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The Watchman.

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

VOL. I.

TORONTO, CANADA WEST, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1850.

No. 42.

Poetry.

ATHEISM.

BY MRS. L. H. SIGOURNEY.

The fool hath said in his heart, There is no God."

"No God, no God!" the simple flower
That on the wild is found,
Shrinks, as it drinks its cup of dew,
And trembles at the sound;
"No God!" astonished echo cries
From out her cavern hoar,
And every wandering bird that flies
Reproves the Atheist's lore.

The solemn forest lifts its head,
The Almighty to proclaim;
The brooklet on her chrystal bed,
Doth leap to praise his name;
High sweeps the deep and vengeful sea,
Along its billowy track,
And red Vesuvius opens its mouth
To hurl the falsehood back.

The palm-tree, with its princely crest—
The cocoa's leafy shade—
The bread-fruit bending to its load,
In you far island glade—
The winged seeds, borne by the winds,
The roving sparrow's feed—
The melon of the desert sands—
Confute the scorner's creed.

"No God!" with indignation high
The fervent sun is stirred,
And the pale moon turns paler still,
At such an impious word;
And from their burning thrones, the stars
Look down with angry eye,
That thus a worm of dust should mock
Eternal Majesty!

Miscellany.

THE HAND OF GOD IN RECENT EVENTS.

BY THE REV. P. J. WRIGHT.

Continued from Page 321.

In both these ways God has visited our country with partial dearth. More than once, of late, we have been afflicted with the failure of a large portion of a certain kind of produce, the food of numbers in England and Scotland, and of millions in Ireland. The destruction, by disease, of immense quantities of potatoes, made multitudes experience the pangs of hunger; and brought hundreds to a premature grave. In addition to this blight of the productions of the earth, we have had to suffer commercial embarrassment. A weighty pressure was brought to bear on the chariots of commerce, and like the chariots of Pharaoh, they moved slowly and heavily. Thousands of the laboring classes were compelled to wander up and down, seeking work and finding none to do. Other thousands were only partially employed, and had to subsist with their families on the wages of a few days, instead of a whole week. These combined causes, the failure of the potato crop and little employment, produced wide-spread distress and want amongst tens of thousands of the poor. The scenes of suffering on which our eyes fell, and of which we heard, are fresh in our recollection; and not a few of the painful results still abide with us, have not yet passed away. Blind indeed, and perverse of speech must he be who will not see and confess that a grievous evil, the calamity of partial dearth, has been in our cities, rebuking our wickedness, and reminding us of our entire dependence on the Almighty.

Another evil is the sword. The sending of the sword through a land, or the breaking out of sanguinary warfare in a city is, under any circumstances, a melancholy catastrophe.—Trade is interrupted, productive labor stands still, agonizing fears are excited, fiendish passions are developed, horrid sounds are heard, thousands of human lives are sacrificed, and thousands of souls are hurried to their final account. The life of man is unspeakably precious, whether viewed in its earthly connections or in relation to eternity; but in the hour of martial conflict it is as lightly esteemed as the life of a dog. During the mortal strife that has prevailed from one end of Europe to the other, tens of thousands of human lives have been destroyed, with as little compunction as would be felt at sweeping so many insects into a passing stream, to perish and float away. The peculiar form, also, in which the strife has been carried on adds greatly to its awfulness. It has been carried on to a large extent in the form of civil discord, of revolution. When an invading army enters a country, there is something in the noble aspect of patriotism rolling back the tide of in-

