ground of its past experiences, and examine them one by one; to look at itself at each step of its history; to judge calmly, slowly, of what was done so rapidly, heedlessly, insensibly. God will take his stand by us as the wheel slowly retraces its revolutions so that each one shall be seen and understood. As much as this is clearly implied in that striking affirmation of the Saviour, that for every idle word that men shall give account thereof in the day of judgment. We shall tell how it was uttered, when, where, in what state of mind, how occupied, for what purpose, with what motive, with how much knowledge of good and evil, after how long acquaintance with God and duty after what merciful interposition, what manifestations of truth, what strivings of the Spirit.—All the circumstances of guilt necessary for a fair judgment of its character, will be needed; and conscience will present them all faithfully, and its record will be God's voucher for the decisions of that day—to justify his holiness in the case of the lost, and to magnify the unspeakable breadth and beauty of his grace in the case of the ransomed.

EMPLOYMENT BETTER THAN SCOLDING.

Great unkindness and injustices is often done to little children, by treating as mischievous, and scolding them for being troublesome, when the truth is, the little creatures are either weary for want of employment, or else the love of knowledge, or curiosity, has induced them to examine the inside of something they ought not to have meddled with. Find them something to occupy them—work, such as they can do, or some innocent amusement—and they will not trouble you with mischievousness. It has been said the mind of a child is as active as that of a statesman. This must be acknowledged, since it is admitted, that a child learns more the first two years of his life than in any subsequent ones—and only think what the little creatures have to acquire. They have to learn a language, and one might almost say two, if we take into account the unintelligible jargon that some use when talking to infant children; for instance, how it must puzzle the brains of the poor little learner to ascertain that "corn, me ttle name, have a littee bed a buttee"—means the same as, "come, my little man, have a piece of bread and butter." Then they have to learn the use of every thing around them, and the various characters of the persons they meet with.

A father tell us, while he was working in his garden, his little son was very desirous to help him, the hoe, shovel, and rake were each in turn put into requisition, and as might have been expected, he did more harm than good, and the father was under the necessity of arresting him several times by saying—"Little boy, you must not do that, you must not do so." At length the little fellow said—"Well, what may I do?"

MATERIALS FOR THINKING—True friendship cannot exist without perfect confidence; and we can no more form a friendship with a man we suspect than with one we despise.—Miscellan.

Harmless mirth is the best cordial against the consumption of spirits; wherefore jesting is not unlawful if it trespasseth not in quantity, quality, or season.—Tiller.

Family Circle.

LETTER OF THE LATE REV. JOHN MACDONALD TO HIS SISTER, ON HER MARRIAGE.

"Together with health, may the Lord grant you every other temporal comfort consistent with the covenant of grace, and contained therein; and however much you may desire it, may he never give you any other, lest you fall into sin, which is worse than sorrow. The desires of my heart for you are larger than I can express, for they are spiritual, the tongue cannot speak them, nor the pen write them, but God knoweth and comprehendeth them; and that is all I want, seeing that it is from him I seek them. While a gracious and all-sufficient Father understandeth my poor hisping soul, I am not concerned about results.

But there are some of my desires that I can, to some extent express. I desire that the Lord may be with you in your union. Your natural life is from him; hold your conjugal life from him too, and in him; seek its continuance in conformity to his will who binds and unlooses as he pleases; and seek its enjoyment's no further than is consistent with his holy and spiritual law and presence. That relation which you have formed by his original institution, and in the course of his providential appointments, you must discharge and exercise according to his revealed will. Search out all his mind on this subject, scattered through his word, and study it, and pray over it; and thus set the Lord before you, and he will be with you.

Love Christ above your husband: this is essential to true and lasting happiness. I rejoice to think that your husband is one who would love you more for loving Christ better than himself. Be thankful for this mercy, and improve it. It will be a source of increasing conjugal love; for if you find that your husband loves you in proportion as you love Christ, and he finds that you love him in the same proportion, then this will prove as a mutual attraction to the one centre, even the heart of Jesus; and oh! who can tell the serene, pure, ardent, and spiritual enjoyments of two souls as one in Christ! May the supreme love of Christ save both of you from idolatry, and may the mutual reflection of Christ's love and image be the unchanging basis of your mutual delight.

Be careful my dearest Margaret, as to your own personal religion: let not your change of state prove an interruption to this. You have just been withdrawn, by the kindness of God, from the many anxieties, vanities, snares, and wearisome imaginations of unmarried girlhood; and in a little time you may be called into the many cares, sorrows, solitudes, occupations and necessary bustle of married womanhood.—You are now in a transition state. You have a temporary interval of calm tranquility and retirement, peculiarly favorable for spiritual improvement—though, alas! I have too often seen in my own little sphere of observation, that it is an interval too often given up to sloth and indulgence; and therefore, that the Lord must soon afterwards arise with his rod in his hand, to awaken and chasten such slumbering children: let it not be so with you. Bestir you to prayer and the Word now—to meditation, repentance, and faith. Redeem time for the doing of good. Take an active, spiritual, and decided part at once. You have been called to a new and strange scene of action, and this is always an advantage to those who will improve it. May the Lord make you a mother in Israel, even to his own little ones! Be a fellow-worker in promoting your husband's ministry; by prayer, by character, by the hand, by the lip, work for your Lord in heaven. The pious wife of a gospel minister may be of incalculable benefit in winning and encouraging souls; but she who is not so will incur the fearful responsibility of arresting the Lord's work. Render yourself, then, up unto the Lord as his walk in the Spirit, and seek constant love, light, and strength."

SEND YOUR CHILDREN TO SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

Parents of the following classes, hear us when we propose to you that your children should be sent to sabbath school.

I. *You that care about your own and your children's souls.* We believe you are seeking out the best means of benefitting those under your care. We, therefore, do no more than ask you to consider whether or not it would be useful to send your children to our schools. If other circumstances are suitable, then your example might influence some of your neighbors and by your attention to your children, in preparing them at home for sabbath school, you would have the satisfaction of seeing your children become a pattern to others.

II. *You that care about your children, though you are not yourselves converted.* We know that this is no uncommon case; even infidels have wished their children to know Christ. Now, if you feel that yourselves have got no change of heart, we entreat you to send your children to sabbath-school. There, by the blessing of God they may be led to Christ. The teacher's whole aim is to bring them to the cross of Christ, to carry them to the Shepherd who gave his life for the sheep, and to bathe them in the fountain-open for sin and uncleanness. But if you allow them to spend evening, and perhaps all the day too, in whatever manner they please

you may expect soon to hear them uttering oaths, and be grieved by their profanity, their contempt for the ordinances of God, their filthy and foolish deeds, and other signs of a hardened heart. But oh, if they were saved, you would be freed at the great day from the reproach of their ruin! and perhaps they might even carry home salvation to you! What if they should lead you by the hand to Jesus?—What if your experience should be that of a parent who said, "I was thirty years old before I knew that I had a soul! But one of our boys went out on a sabbath to play, and was brought in with his ankle-bone out of joint. Next sabbath another of the boys got himself lamed, and I learned through them, that I had a soul!"

III. *You that care wither for your own nor your children's souls.* Whether you care or not still it is true there is a Saviour standing with open arms, saying, "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not," Mark x. 14. Will you allow us to be kind to them, and lead them to this Saviour? You would wish them to be obedient, to be well behaved, to be useful; you would not wish to see them grow up to be thieves, drunkards, and pests to society. Let us then try what we can do to lead them to Christ. Do not hinder us from showing kindness to your children. We entreat you not to be unmerciful to their souls.—Let not your eye be evil toward the children of your own bowels. Would you wish that any of them should yet curse the day that ever they were born in your house, and had you for their parent?

And now that we have ended our few words of exhortation, we must say to those of you who agree to put your children under our care for a few hours on sabbath, that we do not in any degree free you from the obligations you yourselves are under to attend to their souls. No; we cannot take upon us your responsibility, which became yours at your children's birth, and was sealed on you at their baptism. We cannot stand in your place at the judgment-day. You must yourselves at home watch over them, pray for them, help them in their lessons for their classes, and speak to them on their returning home, as anxiously as if we had never said a word. We offer only to help you. It will prove your more sure condemnation at last if it be the case that strangers cared more for your children's souls than you yourselves do,—the father that begat them, and the mother that bare them. But oh, how blessed, if led by the Holy Spirit yourselves, you become the means of leading your children to Jesus!—We will stand by, rejoicing to hear you say, "Behold Lord, I and the children whom thou hast given me!"

THE WAY TO BE HAPPY.

A story is told of two travellers in Lapland, which throws more light on the art of being happy than a whole volume of precepts and aphorisms. Upon a very cold day in winter, they were driving along in a sledge, wrapped up in furs from head to foot. Even their faces were mostly covered, and you could see hardly anything but their eyebrows, and these were white and glistening with frost. At length they saw a poor man who had sunk down and frozen in the snow. "We must stop and help him," said one of the travellers. "Stop, and help him!" replied the other, "you will never think of stopping on such a day as this! We are half frozen ourselves, and ought to be at our journey's end as soon as possible." But I cannot leave this man to perish," rejoined the more humane traveller, "I must go to his relief," and he stopped his sledge. "Come," said he, "come, help me to rouse him." "Not I," replied the other, "I have too much regard for my own life to expose myself to this freezing atmosphere more than is necessary. I will sit here, and keep myself as warm as I can till you come back." So saying, he resolutely kept his seat, whilst his companion hastened to the relief of the perishing man, whom they had so providentially discovered. The ordinary means for restoring consciousness and activity were tried with complete success; but the kind-hearted traveller was so intent upon saving the life of a fellow creature, that he had forgotten his own exposure; and what was the consequence? Why the very effort which he made to warm the stranger warmed himself!—and thus he had a twofold reward. He had the sweet consciousness of doing a benevolent act, and he also found himself glowing from head to foot by reason of the exertion which he had made. And how was it with his companion, who had been so much afraid of exposing himself? He was almost ready to freeze, notwithstanding the efforts he had been making to keep warm!

The lesson derived from this little incident is very obvious. We are all travellers to a distant country. At every step of our journey we find other travellers, who need our friendly aid. Nay, God has brought them around our path in great numbers; and, far as the eye can reach we see their dense and gloomy ranks. Now, there are two ways of meeting these objects of Christian sympathy and brotherly regard. We can go forward with the stern purpose of a selfish and unloving spirit, saying, in reply to every appeal which is addressed to our better feelings, "Depart in peace; be ye warmed and filled; or we can say with the warm-hearted

traveller, "I cannot see this man perish! I must hasten to his relief!" And the role which we adopt for our guidance in such cases will determine the question, whether we are happy or unhappy! The man who lives only for himself cannot be happy. God does not smile upon him, and his conscience will give him no peace. But he who forgets himself in his desire to do good, not only becomes a blessing to others, but opens a perpetual fountain of joy in his own bosom!