vasion which relieves the horrors of the conflict. But no such relief is felt when we contemplate the scenes of bloodshed at Paris, Naples, Vienna, and elsewhere. There we behold, not stranger foes and patriotic inhabitants lifting deadly weapons against each other, but citizen against citizen, brother against brother, friend against friend, and neighbor against neighbor. Those who met in the sunny light of one day with feelings of affection, and exchanged hearty greetings, in the course of the next day hurling the stone, levelling the gun, and lifting the sword to shed each other's blood and send each other's souls quickly to hell. Then there is the breadth of the calamity. It has not been confined to one city, it has prevailed in many cities; it has not been restricted to one country, it has spread over many countries. Think of the sanguinary warfare in the streets of Paris, the letting loose of the Swiss mercenaries and the rabble on the inhabitants of Naples, the slaughter in Sicily, the bombardment of Vienna, the defeat of the armies of Charles Albert by the Austrians, the insurrections in Germany, the strife between the Danes and the Prussians, the siege of the cities of Italy, the taking of Rome by the French, the crushing of Hungary by the soldiery of Russia, and you will have before you a far stretching scene of conflict, and fire, and smoke, and blood, and agony, and groans, and death, too horrible long to contemplate, and over which the demons of darkness must have held infernal jubilee.

Another evil is the pestilence. This is no new thing in the world. The psalmist adverts to "the pestilence that walketh in darkness," and we read of the destroying angel—the pestilence personified—cutting off all the first-born in the land of Egypt in a single night withering the inhabitants of Judea, in punishment of the sin of David, and wasting the mighty army of the boasting Sennacherib. Centuries ago the pestilence visited England in the form of plague, of sweating sickness and in other forms. Of late years it has visited our country in the form of Asiatic cholera. About eighteen years since, this dreadful scourge came among us, went through the length and breadth of the land, and consigned tens of thousands to the grave. Rising again very recently in Asia, it entered Europe by Constantinople, visited Russia, did its deadly work at Vienna, slightly afflicted Paris, passed over the Atlantic to the United States and Canada, and while ravaging there, appeared again with fearful power in Paris, and entering Great Britain, destroyed large numbers of our countrymen. It is a remarkable fact, that notwithstanding the experience and researches of medical men, the causes and the cure of this dreadful malady remain comparatively unknown. Perhaps it may be spoken of in a general sense, as resulting from atmospheric influence, aggravated by constitutional tendencies, habits of life, and local circumstances. But the question still remains, how are particular cases of exposure to the disease to be determined by this general statement? Also, how are the exceptions to be satisfactorily explained? Here, both human sagacity and medical science are at fault. Then it has been stated respecting a cure, by the highest medical authorities, that there is no cure; that all the appliances of medical skill are merely alleviations, and that cholera, like fever, must run itself out on its subject in order to recovery. Nevertheless, the pains and deaths occasioned by cholera are too well known. The invisible foe carried painful, swift destruction through the cities, towns, and villages of our country, and filled them with mourning, lamentation, and woe.

A question now arises, having respect to the author of corrective calamities. Amos asserts the natural and necessary connection between the existence of retributive evil and the agency of God. He inquires, "Can two walk together except they be agreed? Will a lion roar in the forest when he hath no prey? Will a young lion cry out of his den if he have taken nothing? Can a bird fall in snare upon the earth where no gin is for him? Shall a trumpet be blown in the city and the people not be afraid? Shall there be evil in a city and the Lord hath not done it?" This process of reasoning is both simple and convincing. The prophet appeals to the knowledge which all have of the connection between the things he mentions, and asserts that as there is prey when the lion roars, and as there is fear when the trumpet of alarm is blown announcing the approach of armed foes, so there is evil in a city when the hand of God is lifted up in judgment, and the existence of evil in a city demonstrates that the hand of God is lifted up.

It is easy, also, to present other courses of argument.

Ponder the Divine government of nations.—There is a striking difference between the gov-

ernment of individuals, and the government of nations by Jehovah. Individuals will exist in a future state. Their bodies will die, but their souls will live on, and at the general resurrection their bodies and souls will be re-united and live for ever, either in happiness or in misery. Hence, the full recompense of the righteous and the complete punishment of the wicked, do not take place in the present world—are reserved for the world to come. But Jehovah does not deal thus with nations, for nations as nations will have no existence in eternity. Retribution, therefore, must either overtake them on earth, or not at all. Such being the necessity of the case, must we not conclude, when we look at the awful calamities with which the nations of Europe have been afflicted, that God has risen in jealousy, accordant with the nature of his government, to punish their iniquities, and to make them know the folly of rebellion against the Most High?

Ponder the threatenings of God against guilty nations. Isaiah writes: "Hear, O heavens, and give ear, O earth, for the Lord hath spoken; I have nourished and brought up children, but they have rebelled against me. The ox knoweth his owner, and the ass his master's crib, but Israel doth not know, my people doth not consider. Ah, sinful nation! a people laden with iniquity, a seed of evil doers; children that are corrupters; they have forsaken the Lord, they have provoked the Holy one of Israel unto anger, they are gone away backward. Come, now, let us reason together, saith the Lord; though your sins be as scarlet they shall be as white as snow; though they be red like crimson, they shall be as wool. If ye be willing and obedient, ye shall eat the good of the land; but if ye refuse and rebel, ye shall be devoured by the sword, for the mouth of the Lord hath spoken." Jeremiah writes: "Shall I not visit them for these things? saith the Lord; shall not my soul be avenged on such a nation as this? There is none like unto thee, O Lord, thou art great and thy name is great in might. Who would not fear thee, O King of nations? The Lord is the true God, he is the living God and our everlasting King; at his wrath the earth shall tremble, and the nations shall not be able to abide his indignation." Again, Isaiah writes: "Have ye not known? have ye not heard? hath it not been told you from the beginning? have ye not understood from the foundations of the earth, and the inhabitants thereof are as grasshoppers; that bringeth the princes to nothing, he maketh the judges of the earth as vanity. Yea, they shall not be planted; yea, they shall not be sown; yea, their stock shall not take root in the earth; and he shall also blow upon them and they shall wither; and the whirlwind shall take them away as stubble." "God is not a man that he should lie, nor the son of man that he should repent. Has he said it, and will he not do it?" Doubtless he will inflict chastisement accordant with his threatenings, as well as bestow blessings in fulfilment of his promises. "If we believe not, he abideth faithful, he cannot deny himself." We have only to look at the terrible events which have transpired in Europe in the light of the threatenings of holy writ, and the conviction will be inevitable, that God has bent his bow and shot destructive arrows in every direction, to teach mankind how bitter an evil a thing it is to work wickedness.

TO BE CONTINUED.

THE PHYSIQUE OF THE PRIESTHOOD.

We ought not to lose the spirit of the Levitical regulations now. The external dignity of the priesthood is not a subject beneath our concern, even under this more spiritual and enlightened dispensation. There is a contempt for externals which I hold to be both unscriptural and unphilosophical. Materialism is instinct with sentiment; and there is a power of expression even in dress and drapery, which makes the question of priestly vestments to be not insignificant. And certain it is, that deformity of person is still more revolting than homeliness and shabbiness of attire. I am far from advocating the establishment of any Church canon on the subject; but certainly it should be regretted that the cripple and the decrepid should be designed for the ministry—or those laboring under any such infirmity as might from the unavoidable influence of things visible on the sentiments of men, detract from the weight and authority of the sacred office.—*Dr. Chalmers' Daily Scripture Readings.*

RELIGIOUS VIEWS AT WORK.

A sign that religious views mingle their force in the political movements and popular commotions in the Old World, is given from

Vienna by a correspondent of the *London Christian Times*. That correspondent says that Luther is now considered by many there a martyr for liberty! What changes! Three weeks ago a piece was brought out at the Carl Theatre, entitled "Luther at the Diet of Worms." Each time that Luther appeared on the stage he was received with deafening applause and when he pronounced the words, "If the whole world is insincere towards me, yet the EMPEROR must keep his word," the noise seemed as if it would never end, for the audience expressed their pleasure in the most unbounded manner. The piece was forbidden after the second representation.

For the Watchman.
REV. JOHN WESLEY.