Geographic and Historic.

DAMASCUS.

Damascus, called by the natives Es Sham, a city of Syria, capital of an important pashalik of the same name, and, indeed, the chief or capital city of Syria, lies in a plain at the eastern foot of Anti-Libanus. It was sometimes spoken of by the ancients as an Arabian city; but in reality, it belongs to Syria. In 2 Sam. viii. 5, 6, "the Syrians of Damascus," are found in Isa. vii. 8. It is expressly said, "the head of Syria is Damascus;" also, Isa. xvi. 3, "the kingdom" is to cease "from Damascus." So that this place was obviously the metropolis of a Syrian empire. Damascus—by some held to be the most ancient city in the world—is called by the Orientals, "a pearl surrounded by emeralds." Nothing can be more beautiful than its position, whether approached from the side of Mount Lebanon, from the Desert to the east, or by the high road from the north, from Aleppo and Hamah. For many miles the city is girdled by fertile fields, or gardens, as they are called, which, being watered by rivers and sparkling streams, give to the vegetation, consisting principally of olive trees, a remarkable freshness and beauty. Of all the cities of the East, Damascus is, probably, the most oriental.

The view of Damascus, when the traveller emerges from Anti-Libanus, is of the most enchanting kind. One of magnificent prospects in the world bursts upon the sight; like the first view of Constantinople, it is unique. A view is presented from an elevation of a thousand feet; from whence the spectator looks down upon a vast plain, bordered in the distance by blue mountains, and occupied by a rich, luxuriant forest of the walnut, the fig, the pomegranate, the plum, the apricot, the citron, the locust, the pear, and the apple, forming a waving grove of more than fifty miles in circuit, possessing a vast variety of tint, a peculiar density and luxuriance of foliage, and a wildly-picturesque form, from the branches of the latter trees throwing themselves up above a rich underwood of pomegranates, citrons, and oranges, with their yellow, green, and brown leaves; and the conceptions of the view will be still more heightened by stating, that from the same point are seen, grandly rising in the distance, above this vast superficies of rich, luxuriant foliage, the swelling domes, the gilded crescents and the marble minarets of Damascus; while, in the centre of all, winding towards the city, runs the main stream of the river Barrada. In descending from the above elevation, the opening in the trees, here and there, display little patches of green verdure, or a glimpse of richly-cultivated gardens; the whole of this rich tract being surrounded by a mud wall, beyond which all is arid and desert.

The interior of the city does not correspond with the exquisite beauty of its environs. In the Armenian quarter the houses are built with mud, and pierced towards the street by a very few small grated windows, with red painted shutters. They are low, and the flat arched doors resemble those of stables. A filthy dung-hill, and a pool of stinking water, are almost invariably before the doors. In some of these dwellings, belonging to the principal Armenian merchants, there is great internal richness and elegance. The furniture consists of magnificent Persian or Bagdad carpets, which entirely cover the marble or cedar floor; and of numerous cushions and mattresses, spread in the middle of the saloon, for the members of the family to sit or lean against. There is a fine wide street, formed by the palaces of the agas of Damascus, who are the nobility of the land. The front of these palaces, however, towards the street, are like long prison or hospital walls, being mere grey mud walls, with few or no windows, whilst at intervals is a great gate opening on a court. But the interior is magnificent; the ornaments of their saloons alone cost upwards of £1,000 sterling. The bazaars are very striking. The great bazaar is about half a league long. They are long streets, covered in with high wood-work, and lined with shops, stalls, magazines, and *cafes*. The shops are narrow, and go only a short way back. The merchant is seated in front, with his legs doubled up below him, and the pipe in his mouth. The magazines are stored with merchandise of all sorts, and particularly with Indian manufactures, which are brought in great profusion by the caravans from Bagdad. In the midst of the bazaars stands the finest khan in the East, that of Hassan Pasha. It is an immense cupola, whose bold springing arch recalls that of St. Peter at Rome; it is in like manner borne on granite pillars. The gate of this khan is a piece of Moorish architecture, the richest in detail, and most imposing in effect, that can be seen in the world. The khan has been built only about

twenty years. Not far distant is the principal mosque, formerly a church, dedicated to St. John whose skull and sepulchre, found in this holy place, give it such a holy sanctity, that it is death for even a Mahomedan to enter the room where the relics are kept. Situated at the edge of the desert, at the mouth of the plains of Coele-Syria, and the valleys of Galilee of Judæa, and of the coasts of the sea of Syria, Damascus was needed as a resting place for the caravans to India. It is essentially a commercial town, two hundred merchants are permanently settled in it. Foreign trade is carried on by the great Mecca caravan, Bagdad caravan, the Aleppo, and by several small ones to Beirut (its seaport), Tripoli, Acce, &c. The population of Damascus is variously stated at from 150,000 to double that number; of whom that portion which may be denominated Christian, is estimated to be at least one fifth. Damascus is an eminently interesting town. It is thoroughly Oriental, though, at the present time, the representatives in person and costume of most other distinguished countries of the world may be seen in the streets. Its proximity to Baalbec and Palmyra, which are mere ruins, and its still highly flourishing condition after having existed for, perhaps, a longer period than any other city on the face of the earth, combine, with many facts connected with its history, to throw around it a calm and, attractive, not to say sacred, light.

Political changes and social influences have lessened and mitigated the proverbial bigotry of the Damascenes. The lower classes, indeed, are still fanatical; but a better feeling on religion prevails amongst the higher. The Damascenes nourish hatred of the European name and costume. They alone amongst the Orientals have been the most averse to the admission of consuls, or even consular agents, to Christian powers. Till within the last few years the appearance in the city of a Frank costume was a signal for a riot. Christians and Jews were alike prohibited from riding on any other beast than an ass. This state of things is clearly traceable to the fanatical disposition of the inhabitants, who deem the city to be holy, and, consequently, have been very careful that nothing should enter within its walls which, in their estimation, would pollute it. There is now, however, a greatly improved state of feeling in Damascus. The former insolence of the Damascenes has been curbed. Horses are permitted to be used, and Christians may be seen in great numbers mixing with others, and pursuing their business, or taking recreation dressed in their proper garb, without molestation. This improvement may be in part ascribed to the residence in the city of a British consul.

A spot is pointed out where, according to tradition among the Christians, the apostle Paul, spoken of in the Acts of the Apostles as Saul of Tarsus, saw the light from heaven on his way to this city. In winding round the walls on the outskirts of Damascus, the traveller arrives at a part where they are broken at the top; this is shown as the spot from whence Paul is believed to have made his escape from the indignation of the Jews, as we read in Acts ix. "The disciples took him by night, and let him down by the wall in a basket." From hence passing on through some pretty lanes, the visitor is brought to an open green spot, surrounded by trees, over which the tops of which are seen the distant summits of Mount Hermon. At this place he is informed Saul had arrived, when (Acts ix. 3), "as he journeyed he came near Damascus, and suddenly there shined round about him a great light from heaven." These localities are pointed out with the greatest confidence by the Damascene Christians of all sects, and are held in great veneration; nor is it difficult to suppose, that the true spots have been handed down by tradition among the followers of the cross. "The street which is called Straight" (Acts ix. 11,) is still found in Damascus; or, at any rate, a street bearing that name. It is stated to be a mile in length, and to have derived its name from the circumstance of its leading direct from the gate to the castle or palace of the pasha. The house of Judas, also, to which Ananias was directed, and to which he went, and his own house likewise, are still pointed out. How much credulity may have had to do in fixing on perpetuating the recollection of these localities, it is probably easier to suspect than to ascertain.

A BARBER'S DESPOTISM.—We were greatly amused to night by the appearance of a little Hungarian count, who had come with us from Smyrna, but whom we had not seen since we left Constantinople. I positively did not recognise him; he used to have a very sufficient supply of curly hair, and now he appeared with a silk handkerchief sentimentally twisted round what was evidently the baldest of heads. His solution of the mystery was very absurd. At Constantinople, he had gone to a Turkish barber, for the purpose of having his moustaches and whiskers arranged, but having been unable to explain altogether what he wanted, the Turk had chosen to judge for himself what was necessary, and had deliberately laid hold of him, along with two of his assistants, and had shaved his head completely, in spite of all his resistance.—*Wandering Sketches among the Greeks and Turks.*

The Press and General Review

THE GREAT SLAVERY QUESTION IN CONGRESS.

The long agony of this question is believed to be finished. For the last ten months the representatives of a nation claiming to be free, have been intensely engaged in discussing whether slavery is to be extended, or whether it is to be confined to the fifteen States now obscured by its dark and deadly gloom. It is marvellous how such an issue should have had one moment's consideration in this age of the world especially with a people of British descent—and it is more marvellous still that it should have occupied the time and the talents of men professing to be Christians, and claiming to be enlightened Statesmen. Yet so it is, and the decision must be as painful to the friends of liberty as the discussion has been surprising.

The Northern States increase in population so much more rapidly than the South, and the House of Representatives being based on population, the number of members in that House from the North is already much larger than from the South. But in the Senate each State sends two members, and the Slave and Free States being equal, the South, through that medium, still maintains a powerful influence in the management of public affairs. Each Section has thirty members in that House, and to extend their number in both Houses the South precipitated the Union into an unjust war with Mexico. The feeble Mexicans fell before the arms of the United States, and their country was divided. But unless the conquered countries could enter the Union as Slave States, the results of the war would be entirely lost to the South. The friends of freedom contended that a provision should be made that from all new territory acquired by the Republic, slavery should be forever excluded. This is the famous "Wilmot Proviso," and if it had passed it would have at least proclaimed to the world that the reign of slavery was now bounded, and its "proud waves stayed" from extension. This proviso was actually carried in the House of Representatives in 1847, by 115 to 106, but it was rejected in the Senate by 31 to 21. On a second trial the House changed their vote, and also rejected it, several members having in the interim been gained over by the Slaveholders.

During the debates of that time it was openly avowed that the purpose of the war was to extend slavery. Never was an avowal so disgraceful to man. Slavery, like all evils arising from the cupidity of man, has been the growth of time and circumstances; it became an institution in different countries, not by special enactment, but by the acts of unprincipled Slave-traders and Planters. There was deep iniquity in the sanction given to such practices by the Governments of Christian nations; but it was reserved for the United States to evince the hardness of vindicating this atrocious evil, and to make war and legislate for its extension, and that, too, in the middle of the Nineteenth Century. It must be remembered that this is a very different question from the abolition of slavery, after it has long been entwined with the institutions of a country. Interested parties and the timid, who dread every change, will always be found to throw obstacles in the way of every improvement, however urgently they may be demanded by justice and humanity.—But the United States made war to extend slavery over other regions, and they are likely to succeed in their wicked object. They have added to their dominions by the Mexican war an enormous extent of territory. New Mexico and California contain 650,000 square miles, exclusive of Texas, which contains 200,000 more.—These dominions are equal to seventeen times the size of New York State, four times the size of France, and seven times the size of Great Britain and Ireland. And these vast territories were marked out as the abodes of slavery, establishing beyond all denial the fact, that slavery is not considered an evil, which the South would willingly get rid of, but is cherished as a valuable institution, to be extended wherever it can be carried—and ten Slave States at least can be formed from the conquered territories, which would forever swamp the interests of freedom.