The name Methodist necessarily and always suggests the idea of the Immortal man from whose gigantic labors they sprung, a man around whose name fresh glories are hourly gathering in every part of the world. John Wesley, considered simply as a man, was a rare specimen of human nature. Both in body and in mind we think he approached as near to perfection as any individual known to history. His creation, to no inconsiderable extent, determined the question how far all virtues, and all talents, might be combined in the same person. He was capable, without a struggle, of having taken the first place in nearly all the highest walks of human greatness, and all but the first in the few that remained. He was a poet, a logician, an Orator, and a consummate man of business; in philosophy and secular learning he was a master; he was equally adapted to shine on the exchange, on the Judgment Seat, in the Senate house, at the Helm of State. In his person, too, a full experiment was made with respect to the possible extent and Duration of the use of this wondrous combination of powers, faculties, gifts, and graces. They were exercised with a continuity, and exerted with an intensity to which the history of human nature supplies no parallel, and through a period which comprehends the whole span of two generations, the annals of the Church, in modern times, presents no such man; the history of the Reformed Religion exhibits no such labors. Does the wonder then end with the individual? No: he was not only himself a wonder, but, under God, the Author of wonders which are not likely soon to know either limit or end. In the person of this marvelous man, a farther experiment was made as if in order to determine how far an individual may be rendered the instrument of giving a moral and religious impulse to the human Race. And what has been the Result of his stupendous labor during the first hundred years? the following facts will contribute somewhat towards answering the question: we find from documents before us that the Methodist denomination in Great Britain and America has swelled to the extraordinary number of 33,967 local and travelling preachers, and 1,873,051 members of the Society.

A FRIEND.

DRAFT IN CHIMNEYS.

When a fire is lighted in a stove grate, the air in the chimney over it becomes heated by the fire, and therefore lighter than the external atmosphere, and consequently it ascends. This is produced what is called a draft in the chimney, which is merely the upward current of air produced by the ascent of the heated air confined in the flue. When a grate has remained for some time without having a fire in it, it does not heat the air fast enough to produce a current necessary for the draft; and as the smoke will not ascend, it issues into the apartment. This effect is often attributed to the supposed foulness of the chimney, instead of the above cause; for after the grate and flue become warm, the draft is restored, and the chimney ceases to smoke.

The evil that we do with pleasure—the pleasure passeth away, but the evil remaineth. The good that we do with pain—the pain passeth away, but the good remaineth.

Do not wrap knives and forks in woollen, wrap them in strong paper. Steel is injured by lying in woollens.

Family Circle.

TO SABBATH-SCHOOL TEACHERS.

THE EXISTING EVIL.