The Wilmot proviso having been rejected, but no decision having been come to in regard to these territories, Congress met under circumstances pregnant with danger to the Union.—The Northern members declared that no New State should come in, unless slavery was excluded from it, while the South appeared resolved that unless slavery were transplanted into them, they would break up the Union, and set up for themselves. But the latter met with an unexpected difficulty. California had already declared against slavery, and California came with a gilded torch in her hand—rather a powerful argument in that quarter. To balance off California it was proposed by Mr Clay's Compromise Bill, to erect territories in New Mexico without any prohibition of slavery, under the hope that the Southern proprietors would emigrate and their human chattles with them, and secure the triumph of slavery. The Senate at length adopted these bills, letting in California as a free State, and marking out New Mexico by anticipation as the chosen arena in which slavery was to assert its fell dominion. The House of Assembly rejected the Mexican bills—a combination of two opposite parties did

so—the decided Liberals who hated slavery, and desired to have it excluded by law, and the ultra pro-slavery men, who were not content with the bill being silent, but desired to have slavery avowedly acknowledged. If this decision had stood, the whole question would have been left unsettled, the breach would have been greatly widened, and the Union would have been in danger, but what is of infinitely more consequence, light would have been cast on the future path of the down-trodden slave. But the same thing has happened as in 1847, the House had the courage to vote right—they had the courage, and they had the justice to say that the Union should not be disgraced by more slave territory, or even the hazard of it; but they had not the courage to adhere to it, for the very next day they overturned their vote, and by a majority of nine it was resolved that into that vast area the human chattles can be poured and their owners arrive in sufficient numbers, slavery will be forever established. California, however, is first in hand, and has been received into the Union as a free State, because she would enter under no other flag, and would have declared her independence, if this condition had been denied.

It is a distressing thought that the Mexicans, who have been conquered were most anxious to have their soil unstamped by slavery, and it will for ever rebound to the disgrace of the United States, that their noble desire was rejected with contumely by the United States Government. When the negotiations were opened for peace, in August, 1847, Mr Trist conducted them for the United States. The Mexican Commissioners were instructed to procure a stipulation, by which "the United States shall engage not to permit slavery in any part of the territory which they may acquire by treaty."—Mr Trist, in an official despatch to the Secretary of State, of 4th September, 1847, thus describes his conference with the Mexican Commissioners on this point of his instructions:

"In the course of these remarks on this subject, (exclusion of slavery) I was told that if it were proposed to the people of the United States to part with a portion of that territory, in order that the Inquisition should be therein established, the proposal could not excite stronger feelings of abhorrence, than those awakened in Mexico, by the prospect of the introduction of slavery in any territory parted with by her."

"I concluded by assuring them, that the bare mention of the subject in any treaty to which the United States was a party, was an absolute impossibility, that no President would dare to present any such treaty to the Senate; and that if it were in their power to offer me the whole territory described in one project—increased ten-fold in value—and, in addition to that, covered a foot thick all over with pure gold, upon the single condition that slavery should be excluded therefrom, I could not entertain the offer for a moment, nor think even of communicating it to Washington."

Behold now these Americans, how they love freedom! It is with them penal even to mention the word. Unhappy Mexicans! Not only did they lose their national independence, but half their territory may soon be cursed with perpetual slavery. Other nations civilize and improve the countries which they subdue, and compensate them in some measure for their losses, but to the Mexicans the stars and stripes are symbols of degradation both national and social. Two Bills have not yet past Congress—one to abolish the slave traffic in the District of Columbia. Here, in the city of their Legislature, there are extensive depots for the purchase and sale of slaves. The other Bill is for greater stringency in the surrender of fugitive slaves in the north. It is not likely that either of these Bills will pass. Enough has been done to show that liberty has made no progress during this Session of Congress. —Globe.

PASSAGE OF THE SLAVE FUGITIVE BILL.

There are those who believe that the spirit of genuine and enlightened freedom reigns in the United States. We have often expressed a contrary opinion, and drawn much obloquy and abuse on ourselves for doing so. Another evidence, stamped with characters of deep degradation, has just been given, that the majority of both Houses of Congress are enemies of freedom. A Bill has been passed converting the Free States into Slave-catchers of the runaway chattles of the South. In the House of Representatives the vote stood 109 for the bill, and 75 against it. As usual, the vote for slavery was carried by the Democrats—the blustering pretenders to be lovers of freedom. Twenty-nine Democrats from the North voted for the bill, and only four Whigs. Seventy-six Southern votes were given for it, and not one against it. The 75 votes against the bill contained only 17 Democrats: the rest were Whigs or Free Soilers. By this bill a commission is appointed to carry it into execution, and Judges are held under heavy penalties of fine or imprisonment to aid in catching slaves, while every citizen is bound, under severe penalties, to render personal assistance in the same honorable pursuit when called on. Not contented with having the vast field of the Mexican conquests laid open for the introduction of slavery, this Session of Congress, after spending ten months, winds up by putting the necks of the people of the North in chains to the South, while the 33 ren-

egades from the North assist to put on the fetters. What would be thought in Canada, if an Imperial and Local Act were passed converting all the inhabitants of our free Canada into slave hunters. California, just admitted, is in this position, and two or three delegates voted for this atrocious measure. The only bill of the sort not yet passed is that for the abolition of the Slave Trade in the District of Columbia. An amendment was moved to this in the Senate by Mr Seward, to vote \$200,000 to buy the freedom of all the slaves of the territory, only about 600 in number, provided a convention of the people should resolve to have slavery removed from Washington and the whole district. This very moderate proposal excited a storm of disapprobation, and it had only five supporters!! Comment is superfluous.—Ib.

THE SCHOOLMASTER—TEACHERS' ASSOCIATIONS.

While other professions—the clergy, the lawyers, the physicians, have long gained a certain position and influence in society, and have assumed the management of their own affairs. Teachers, as a class, have until lately stood alone, disregarded by the community, and in many instances treated as beneath the notice of men infinitely their inferiors in mental acquirements, and engage in pursuits certainly not more important to the well being of the community. While others were improving their circumstances, and acquiring wealth and power, the schoolmaster alone appeared stationary, doomed to drag on a life of poverty and contempt, and looked upon by parents as a "sort of nurses for their naughty children, who received their wages for their services, and ought not to meddle with the affairs of the world." We but repeat what we wrote some years ago, prior to any of Egerton Ryerson's schemes, or the "Thinking man's" "Historical Facts," when we say that it is a reproach to the Christian world that those who prepare the rising generation for entering on the business of life, should have been left so long to poverty, and to occupy so low a place in society. Only conceive a schoolmaster, profoundly versed in the vast variety of knowledge which the human mind can master; a man who can solve the most difficult problem in mathematics, and take the highest flights in astronomy, rarely reaching beyond the mark of a person to be patronized! To such a man the constant toil and drudgery of a school, the annoyance of unruly children and unreasonable parents, and above all, the pinching poverty to which he is too often subjected, present a life of hardship which it is difficult to conceive. The smith or the carpenter of the village, may by industry, realise something for the wants of a surviving family, and the shop-keeper or the baker may, perhaps, become wealthy; but the idea of a schoolmaster having any other position than poverty, would be thought the height of absurdity.

This state of things arose probably from two causes; first, from the ignorance of the people generally, concerning the importance of education, and the influence over the young exercised by the educator. Any person was thought good enough for a schoolmaster. A second cause lay in the apathy and indifference of the teachers themselves. They did not constitute themselves into a distinct profession, into which none could be admitted without regular professional training. It is indeed remarkable, that this glaring defect should have been allowed to exist so long. While lawyers, physicians, merchants, nay, every particular trade, in addition to the education common to all, enjoined some special training for their separate departments, Teachers were exempted from this general law. The following extract from a lecture delivered by the late Dr Welsh, before the Educational Society of Glasgow in 1834, sets this point in its true light:

"We would not," (said that distinguished divine) "trust our health, our fortune, our reputation, in the hands of men who had not special fitting themselves for doing us justice in these separate particulars; in the humblest department of life, all those who minister to our comfort or convenience have made their rude preparatory efforts ere they could solicit our employment. And yet we can allow the instruction of children to be committed to those who have never themselves enjoyed the benefit of any training for the fulfilment of their important trust. We would shrink from the idea of placing a costly and delicate work of art with those who were ignorant of its value, or who had not learned how to handle it; and yet we can place the richest, the most delicate, the most complicated piece of mechanism, requiring the extreme skill to arrange its parts, to adjust its movements, to develop its relations, to preserve it uninjured—we can risk a treasure like this in an unpractised, it may be, in a clumsy and careless hand. We could not admit into our gardens, or even into our fields, those who are unskilled in those delightful arts, by which our dwellings are surrounded with beauty and fertility; while the tenderest and most precious, yet most precarious plant, may be committed to those who know nothing of the relations of mental seeds, soils, climes and seasons—who have never studied how the canker may be destroyed—by what exposure the latent beauties may be best called forth, or any of the varied arts by which the tree may be made full of growing."

"Now, is there any reason why schoolmasters—unlike almost all other classes of individuals—should be allowed to enter upon their vocation thus unprepared? On the contrary, it is allowed on all hands that the science of education is, of all others, the most difficult—that in no department have greater improvements been made, and, consequently, that there is none where professional training is more requisite. Besides, it is universally admitted, that a man may be very intimately acquainted with a subject, and yet woefully deficient in the art of communicating his knowledge to others; and from this, one might suppose that the conclusion follows that knowledge itself is one branch of study, and that the art of conveying it is another. None will now deny that education is a science separate and distinct from all others.—And if this is the case, it must be obvious that its principles cannot be understood without a course of study; and that the art which is founded upon these principles, like all other arts, can only be learned by practice."

But whatever may have been the causes, such was the condition of schoolmasters nearly all over Europe, until some thirty years ago. European Governments then began to see the incalculable benefits of education in making good citizens, and adopted such means as they deemed advisable to secure proper and skillful teachers, and to procure such instruction for the young as would make them intelligent, industrious, and peaceable citizens. Great Britain was soon after induced to follow the example thus set her by her continental neighbors.—Skill, notwithstanding all the plans proposed by the State, hundreds continued to teach, who possessed but very few of the qualifications necessary for the noble task; and parents employed them if they offered to work at the cheapest rates. Under these circumstances, some of the more intelligent teachers throughout the Kingdom began to think that they should themselves attempt to remedy the evil. The example was first set in Ireland, and it was followed by a band of active teachers in and around London. These formed themselves into an institution called the "College of Preceptor," which, we believe is in a flourishing condition. In Scotland, however, was made the first attempt to form a truly national association, that would embrace the teachers of all denominations in the country; and in 1847, the laws and regulations which formed the constitution of the Institution was adopted by a meeting numbering from 600 to 700 schoolmasters. The object of the Institution is thus described by Dr L. Schmitz, the Rector of the High School of Edinburgh, and one of its most efficient members:

"The great end which we have proposed to ourselves is a purely professional one, our object being to raise the standard of education in the country, and thereby to secure to every competent teacher that position in society to which his profession entitles him. We, the body of Scottish teachers, propose to unite for the purpose of keeping out of the profession all persons who are unfit for the office of teacher, and of providing those who possess the requisite attainments and professional skill with certificates or diplomas, that shall be a guarantee to the public of the fitness of the person so provided. Another great object of our Association is, to constitute ourselves as a distinct profession by the side of that of the clergy, the lawyers, and the medical men, for the purpose of managing, like them, our own affairs."

In directing attention to this important movement at the time, we showed that though the new organization could not be expected to operate as a charm, still, to some extent, it would be immediately felt, and would ultimately communicate improvement throughout every part of the educational system.

Movements of a similar nature have been likewise made in several parts of the United States. The first meeting of this character was held as early as 1839 in Hartford, Connecticut. The New York State Teachers' Association, held its first meeting in 1845, and since then it has progressively increased both in numbers and efficiency.

Important changes are being effected also in Canada, in respect to educational matters.—Education is beginning to be better appreciated throughout the country; and when the Normal School shall have been long in operation, and the Institutes fully organized, throughout the different districts, still more palpable effects may be anticipated.

In addition to these most important agencies, we would again urge upon Teachers the desirableness of holding an annual Convention, for conferences on educational subjects. Many advantages accompany associated influence. To several of the benefits of such conventions we have before referred. By their means, error, in regard to many points, has been eradicated, and sound doctrines and correct views have been implanted in their stead. By means of such meetings, Teachers are brought into contact with each other, and as "iron sharpeneth iron, so a man sharpeneth the countenance of his friend." They exchange sentiments—they whet each other's ingenuity—they listen to discussions about the most efficient modes of performing the functions of their office—their hearts are cheered, and they return to their respective spheres of labor with more buoyant spirits and still warmer zeal. We are glad to find that

the Press throughout the country has taken up the Schoolmasters' cause. This is, of itself, a sure token for good, and will powerfully help to give education and teaching that prominence to which they are entitled. The late John Lalor, Esq., in his prize essay for the English Central Society of Education, makes these excellent observations with which we shall conclude:—

"Education should be esteemed a liberal and learned profession, and the most honorable of all. The skill to relieve bodily diseases, however comprehensive a knowledge of nature it may require, cannot deserve so high a rank. Nor do the interpretation of law, and the contentions of the courts, however acute the intelligence and extensive the learning they call for, deserve, nor would they receive, from an enlightened public opinion, the same estimation. Still less is the trade of war and blood entitled to such honor. Education deserves the foremost rank, and will one day receive it. But, even if it received less than its deserts, if it was only raised to an equality with the other learned professions, the improvement of society would receive a powerful impulse. It would be looked to not as a temporary resource, but as an occupation for life. Many, with a liking for it, would give way to their enthusiasm, when it did not cost the sacrifice of all other tastes and habits. The science would be earnestly studied by hundreds of minds, and would be carried forward every day."

The Watchman.

Monday Evening, Sept. 23, 1850.

CANADA OUR HOME.

The elements which constitute an individual or a country, prosperous, are numerous and diversified. And such is the constitution of our present state on the earth under the curse of sin, that we can never expect to find in any case, all the ingredients which appear naturally connected with prosperity, associated together. The painter's pencil, or the pen of romance, may depict Elisian fields, which, however, so far as this world is concerned, have no actual existence. But he who studies the volume of providential arrangements as exhibited in the world around him, will not be disappointed at finding in every picture furnished by real life, an admixture of sunshine and shade, of the sweet and the bitter. And finding in a community, whether social, civil or religious, many of those elements essential to prosperity, the absence of some others which imagination is capable of painting, will not be to him a sufficient cause why prosperity may not be therein enjoyed.

These reflections are awakened in our minds by the position and circumstances of "the land we live in;" especially by the view of these furnished in the various exhibitions of the present season of the year. That our condition in this country is susceptible of improvement, not a doubt can exist. Were other evidences of this denied, the fact that each year records, in every department of interests dear to Canada, the most marked improvements cannot fail to impress our minds with the truth of this position. But we glance at the resources of this country, which whoever takes the pains to examine, be he friend or foe, inhabitant or foreigner, pronounces, *Vast*. In mines and minerals, Canada is by no means deficient; a department to which, however, we attach by far less importance than to the more stable, though less specious sources of wealth. The tillers of the soil are by far the most numerous part of the population of Canada; and consequently the advantages furnished for agricultural operations must exert a powerful influence on the wealth of the country. And where, we ask, can a soil more fruitful, and a climate more genial, be found in connection with advantages in other respects, equal to those we enjoy? In manufactures but little has been hitherto done: yet enough has been done to prove that—with hydraulic power inferior to that of no other country, with abundance of agricultural productions to supply the demand for food in extensive manufacturing districts, and the absence of that heavy system of taxation which burdens manufactures in other countries,—profitable investments may be made in manufacturing establishments. And then the commerce of our country is by no means an inconsiderable item; with an immense highway to the ocean extending along our Frontier, by means of our Lakes and Rivers, the means of exportation and importation is furnished in an abundant manner. While the productions of the country furnish much for foreign markets and enable the inhabitants to avail themselves of the productions and manufactures of other climes.

In the very material of which our population is made up, the discerning eye cannot fail to discover an index of the future greatness of our land. There is shrewdness and industry and independence, with a fair mixture of intelligence, constituting the very essence of self-reliance. And with such qualifications for turning natural advantages to account, can this Colony fail to be prosperous? The influence of discontent in a few narrow minds may, to some extent retard, though it be incompetent ultimately to prevent the improvement of the country. Our institutions though good may require modification; but possessing heaven's character of liberty and the power of effecting every necessary alteration in

those institutions we see no real ground for discontent, but a thousand reasons why we as a people, possessing so many indications of progress and so many advantages, should be contented and happy.

In conclusion, our land is emphatically a land of liberty—liberty of speech, liberty of conscience. The truth of God is untrammelled in its dissemination by regal or parliamentary restrictions, and the march of intelligence is rapidly progressing. The utmost attention is being paid by the community at large to the subject of education; and educational institutions are in course of establishment, which when every name that now figures on life's active stage, shall be blotted from the book of the living, shall stand forth as monuments of the ability and energy of the present generation, and prove one of the prominent sources of our national elevation. Let us learn to be grateful; and while we seek the improvement of everything defective and the abolition of everything wrong in the frame-work of our laws or constitution, let us maintain inviolate that spirit of Patriotism which even in death cries out, "My Country's weal is mine." And if any of our readers should still entertain doubt respecting the existence of real prosperity in this Colony, we feel confident he did not visit Niagara during the past week; and as a means to some extent of filling the blank we would direct his attention to the accounts elsewhere in our columns of the late Provincial Agricultural exhibition: a perusal of which will we imagine, disperse the cloud of prejudice which has unhappily overshadowed his mind relative to the present prosperity and future greatness of "Canada our Home."

We seldom trouble our patrons with intimations respecting unpaid subscriptions. At any period we think a system of dunning undesirable; but especially in the Summer season, when money, in the common acceptance of the term, is scarce.—The season, however, when cash circulates more freely has at length commenced, and having no objection that, its circulation should reach even to us, we take this opportunity of acquainting those of our subscribers who have not yet paid their subscription to the *Watchman*, that we are now sending to our Agents in the several localities the accounts which remain unpaid; and shall feel greatly indebted, if those in arrears will hold themselves in readiness to settle their accounts when our agents call on them.

In order to carry on our operations agreeably or profitably, we cannot suffer subscriptions to remain unpaid beyond the close of the volume. We therefore hope and trust that the spirit of zeal which has to the present characterized many of our agents, will stimulate to such effort as will secure at an early day the collection of all unpaid subscriptions. While this would greatly lighten the burden of our onerous task, it would enable us with fresh courage to face the toils connected with the publication of another volume.

The publication of the *Watchman* was undertaken in full reliance on the activity of our agents, and on the readiness of our friends and the public to sustain our enterprise; and the result has proved that our confidence was not misplaced. To them we are indebted for an unqualified co-operation; and for the past we present our thanks. And now another effort is necessary, and we hope that effort will be simultaneous, energetic and immediate.

In consequence of the non-arrival of our English files the past week we have been unable to furnish our review of the conclusion of the proceedings of Conference &c., &c.—we shall furnish the balance next week.

REVIEW OF NEWS.

The Sub-marine Telegraph between France and England is completed. The wires are covered with Guta Percha, and although they extend thirty-miles under water, the working is admirable.

The United States Legislature has passed an Act of the most stringent character relative to the recovery of run-away slaves. Not a free state is now exempt from the necessity of giving up those slaves who flee from the House of Bondage.

All eyes in the neighboring Union seem turned to Jenny Lynd, the Nightingale of Northern Europe; and it is confidently expected that she will visit Canada.

The Provincial Show has been the cause of a good deal of stir at the several ports on Lake Ontario during the past week. Niagara, was densely crowded; and of course, unable to accommodate comfortably the assembled thousands. The weather, on the whole was pretty favorable; and the Exhibition is said to be quite in advance of its predecessors.

The County of York council is still in negotiation with the government for the purchase of the public Roads, without arriving at any practical result.

The new Bishop of the Roman Catholic Church in Canada has arrived in our City, and on yesterday (Sunday), imposing processions and ceremonies connected with his assuming his charge took place.—We imagine some of our warm and decided protestants would be taken by surprise at such a display.



Arrival of the Pacific.

NEW YORK, Sep. 21, 8½ P. M.

The steamer *Pacific*, Collins Line, was telegraphed off Sandy Hook about 3½ P. M. She ran up the bay in grand style, and arrived at her wharf at a quarter to 7 o'clock, P. M. She left Liverpool on Wednesday the 11th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. and has made the passage across the Atlantic in 10 days and 5 hours—11 hours quicker than any other American steamer, and 18 hours quicker than any British steamer ever made the passage between Liverpool and New York. She brings 70 passengers and a valuable cargo of freight. The steamer *Niagara* from N. Y., was at Liverpool on Monday night.