It has been a long lamented evil that so many children of our Sabbath Schools, about the age of fourteen years, slip away from amongst us—shake off the good influence which hang about them—break through the restraints of discipline, which we had hoped had grown into the strong bonds of least of habit,—and escaping altogether from our control, go back and walk no more with us. Alas! they have been found, after the lapse of a short period, walking in the counsel of the ungodly; standing in the way of sinners, and ultimately sitting in the seat of the scornful. They have been found, indeed, in the most pestiferous dens of depravity, and sometimes even in the society of felons in the common jail. Many of the reasons which I have discovered working in the minds of elder scholars, have arisen directly or indirectly from the influence of unconverted teachers. Sabbath School teachers are models for the scholars; they narrowly examine their dress, they listen attentively to the subject of their gossip, thus imbibing the same spirit! The girls learn to adorn themselves in all the finery within their reach, while both boys and girls, elated by an ambition to be like their teachers, begin to assume the airs which they have detected in their model; and, thinking themselves of too much importance to remain any longer with children, they leave the school. We may see them, perhaps for a short time attend public worship; indeed, they seem to have come to the conclusion, that they have learned all that can be taught them in the Sabbath School and showing yet plainly by their conduct, that they have not learned the things that belong to their everlasting peace. And what is the reason of this? It is just because they have not learned the truth, as it is in Jesus. On the contrary, had they learned of Him—who was so meek and lowly of heart, they would exemplify in their conduct humility, gratitude and love: for the gospel is the only true bond of union. Having glanced at the cause of this evil, I will now consider what a Sabbath School Teacher ought to be. First, a Sabbath School teacher should know the way of peace with God, through our Lord Jesus Christ,—should know it so well as to answer all questions. To the law and to the testimony, they should ever be able to answer in the way which our great Teacher adopted. It is written, what saith the Scriptures, Thus saith the Lord: "Let the Word of God dwell in them richly, in all wisdom. Let it be a lamp unto their feet and a light unto their path. Let them make it the man of their counsel: For the law of the Lord is perfect, converting the soul; the testimony of the Lord is sure, making wise the simple." A Sabbath School Teacher should commence his studies on the plains of Bethlehem, and study them amid the shades of Olivet and Gethsemane, and should then receive the finishing stroke at Calvary. There he should trace the deepening course of the Gospel, and then retiring to Patmos, contemplate the glorified Saviour, listen with attention to what the spirit saith unto the churches and comfort his heart with, "surely I come quickly." So shall he be a scribe which is instructed into the kingdom of heaven, and like unto a man that is an householder, which bringeth forth out of his treasure things new and old. A Sabbath School Teacher should be well acquainted with the Scriptures; for the holy Scriptures are intended to make us wise unto salvation, through faith which is in Christ Jesus. He should stand at the entrance of Eden, give utterance to the awful denunciations of the curse, and then show how Christ hath exhausted its terrors, being "made a curse for us." He should stand at the base of Sinai, sound its terrific thunders, speak of its uncompromising injunctions, dilate upon the impeccable purity of the law. He should be able to point out the predictions concerning the Messiah; and, beginning at Moses and all the prophets, should expound to them in all the Scriptures the things concerning Jesus.—He should show convincing proof of the divinity of our Lord Jesus—from his miracles, from his sinless life, from the divine truth which proceeded from his lips. He should take unto himself the whole armor of God, that he, and the defenceless lambs committed to his care, may be able to withstand, in the evil day, even against the wiles of the devil. He should know nothing amongst men save Jesus Christ and him crucified—he is an eligible teacher. Then he will acquire an influence over his class, which will deepen from Sabbath to Sabbath. Then will they be glad as the Sabbath draws nigh. Their heart leaps for joy, when they hear his voice, and from their souls shall go up the exclamation, "How beautiful are the feet of them that preach the gospel of peace and bring glad tidings of good things."—*Sabbath School Record.*

MEANING OF THE WORD HUSBAND.

The English term "husband," is derived from the Anglo-Saxon words *hus* and *band*, which signify "the bond of the house," and it was anciently spelt "house bond," and continued to be spelt thus in some editions of the English Bible after the introduction of printing. A husband, then, is a house bond—the bond of a house—that which engirdles the family into the union of oneness of love. Wits and children, and "stranger within the gates," all their interests

and happiness are encircled in the "house bonds," embrace, the objects of his especial care. What a fine picture is this of a husband's duty and a family's privilege!

THE CHILD PRAYING FOR HIS MOTHER.

A Gentleman was, some little time since called upon to visit a dying female. He quickly obeyed the call, and entering the humble cottage where she dwelt, he heard in an adjoining room an infant voice. He listened, and found it was the child of the poor dying woman, engaged in prayer. "O Lord, bless my poor mother," cried the little boy, "and prepare her to die. O God, I thank thee that I have been sent to a Sunday school, and there have been taught to read my Bible, and there learned that when my father and mother forsake me thou wilt take me up. This comforts me, now my poor mother is going to leave me. May it comfort her, and may she go to heaven, and may I go there too! O Jesus, pity my poor dear mother, and help me to say, 'Thy will be done.'" He ceased, and the visitor opening the door, approached the bedside of the poor woman. "Your child has been praying with you," said he; "I have listened to his prayer." "Yes," said she, making an effort to raise, "he is a dear child; thank God he has been sent to a Sunday School. I cannot read myself, but he can, and he has read the Bible to me; and I hope I have reason to bless God for it. Yes, I have learned from him that I am a sinner; I have learned from him of Jesus Christ; and I do, yes, I do, as a poor sinner, put my trust in him. I hope he will forgive me; I hope he has forgiven me. I am going to die; but I am not afraid. My dear child has been made the means of saving my soul. Oh! how thankful am I that he was sent to a Sunday School!"—Such was the hope, full of immortality, with which the sufferer awaited death; and thus, in the providence of God, this dear child, educated in a Sunday School, became the spiritual parent of his mother.—*From Dr Burns' Early Piety*

A CHILD'S PRAYER ANSWERED.