One of the Roman journals, gives currency to a report that Lord Palmerston has addressed to the Court of the Vatican an energetic note, in which he cautions it against adopting violent measures towards Sarina and persisting in the system hitherto pursued by the Pope with regard to the Government.

The Minister of Finance of Rome, has published a notification of the issue of Treasury bonds, to the amount of 5,000,000 of Scudi, for the purpose of withdrawing from circulation the greater part of the paper currency.

A league, it is stated, has been concluded between Austria and the Duchies. The accounts from Schleswig announce that martial law has been proclaimed in Holstein against all persons concealing arms, or holding communication with the Danish camp.

Haynau has arrived at Aix la Chapell, suffering from the severe flogging he received from Barclay's draymen. He was treated while passing through Belgium with silent contempt.

FRANCE.

We received the Paris Journals of the 10th. The republican and legitimist journals consider the speech of the President at Cherbourg as a bid for the empire, and comment on it accordingly. The *Opinion Publique* and the *Assemblée Nationale* call on all friends of order to rally round the National Assembly, should the President attempt to interfere with its privileges. As the *Assemblée Nationale* was supposed to represent the sentiments of General Chargarnier, the article in that journal has more than ordinary significance. The republican journal in commenting on the speech, speaks more in sorrow than in anger. The incautions proceedings of the friends of the President have greatly alarmed M. Thiers and the Burgraves. The *Corsaire* announces that M. Thiers is returning post-haste from Germany to prevent the rash experiment, which in a letter to a friend he foresees will be made, unless prevented by good advice.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE,
Monday night.

The weather during the past week appears to have been generally fine throughout the country, and considerable progress has been made in harvest operations, which are nearly closed. Some quantity of wheat has been housed in good order. The quantity hitherto brought forward in the country has not been large, and full prices have been paid. Reports as to the quality, have been various; but as the weather now has for some time past been very fine and dry, the condition has rather improved.

Business done here on Wednesday and Friday, in Wheat, was not extensive, and considerable firmness was displayed by the holders of grain afloat and in granary. At this morning's market, there was a moderate supply from Essex and Kent, and a very few samples from other quarters, consisting almost entirely of new crops, were early disposed of at last Monday's prices. In Foreign Wheat there has been rather an improved demand, and the prices have been well maintained.

Arrival of the Canada.

New York, Sept. 17, 1850.

The steamer *Canada* arrived at Halifax at half-past 5 o'clock yesterday morning. She left Liverpool on Saturday, the 7th inst.

The steamer *Pacific*, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday forenoon, 4th inst., at 4 o'clock.

Cotton had declined ½d per lb.

The harvests have all been secured in good order. No change in wheat or flour—full prices obtained.

Indian Corn had declined 6d per quarter.

The steamer *Cambria* arrived at Liverpool on the 5th inst.

The London Money Market continues easy. Consols 96½. Nothing of importance doing in American Stocks—prices nearly nominal.

ENGLAND.

The Queen is sojourning in the Highlands of Scotland.

The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland is making a tour to ascertain the condition of Agriculture.

The Repeal agitation has been revived, but the attempt proved an abortion.

Marshall Haynau has met with a rough reception in England; he went to visit the great Brewery of Barclay & Perkins, when some one employed on the premises discovered who he was, and commenced an attack on him; he was assailed with all sorts of missiles, and had his clothes all torn off his back, and it was with the greatest difficulty the Austrian butcher made his escape.

It is reported that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has determined to advise the abolition of the stamp duty on newspapers, and the duty on advertisements.

FRANCE.

The death of the French King has engrossed much attention. It is said the dispute in the Bourbon family will be healed, and an effort made to place the Prince de Joinville at the head of the Republic. The President is on another tour.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

Nothing important has transpired this week with regard to the two armies.

THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

A telegraphic despatch from Berlin of the 3rd instant, states that the semi-official papers of that date announce, that in consequence of a resolution which the "Council of Princes" agreed on, on the 26th ult., all the governments of the league have imitated the example of Prussia, not to attend or assent to the Austrian Federal Diet at Frankfort.

Lord Palmerston addressed another note to the Prussian Cabinet, with a view to induce Prussia to join and assist in the execution of the protocol of the 4th July. We find that this request has met with a peremptory refusal on the part of Prussia.

General Intelligence.

The Provincial Show.

From the Globe of Thursday.

The Annual Exhibition of the Canadian Agricultural Association, for 1850, commenced yesterday at Niagara, and we are happy to say it surpasses any previous effort of the Society. The articles exhibited, the grounds, the arrangements, and the attendance, are all highly creditable and must be gratifying to every real Canadian.

The site selected for the Exhibition is admirably adapted for the purpose. It is the large common opposite the Steamboat Landing of the Town of Niagara, lying immediately beyond the Town going up the river. A circle containing about fourteen acres of dry, level ground, on this common, has been fenced in with a very high wall, and gates placed at convenient positions. Outside the gates, large booths and tents, for eating-houses and shows of all kinds, have been erected,—reminding one, with the flags flying and music playing, of an Old Country Fair. Among other curiosities is a sign over a prominent tent "Grate whale from the Coast of Main."

Immediately on the left on entering the grounds, are the offices of the Secretary, Treasurer and Judges; beyond that a commodious refreshment establishment is erected, and beyond it again, a range of pens for live stock commences and runs without intermission round the immense circle.—Leaving space for pedestreans to inspect the contents of the pens, a carriage-way is left encircling the whole area, and immediately inside of it agricultural implements and machinery of all kinds are displayed in a sweep extending round a large portion of the ground. Opposite the grand entrance stands the Floral Hall, festooned in front with flowers and evergreens; to the left stands the Manufacture's Hall; on the right that for displaying farm produce; and in the centre is the musical department, from which the Band of the Canadian Rifles at intervals send forth their cheering notes. Behind the Floral Hall a large space is devoted to the horses. Nothing could be finer than the spectacle presented yesterday on entering at the main gate when the crowd was at its height. The carriage-way was thronged with gay equipages and gallant horsemen; thousands of persons in holiday attire covered the grounds, and the day was exceedingly fine. A gay or more pleasing spectacle we have rarely witnessed.

As this day (Thursday) was announced to be the principal exhibition-day of the Show, no estimate can yet be formed of the number of persons in attendance—but it is already very large. On Tuesday, a vast concourse of persons flowed into Niagara; and yesterday, in addition to those arriving by land from all parts of the West, there were large bodies of people sent from Toronto in the *Chief Justice*, the *America*, the *Magnet*, the *Sovereign* and the *Queen*, besides cargoes from Hamilton, Lewiston and other places.

The articles for competition were all sent in and entered on Tuesday; yesterday forenoon the Judges were at their work, when the public were excluded, but in the afternoon the whole was thrown open to all comers. The arrangements have been admirably made, and do great credit to the people of Niagara. Everything goes on smoothly and cheerfully, and we only hope the same spirit and success may continue throughout the exhibition. We hear but one expression of entire satisfaction with the first day's proceedings.

The late hour at which we write, prevents our entering minutely into the merits of the several branches of the exhibition; but we may advert briefly to the leading features.

The display of horses is very large, but the specimens are not of so fine a character as Upper Canada can and ought to produce on such an occasion. There is a goodly array of very useful agricultural stallions—the favorite apparently being *The Merquis of Clydesdale*, owned by Mr. Somerville of Buffalo. The matched horses are not first rate, nor numerous. Mr Young of Indiana, exhibited a very handsome pair of brown carriage horses. The show of blood horses is good—a three-year old thorough-bred of Mr Dickson, M. P., is especially noticeable. A grey horse in single harness, of the

gentleman, is also highly commended. A little donkey attracts a full share of attention.

The show of horned cattle is very large and fine; nothing approaching to it has ever been witnessed in the Province, and many good judges talk stoutly of its comparing with the New Yorkers. Durhams, Devons, Ayrshires and common stock are there in abundance, and not a few remarkably fine specimens. The Durhams are especially numerous. A pen containing two thorough-bred Durham Cows and two Calves, and a bull of the same breed, owned by the Hon. Adam Fergusson, receive much notice. The Bull calf of six months old is said to be a prodigy. Mr E. W. Thompson's Durham Bull and Cow are highly praised, and Mr Howitt's White Bull not less so. Mr J. B. Ewart's display of Ayrshires is as fine as usual, and even more numerous than on previous occasions. A white grade Durham Cow is generally commended, and with the uninitiated, passed easily for a thoroughbred. Mr Mason's Devon Bull is much admired, and Mr Nightingale's Durham Bull. This last is certainly a very fine animal, but suspicious of the thoroughness of his pedigree have heretofore excluded it from competition among the pure Durhams. The stock of the late lamented Mr Wetenhall is not exhibited. A fat Ox, bred by Mr Vanderlip, of Niagara, attracted all eyes by its prodigious size. It is six or seven years old, and is a perfect monster—3,000 lbs. weight. Two yearling Durhams and two others two years old, from Mr Howitt's farm, it is said, are all admirable specimens. Matched Oxen are scarce, and but poor.—A pair of white Steers of Mr Bates, of Toronto, gained high admiration. Of common cattle there is a very large show, embracing many fine specimens.

The display of Sheep is excellent, probably better than ever before seen here. The Leicesters especially are deserving of notice. Mr Dickson of Clarke exhibits a very fine yearling Ram imported by him from Dumfriesshire. Mr John Wilson of Oshawa has a pen of first-rate Ewes of Cade's breed. Mr Wm. Miller of Pickering has a splendid Ram on the ground, and Mr Geo. Miller two very fine fat weathers. There are besides several pens of very fine Leicesters, but we could not learn the names of the owners. The Mirenos are new in number, but some of them are very good. Good South Down are exhibited in abundance. Mr Spencer of Whitby's pen of this breed is first-rate; he imported the stock two years ago from the Duke of Richmond's farm.

Hogs of the best breeds and in any quantity come next. The specimens are as good as possible—Yorkshires and Berkshires. Those of Robert McNair, Vaughan, D. Smith of Trafalgar, and Mr Wheeler of Scarborough are all that could be desired of their several breeds.

The show of Fowls is better than at any previous Fair, and there are some very fine birds in it.

From the Live Stock, we proceed to the Farm Produce Hall; and here is found ample proof of the growing advantage from these annual exhibitions. No fewer than twenty-one competitors entered for the Canada Company's prize of £25, for the best 25 bushels of fall wheat; and for the Society's prize for the best two bushels of fall wheat, we know not how many competitors entered; but the range of sacks we should have thought sufficient to frighten the Judges. The universal opinion seems to be that the display of fine wheat far surpasses past efforts. The competitors for the Canada Company's prize were:—

1. David Christie, Dumfries.
2. H. A. Going, Niagara.
3. P. C. Servos, do.
4. James Thompson, Stamford.
5. Peter Whitmore, Niagara.
6. James Oill, Grimsby.
7. H. Kitchen, Townsund.
8. James Williams, Niagara.
9. Mary Flynn, do.
10. Robert McNair, Vaughan.
11. Isaac Anderson, Flamboro'.
12. S. A. Boulton, Toronto.
13. Clarkson Freeman, Flamboro'.
14. John P. Wheeler, Scarborough'.
15. Lewis Mills, Flamboro'.
16. James D. Lafferty, do.
17. Solomon J. Brown, Niagara.
18. Daniel Field, do.
19. A. C. Hamilton, St. Catharines.
20. J. W. Ball, Niagara.
21. John Woodell, Gainsboro'.

The successful competitor had not been named last evening when the boat left Niagara, but we suspect the prize will lie between Mr David Christie and Mr Isaac Anderson—both specimens being most beautiful. Mr Christie's is the heaviest sample and the other more plump and white. All the twenty-one samples are remarkable fine.

The show of other grains is not large but there are several fine samples. The flour exhibited is first-rate and very neatly put up. Hops of excellent quality are to be found in this room—and corn, turnips, carrots, pumpkins, squashes, &c., in great abundance and deserving of all praise. The butter is very fine and the maple sugar admirable—whiter than the finest Muscovado. There is a large display of Cheese, but the quality, we think, is not what it ought to be, or indeed what it been in past years. We like that of Mr Ralph Wade, jr., of Cobourg, best. The imitation Stilton cannot approach to what may be readily had in any County of Western Canada.

In agricultural implements, there is a vast display, as well from the United States establishments as for domestic manufacture. Every species of implement, in every conceivable shape or style, may be found in the assortment, and numerous ingenious contrivances for saving labour or improving the work. We cannot pretend to give even an idea of the numerous articles exhibited. The array of ploughs on the ground is very large, and knowing hands were loud in their admiration of many of the styles. We believe there were no fewer than 29 entries for the plough prizes. The threshing machines of Van Brocklin & Co., of Brantford, and of Stewart and Co., of Hamilton, are universally praised, and attract crowds of critics. The model of a most ingenious machine for ploughing, harrowing and sowing, all at one motion, excites much notice. It is the invention of the Rev. S. Hurlburt

of Toronto, and is really very curious. It is intended to be driven by steam, and calculated to plough harrow, and sow 100 acres per day of 12 hours. The idea is ingenious in the extreme, and the model looks feasible enough; but how it will work in the field, we must leave to better judges to decide.

We come next to the Floral Hall—a frame building, very elegantly festooned with flowers and overgreens, and lighted from the top. One side of the spacious apartment is devoted to the Fine Arts, and the other to various descriptions of Ladies' Work. Along the center runs a spacious stand, on which Fruits and Flowers of all sorts and descriptions are displayed. The room presents an exceedingly fine appearance and does great credit to the ladies of Niagara, under whose care it was got up. An abominable thing, avowed to be the form of a man made of tin, or some similar material, is stuck up in the centre; it ought to be trundled out of the establishment.

The display of Peaches, Grapes, Plumbs and Apples is exceedingly fine—the Peaches especially so. The show of Flowers is not so good as we expected, but there are numerous fine specimens. The Needle-work is not equal in extent to that at Kingston, but there are many works of rare skill. Some of the Embroidery-work is remarkably fine.

We are compelled to say that our Canadian Artists have not done themselves justice on this occasion. There are few new hands to be found among the competitors, and some of the old ones have dropped off. We attribute this to the contemptible sums offered as prizes, in this branch of competition, and we trust that in future years this will be rectified. The Crayons of Mr Thomas Carpendale, exhibited on this occasion, are very fine efforts. Mr Hoppner Meyer's paintings are also exceedingly good. His portraits in water colors, of Miss P. and Mrs. B., are very fine paintings. There are several good pencil drawings, exhibited. We miss the admirable Crayons of Mr Dupuy, of Kingston, from this exhibition.

The specimens of writing by Mr Stacy are most creditable to that gentleman, and exhibit no less skill than industry. The lithograph diploma for the Toronto Mechanics' Institute, from the establishment of our neighbor, Mr Hugh Scobie, is a beautiful piece of work, and worthy of all praise. The specimens of painted woods from the firm of Percy & Murphy, of this city, are the best we have seen in Canada.

There is a lot of paper exhibited in the Floral Hall, which, if really Canadian, we have ever met with of domestic manufacture, and is deserving of liberal encouragement of the commodity. We have learnt who is the party professing to manufacture the lot contains octavo, post, fool-cap and printing paper. The printing paper, and the best specimen of fool-cap, exceed any we have met with in Canada, though we could not say positively that such might be made here; but the blue post is so good in color and texture that we are very much inclined to believe so. We shall try to satisfy ourselves on the point, and should our hopes prove more just than our suspicions, will not fail to make the *amende honorable*.

We turn next to the department of domestic manufactures, and although the show is not large, the articles exhibited give evidence of rapid progress going on in very many branches. There is a large assortment of leather, said to be very good, and chiefly from the establishments of Porter Mackay, Dundas, Ursen Hanvey, St. David's.

We were very happy to see a lot of capital cordage and good specimens of Flax and hemp. James Fewster of Oshawa, and A. Ferric & Co., of Dunnville are the leading competitors in these articles.

The Harness show is good, but there is not so much of it as we expected to find. Wm. Gibson and Wm. Stewart of this city, each exhibit a fine set of pleasure Harness.

As usual the competition in Stoves is a sharp one—but two of our Toronto Foundries, those of Mr G. B. Spencer and Mr J. R. Armstrong—seem to carry the day. Mr Spencer among others, exhibits his "Vulcan" cooking stove, on which he prides himself much. It is certainly a most commodious affair; has a summer and winter arrangement and roasts, boils and bakes in the best style, with surprisingly little fuel. Mr Armstrong, on the other hand, claims great merit for his cooking stove "The Canadian Farmer." It takes in wood three feet long, and has seven ten-inch holes for boilers, and a very large oven. There is an aperture in the bottom, admitting the cold air, which immediately becomes heated, and thereby protects the fire plate from burning out; also, a bridge on the bottom plate, to send the heat from the centre. It is also very thick, and weighs between five and six hundred pounds. Mr Armstrong's "Bang-up" cooking stove also seems to be an admirable article.

A hot-air furnace, constructed to exhibit the ventilating system of Mr Sheriff Ruttan, receives much attention. It is difficult to describe the working of this furnace, but it is exceedingly ingenious, and worthy of inspection by all who desire to heat their houses with a hall stove, for which Mr Ruttan claims it is well adapted.

The assortment of woollen manufactures is infinitely below what it ought to have been. Mr Mackechnie has not an article at the show, and so with many of our best manufacturers. Mr Gamble's specimens are the most numerous, and some of them are very fine. The blankets are really beautiful; the carpets are very fair, and the cloth is excellent.

Two slabs of curled Walnut, beautifully polished, are among the most interesting specimens in this department. We have seen nothing so beautiful. The tree, of which they formed a part, grew in the township of Walpole. It measured 37 feet in circumference at the base, and the largest limb 19 feet. Twenty-three logs were got out of it, yielding 10,000 feet of lumber, and could the tree have been sawed without hewing, 5,000 feet additional would have been obtained. We trust these samples of our Canadian Walnut will visit London next year. We are astonished to observe that no furniture is exhibited on this occasion.

The display of edge-tools in this Hall is capital. Many of the articles exhibited are beautifully finished, and the very axes would alarm the Yankee nerves of Mr William Henry Boulton. A case of

edged-tools from the manufactory of Mr Samuel Shaw of Toronto, was universally and deservedly commended.

The carriages of various styles from the manufactory of Pow & Ross, Drummondville, attract great attention and most deservedly. We have seen no equipages combining more happily elegance, comfort and solidity. Men who can turn out such work deserve liberal encouragement.

A simple but ingenious Ruling machine, constructed by Mr Swinton of Niagara, is among the things exhibited; and various other articles of domestic growth, including Canadian Cigars and Cigar Boxes in any quantity, with Spanish adornments, telling a better tale of ingenuity than integrity—Brooms, by Brainard of Hamilton—Delf-ware of substantial character—Wines, Cordials, Liquors, &c., &c.

This hasty sketch conveys but very imperfectly the merits of the exhibition; but such as it is, we trust it will induce all who can make it out, to visit the show ere it closes.

This (Thursday) will be the grand day. At two o'clock the Annual Address will be delivered, and the premiums declared. At six o'clock a public dinner will come off in a spacious marquee erected for the occasion. The Governor-General is expected to be present.

On Friday morning there will be a ploughing match at 9 o'clock, and the premiums will be paid by the Treasurer.

SECOND DAY.

From the Globe of Saturday.

Thursday's show was a complete triumph. Through the previous night and in the morning it rained heavily, which, doubtless, kept many away from the exhibition; but at noon the clouds passed away, and the weather became delightful. Not fewer than seven thousand single tickets of admission were disposed of during the day. Including parties in carriages, members of the Association, guests, exhibitors, and others who passed the gates at will, there have probably been from ten to twelve thousand people on the show-ground. The arrangements were excellent, and everything passed off in the happiest manner. Too much praise cannot be awarded to the Niagara Committee, and the exertions of Messrs. Buckland, Geddes, Wetenhall, Simpson, George P. Wells, and Crew, were indefatigable in the extreme. The grounds were densely covered with gay groups throughout the day, and all seemed to enjoy themselves highly.

At two o'clock the President of the Society, J. B. Marks, Esq., rose to deliver the Annual Address from the stand in the centre of the ground. In order that the assembled multitude might hear what was to be said, Mr G. P. Wells undertook to read the Address, which he did in a very clear and forcible manner. The Address congratulated the assembly on the splendid display which had been made, both in Stock and in Implements, and augured from it the future prosperity of Canada. It alluded to the poverty of some lands from over-cropping or wearing out, and recommended the use of lime, more particularly from the fact that some of the townships abounded with it, which could be easily prepared and at little cost by a gang of the penitentiary convicts. The list of premiums awarded was read by Mr Buckland, the Secretary. The following list is nearly perfect—a few discretionary prizes being, probably, wanting:—

CLASS A—HORNED CATTLE.

Durham Bull.

1 John Howitt, Guelph; 2 George Miller, Markham; 3 Wm. Atkinson, Wellington Square.

Three Year Old Durham Bull.

1 Matthew Jones, Darlington; 2 Hon A. Fergusson, Woodhill; 3 W. H. Dickson, Niagara.

Two Year Old Durham Bull.

1 Edward Jones, Stamford.

Yearling Durham Bull.

1 R. Wade, jr., Cobourg; 2 G. Miller, York.

Durham Bull Calf, of 1850.

1 M. Jonas, Darlington; 2 Hon A. Fergusson; 3 J. Cade, Oshawa.

Durham Cow.

1 Matthew Jones; 2 Hon A. Fergusson; 3 do.

Three Year Old Durham Cow.

1 M. Jonas; 2 Hon A. Fergusson; 3 E. Jones, Stamford.

Two Year Old Durham Heifer.

1 J. Howitt, Guelph; 2 do; 3 J. P. Wheeler, Scarborough'.

Yearling Heifer, Durham.

1 J. Howitt, Guelph; 2 do; 3 Ralph Wade, Cobourg.

Heifer Calf, Durham.

1 R. Wade, Jr., Cobourg; 2 do; 3 H. Parsons, Guelph.

CLASS B—Devon Bull.

1 D. Tie, Wilnot; 2 J. Masson, Cobourg.

Two Year Devon Bull.

1 R. C. Gapper, Markham; 2 J. P. Gage, Wellington Square.

Bull Devon Calf.

1 R. C. Gapper; 2 J. Masson.

Devon Cow.

1 R. C. Gapper; 2 J. B. Ewart, Dundas.

Two Year Devon Heifer.

1 J. B. Ewart.

Devon Heifer Calf.

1 J. Masson; 2 do; 3 do.

CLASS C—(No Herefords).

CLASS D—Ayrshire Bull.

1 Wm. Miller, West Flamboro'; 2 J. B. Ewart.

Ayrshire Bull Calf.

1 A. Cameron, Garden Island; 2 D. Smellie, Vaughan.

Ayrshire Cow.

1 J. B. Ewart; 2 do.

Ayrshire Two Year Old Heifer.

1 J. B. Ewart.

Ayrshire Yearling Heifer.

1 J. B. Ewart; 2 do.

Ayrshire Heifer Calf.

1 J. B. Ewart.

CLASS E—Grade Cows.

1 T. Hodgskin, Guelph; 2 J. Cade, York; 3. A. Cameron, Garden Island.

3 Year Grade Cow.

1 T. Davis, Toronto; 2 James Williams, Niagara; 3 J. McFarlane, do.

2 Year Grade Cow.

1 T. Hodgskin, Guelph; 2 J. Sharp, Stamford; 3 J. Williams, Niagara.

Yearling Grade Heifer.

1 M. Jonas, Darlington; 2 J. Cade York; 3 T. Hodgskin, Guelph.

Heifer Grade Calf.

1 T. Hodgskin, Guelph; 2 M. Jones, Darlington; 3 R. Woodruff, Niagara.

Fat Ox.

1 J. Vanderlip, Niagara; 2 W. Bishop, do.

Fat Cow.

1 C. Hynes, Haldemaud; 2 George Guest, Grantham.

Working Oxen.

1 R. Hare, Haldemaud; 2 J. Rogers, Niagara.

S O U E H - D O W N S .

Ram, 2 Shears.

1 E. Jones, Stamford; 2 J. Spencer, Whitby.

Ram, Shearling.

1 E. Jones; 2 J. Middough, Niagara; 3 B. Ten Eyck, Saltfleet.

Ram Lamb.

1 J. Spencer; 2 E. Jones; 3 J. Cade.

2 Ewes, two shears.

1 E. Jones; 2 do; 3 J. Spencer.

2 Ewes, shearling.

1 E. Jones; 2 do; 3 J. Spencer.

2 Ewe Lambs.

1 E. Jones; 2 do; 3 J. Middough.

MEKINOS.

Ram, two shears.

1 J. Gibson, Grantham; 2 do; 3 J. W. Ball, Niagara.

Ram, shearling.

1 J. Gibson.

2 Ewes.

1 A. T. H. Ball, Niagara; 2 J. Williams, do; 3 J. Gibson, Grantham.

2 Ewe Lambs.

1 J. W. Ball.

CLASS K.—DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

One-Horse Pleasure Waggon.

1 Pew & Ross, Drummondville; 2 George Smith, St. Catharines; 3 Henry Bond, Stamford.

Two-Horse Pleasure Waggon.

1 Pew & Ross, Drummondville; 2 Robert H. Jones, Belleville.

Farm Harness.

1 William Stewart, Toronto; 2 William Gibson, Toronto.

Pleasure Harness.

1 William Gibson, Toronto; 2 William Stewart, Toronto.

Saddle and Bridle.

1 Sullivan & McGovern, Hamilton.

Sole Leather.

1 Macklem & Cummings, Chippawa; 2 Tusen Hanvey, St. Davids; 3 Do do.

Upper Leather.

1 Porter Mackay, Dundas; 2 Ursen Hanvey, St. Davids; 3 Porter Mackay, Dundas.

Calf Skin, Dressed.

1 Ursen Hanvey, St. Davids; 2 Ursen Hanvey, St. Davids; 3 Porter Mackay, Dundas.

Harness Leather.

1 Ursen Hanvey; 2 Do.; 3 Porter Mackay.

CLASS L.—Blankets.

1 John Patterson, Dundas; 2 Do. do.; 3 William Gamble, Etobicoke.

Woollen Carpet.

1 William Gamble, Etobicoke; 2 Do do; 3 Barber Brothers, Esqueness.

Counterpane.

1 Daniel Field, Niagara; 2 Do do; 3 Thomas Dickson, Toronto.

Flannel.

1 William Gamble, Etobicoke; 2 Do do.

Satinett.

1 James Russell, Ancaster; 2 John Gibson, St. Catharines; 3 William Gamble, Etobicoke.

Flannel (not Factory).

1 John Gilbert, Sydney; 2 Jacob Baxter, Bertie; 3 Do do.

Fulled Cloth.

1 P. Gregory, Louth; 2 Jacob Baxter, Bertie.

Home-made Shawls.

1 Mrs McTavish, Darlington; 2 Robert McNair, Vaughan; 3 Do do.

Linen Goods.

1 Samuel Wood, Grantham.

Flax and Hemp Cordage.

1 James Fewster, Oshawa; 2 Do do; 3 A Ferric & Co.

Hemp.

1 A. Ferric & Co.; 2 Do; 3 James Fewster.

Flax.

1 James Fewster; 2 A. Ferric & Co.; 3 Peter Davy, Bath.

12 Linen Bags.

1 Robert McNair, Vaughan; 2 Jacob Baxter, Bertie.

CLASS M.—DAIRY PRODUCE.

Cheese.

1 Hiram Ranney, Dereham; 2 R. Wade, jun., Cobourg; 3 Do do.

Butter, firkin of.

1 Wm. Eagleson, Hamilton; 2 James Thompson, Stamford; 3. Robert McNair, Vaughan.

Maple Sugar.

1 W. F. Weese, Ameliasburg; 2 Chas. Young, Camden; 3. R. Wade, jun., Cobourg.

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STEAMBOATS.

THE PRINCESS ROYAL,

CAPTAIN H. TWOHY, LEAVES Toronto for Kingston, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon.

The Sovereign,

CAPTAIN WILKINSON, LEAVES Toronto for NIAGARA, LEWISTON and QUEENSTON, every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 2 o'clock.

The Eclipse,

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

The America,

CAPTAIN KERR, LEAVES Toronto for ROCHESTER, via Port Hope, Cobourg and intermediate Ports, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

THE STEAMER

City of Toronto,

WILL leave Toronto (with Her Majesty's Mails) for Kingston every Tuesday and Friday, at noon...



DR. JAMES HOPE'S VEGETABLE PURIFYING HEALTH PILLS.

Dear Sir.—You may very safely and with every confidence recommend the above PILLS, as a very superior Medicine in cases of Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, Sick Headache, &c.

All these diseases have each something in common, each some principle of CONTINUITY, which, amid all their apparent variety, establishes their unity of type...

They are the very best remedy, and can be taken at any time, without any danger from wet and cold, requiring no restraint from business or pleasure...

From what I know of the above PILLS, I can unhesitatingly recommend them as a valuable Medicine, especially for the diseases mentioned above.

S. F. URQUIHART, YONGE STREET, TORONTO, General Agent in British North America.

SIR HENRY HALFORD'S IMPERIAL BALSAM, FOR THE CURE OF RHEUMATISM, ACUTE OR CHRONIC, RHEUMATIC GOUT, NEURALGIA, AND DISEASES OF THAT CLASS.

THIS extraordinary and potent compound is made according to a favorite prescription of the above eminent Physician. Sir Ashley Cooper, also, frequently referred his students to the compound as eminently calculated for the cure of Rheumatism, and other diseases of that class...

Sir.—Having for a considerable time severely suffered from an attack of Rheumatism, in my right arm and side, I applied to one of our respectable Physicians; but his treatment was of no permanent benefit to me.

Yours, very gratefully, GEORGE CLEZIE, Cabinet-Maker, No. 4, Adelaide Street, East. Price 2s. 6d., 3s. 9d. and 5s. per Bottle.

The above Medicine is for Sale by S. F. URQUIHART, General Agent, Yonge Street, Toronto.

Dear Sir.—Being for the last four years subject to severe attacks of Rheumatism, Gout, or Rheumatic Gout.—I know not which; and having tried many remedies, prescribed by different parties, I have now no hesitation in stating that your Medicine, called SIR HENRY HALFORD'S IMPERIAL BALSAM, has stopped the complaint in the preliminary stages, four times over, in a few hours.

JOHN CRAIG, Painter and Glazier, 76, KING STREET, WEST, Toronto, 16th December, 1849.

A Case of Chronic Rheumatism of fifteen years standing, cured by Halford's Balsam and Hope's Pills. TORONTO, 14th December, 1848.

DR. URQUIHART: Dear Sir.—I hereby certify, that I have been afflicted with Rheumatism for fifteen years; for a considerable time I was confined to bed, and the greater part of that time I could not move myself; some of my joints were completely dislocated...

Yours, truly and gratefully, THOMAS WRIGHT. Parties referred to, William Gooderham, William Osborne, Samuel Shaw, Esquires.

BURGESS & LEISHMAN, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Corner of King and Church Streets, joining the Court House, HAVE ON HAND

THE LARGEST, THE CHEAPEST AND THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF READY-MADE CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS, For Canada West.

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

GARMENTS MADE TO ORDER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Paris, London, and New York Fashions Received Monthly.

THE MOST APPROVED STYLE ADOPTED.

IN THE READY-MADE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT WILL BE FOUND:

Table listing various clothing items and prices, including Men's Linen Summer Coats, Men's Black Cloth Vests, Men's Moleskin Trousers, etc.

Table listing various clothing items and prices, including Boys' Linen Coats, Boys' Fancy Vests, White Shirts, Linen Fronts, etc.

DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Table listing various dry goods and prices, including 1000 Muslin Dresses, 1000 Parasols, 500 Straw Bonnets, etc.

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

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

NO SECOND PRICE.

BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

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

Toronto, June 10, 1850.

DR. F. A. CADWELL.



OCULIST AND AURIST,

Operator on the Eye and Ear,

FOR DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, and all defects of Sight and Hearing. The advertiser has, for the last twelve years, given his whole attention to the treatment and cure of diseases of the Eye and Ear...

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.

MERCHANTS' LINE

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

THE Subscribers have arranged with the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad Company, for the transportation of property to Lake Champlain. They are prepared to forward property from any port on Lake Ontario or Erie, via Montreal, Laprairie and St. John's, to Burlington and Whitehall, Vermont, at fair rates and with despatch.

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

BIBLE AND TRACT SOCIETY.

UPPER Canada Bible and Tract Society, No. 74, Yonge Street, Toronto; JAMES CARLESS, Depository.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that having at a considerable expense entered into arrangements with various Agents in Great Britain, for the purpose of furnishing intending emigrants with the best information of Private Lands, both Cleared or otherwise, that he may have to Sell or Lease, he trusts to receive that support and encouragement which the undertaking deserves...

W. H. FELLOWES, Land Agent, Toronto.

July 22, 1850.

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.

MR. J. S. STACY,

Professor of Penmanship,

(Writing Master at the Normal and Model Schools, and Knox's College,) Toronto,

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

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

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO. MICHAELMAS TERM—1850.

October 3rd—Term begins. 7 to 12.—Examinations for Degrees of B. C. L., M. B. and B. A., and for Wellington Scholarship. 14 and 15.—Examination for Jameson Medal. 16 to 18.—Examination for University, U. C. College and District Scholarships. 21.—Lectures in Faculty of Medicine begin. 21 and 22.—Private Examination for Admission. 24.—COMMENCEMENT. 25.—Lectures in Faculties of Law and Arts begin.

* The requisite Certificates of Candidates for the Scholarships, are to be lodged with the Registrar at least one fortnight before the day of Examination.

Full information relative to Lectures, &c., can be obtained from the President, and the Deans of the Faculties of Law, Medicine and the Arts. September 12, 1850.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

OWING to the extensive alterations and improvements now being made in the Resident School House, and which cannot be completed sooner, the College will not re-assemble until October 2nd, 1850.

The following Papers to insert until October 2nd—All the City Papers; "Morning Chronicle," Quebec, "Gazette" and "Pilot," Montreal; Kingston "News" and "Herald," "Cobourg Star," "Hamilton Spectator" and "Journal & Express," and "St. Catharines Constitutional," and send the accounts to Henry Rowsell, Bookseller to the College, King-street, Toronto.

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

Toronto, September 17, 1850.

The Editors of the different papers are respectfully requested to call the attention of their readers to the above alteration in the advertisement of September the 5th.

THE SUBSCRIBERS OFFER FOR SALE—

- 200 tons Scotch Bar Iron, 10 tons Hoop and Band do., 5 tons Cast, Spring, and other Steel, 4 tons Share Moulds, 3 tons Waggon Boxes, 100 coils Cordage, 2 tons Oakum, 100 casks Deck Spikes, 50 casks Pressed do., 300 casks Cut Nails, 50 casks Wrought Nails, 70 casks Horse Nails, 50 casks Coil Chain, 300 boxes Window Glass, assorted, 2 tons Putty, 2 tons Shot, assorted, 150 doz. Steel Spades and Shovels.

A large and varied Stock of SHEFFIELD AND BIRMINGHAM GOODS, All offered at LOW PRICES for Cash or approved Credit.

WORKMAN, BROTHERS & Co. Toronto, August 31, 1850. 33--4in.

DOCTOR F. W. LER, 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. 49, King Street, West, adjoining the Cabinet Warehouse of Messrs. Jacques & Hay, where he will be found at all hours of the day, devoting himself exclusively to the several branches of Dental Surgery. Toronto, July 22, 1850. 27 12m.

CHURCH STREET

Commission and General Auction Mart. FIRST PERIODICAL AUCTION SALE OF LEATHER.

THE undersigned will hold his First Periodical Auction Sale of Leather, on Tuesday, the 8th day of October next, at 12 o'clock noon, when he will offer a large and well assorted quantity of

Calfs, Kips, Upper, Sole, Harness, and Bridle Leather.

For Sale on the most advantageous terms. Liberal advances made on consignments.

R. C. McMULLEN, Auctioneer. Toronto, September 4, 1850.

Note.—Periodical Leather Sales must offer favorable opportunities to Tanners, Leather Cutters, Saddlers, and Shoemakers, for the purchase or sale of Stock, and all parties desirous of patronising such a market should avail themselves of the intermediate time for making advantageous arrangements.

R. C. McMULLEN. Toronto, September 4, 1850. 31.—5in. Colonist, Globe, Cobourg Star, Hamilton Spectator, and Gazette, to copy till date.

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 Phlogia, where a disposition to congestion predominated, with a tendency to fever and irritation, it was taken to the extent of several pints a day.

WOLFRED NELSON, M. D., President Col. Phys. & Surgs., C. E.

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 25th inst., on the following terms: for Board, &c., £3 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 entire 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. 31--3m.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

TENDERS.

Minute of Council, (No 5)

ORDERED, that advertisements be inserted in all the City papers, calling for Tenders for the supply of Provisions and Fuel for the RESIDENT SCHOOL HOUSE, of Upper Canada College, for the year commencing from 25th September, which Tender shall state the price per lb. of Meat and Bread, Potatoes per bushel, Wood per cord, Coal per ton, to be furnished to the Principal by the 15th inst.

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

Toronto, Sept. 5, 1850. 34--2in.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

A MASTER WANTED.

Minute of Council, (No. 6)

ORDERED, that advertisements be inserted in all the City papers for a MASTER to take charge of the Commercial Department of the College, who shall be unmarried, and whose duty will be to teach Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Geography, and the other branches of an English Commercial Education, and to reside in the Resident School House, as one of the Assistant Resident Masters—Salary £100 currency per annum, and Board in the said School House. Testimonials to be sent to the Principal by the 20th inst.

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

Toronto, Sept. 5, 1850. 34--2in.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

MEN SERVANTS WANTED.

Minute of Council (No. 7)

ORDERED, that advertisements be inserted in all the City papers, for three Men Servants for the Resident School House. One to be Dormitory Servant, &c., one to be Out-door Servant, &c., and one to be Cook. Testimonials to be sent to the Principal by the 20th inst.

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

Toronto, Sept. 5, 1850. 34--2in.

LEATHER! LEATHER!!!

Beaty's Fortune made!!!!

THE UNDERSIGNED, "better known as Beaty the Shoemaker," (not the "Calf") "has startled the public by the intelligence" that the LEATHER DEALERS of the City of New York, in fact, "have privately sold to JAMES BEATY, LEATHER MERCHANT, of this City, SEVERAL THOUSANDS" of Sides of BEST SPANISH SOLE LEATHER.

The Public are respectfully invited to call at his NEW STORE, No. 120, KING STREET, East of the Market, and share in the plunder." He hopes the Warden and Inhabitants of the County of York, will not think him "most distasteful" in endeavouring to improve their understanding, by wishing them to walk on REPUBLICAN LEATHER as they feel "most distasteful" to REPUBLICAN CAPITAL. JAMES BEATY No. 120, King Street.

Toronto, 5th Sept., 1850.

English Calf Skins.

IN the ROUGH and DRESSED STATES for sale by JAMES BEATY.

French Calf Skins.

FOR sale by JAMES BEATY.

LEATHER of all kinds of CANADIAN MANUFACTURE for sale by JAMES BEATY.

To Tanners.

CASH paid for all kinds of CANADIAN MANUFACTURED LEATHER, by JAMES BEATY.

To Butchers and Others.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE will be paid for any quantity of SLAUGHTERED HIDES, delivered at the Store of JAMES BEATY.

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

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

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

GEO. W. HOUGHTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., &c., Office over W. H. Edwood's, Hair Dresser, &c., Church Street. Toronto, Sept. 9, 1850. 34-12m.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GEORGE B. WYLLIE, IMPORTER OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS, 19 ADELAIDE BUILDINGS, KING STREET, EAST [Next Door to the British Colonist Office.]

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

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

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

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

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

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

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

WORKMAN BROTHERS & Co GENERAL HARDWARE MERCHANTS, 34, KING STREET, TORONTO.

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

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

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

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

R. H. BRETT, 161, KING STREET, TORONTO, General Merchant, Wholesale. Importer of heavy ware, Birmingham, Sheffield, and Wolverhampton Shelf-ware, Earthenware and Glassware, in Crates. Also, Importer of Teas, Sugars, Tobacco, Fruits, Spices, Oils, Paints, Glass, Gunpowder, Candle-wick, Twine, Batts, Stationery, &c. &c. 2

McDONNELL & Co., Daguerrean Rooms, opposite the Farmer's Hotel, 192, Main Street, Buffalo, and No. 48, King Street, Toronto, over Mr Thomas J. Fuller's. Ladies Gentlemen will please call and see their numerous pictures, whether they want Pictures or not. Likenesses set in Cases, Frames, Lockets, Pins and Rings. Taken in all sorts of weather. Daguerre Apparatus, Plates, Cases, Chemicals, and every article used in the business, for Sale, Wholesale and Retail. 2

PEARCY & MURPHEY, House and Sign Painters, Glaziers, &c., &c., No. 24, Yonge Street, Toronto, over Mr G. B. Spence's Foundry.

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

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

BRITISH SADDLERY ESTABLISHMENT, 66, KING STREET, TORONTO. GRIFFITHS & PENNY Would respectfully invite the attention of the Merchant, and Public generally, of Toronto and the West, to their most elegant and fashionable assortment of Saddlery and Harness, which for taste, quality, price, are not to be surpassed by any other House in the Province. Trunks of the best description constantly on hand, and MADE TO ORDER, at the shortest notice. 2

N. R. LEONARD, YONGE STREET, SECOND DOOR SOUTH OF CHURCH STREET, TORONTO, House, Sign, and Ornamental Painter; Gilder, Glazier, and Paper Hanger; Looking-glass and Picture Maker. 2

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

Printing Establishment

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

Catalogues; Circulars; Bill Headings; Steamship Hand Bills; Pamphlets; Bills of Lading; every kind; Way Bills; Insurance Policies; Bills; Business Cards; Posters; Funeral Letters.

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

TERMS—Annual Subscription, in advance, when not paid in advance, 1000. Five Copies, from No. 20 to end of Vol., 1000.

RATES OF ADVERTISING—Six Lines and under, 2s 6d for first, and 1s 6d for each subsequent insertion. Over Six Lines, 4d per Line for first, and 1d for each subsequent insertion. A liberal discount will be made to persons advertising for a long period. Communications to be addressed to T. T. HOWARD, Box 321, Toronto, P. O., and invariably POST PAID.

ROBERT BOYLE, Printer