Prayers are often answered at the present day. A Sunday Scholar in Yorkshire heard a minister say, that "prayerless persons would not go to heaven." It deeply impressed her mind.—When she returned home, she repeated it to her mother, and added, "Mother, you never pray." "I cannot pray," was the reply. "Yes, mother, you can pray," continued the little girl. "I tell you I cannot pray," answered the mother angrily. "Then, mother, I'll pray for you."—She knelt down and prayed, "Lord, forgive my mother, and save her from swearing. O Lord, forgive my father, and keep him from getting drunk." The father who was then at the tavern drinking, came home immediately, and finding his daughter in the act of praying for him and his wife, his mind was deeply impressed. This conduct of the little girl was the means of the hopeful conversion of both her parents.—*Ibid.*

THE USE TO TAKE THE LADDER UP AFTER HIM.

In the year 1830, there lived a boy who spent all his Sabbaths in studying the Bible in which he felt the greatest interest. To be free from interruption, he would repair to the garret; and that no one might find him, he used to take the ladder up after him. This little boy loved Jesus Christ, and delighted to do his will. He had read those words of the Saviour, "And thou when thou prayest enter into thy closet, and when thou hast shut thy door, pray to our Father in secret." He had no closet, but could only climb into a garret by means of a ladder and that he might study the Bible, and pray to God in secret, he took the ladder up after him. In 1831 this youth died; he climbed to heaven and he took the ladder up after him, for he could not be found. But I delight to think of that youth as now enjoying the presence of Jesus in a mansion where he needs no ladder; but, free from the least approach to interruption, can unite with angelic spirits in praise to the God of the Bible, and in adoring the love of that Saviour who died for all, that even a little child believing on him might inherit the kingdom of heaven.—*Ibid.*

DR. BEATTIE AND HIS SON.

Dr. Beattie, a celebrated professor, philosopher, and poet, of Aberdeen, took the following method to instruct his son: "In the corner of a little garden," says he; "without informing any person of the circumstance, I wrote in the mould with my finger the three initial letters of his name, and sowing garden-cresses in the furrows covered up the seed, and smoothed the ground. Ten days after this he came running to me, and, with astonishment in his countenance, told me that his name was growing in the garden. I laughed at the report, and seemed inclined to disregard it, but he insisted on my going to see what had happened. 'Yes,' said I carelessly, on coming to the place, 'I see it is so; but what is there in this worth notice? is it not but mere chance?'—and I went away. He followed me, and taking hold of my coat, said with earnestness, 'It cannot have happened by chance, somebody must have contrived matters so as to produce it.' 'So you think,' said I, 'that what appears as the letters of your name cannot be by chance?' 'Yes,' said he with firmness, 'I

think so.' Look at yourself," I replied, "and consider your hands and fingers, your legs and feet, and other limbs; are they not regular in their appearance, and useful to you?" He said "they are." "Come you, then, hither," said I, "by chance?" "No," he answered, "that cannot be; something must have made me." "And who is that something?" I asked. He said, "I do not know." I had now gained the point I aimed at, and saw that his reason taught him, though he could not express it, that what begins to be must have a cause; and that what is formed with regularity must have an intelligent cause. I therefore told him the name of the Great Being who made him and all the world, concerning whose adorable nature I gave him such information as I thought he could in some measure comprehend. The lesson affected him greatly and he never forgot either it or the circumstances which introduced it."—*Anecdotes; The Young*

Geographic and Historic.

ORIENTAL SCENES.

MAHOMET AND HIS CREED.

El Islam signifies "resignation," and is the Moslem expression for the Mahometan faith: the exposition of its principles could not have found one more appropriate. I am not about to enter upon any dry theological discussions; but the whole character of Eastern life is so strongly impregnated by Islamism, that a glance at this faith and its extraordinary founder seems unavoidable.

The star-worship of old times was surely the most natural belief to which the wandering soul could cling. It first revealed itself in those unclouded climes where the host of heaven is ever visible. The planets especially, appeared to preside over earth's fluctuating fates; and to each was allotted some peculiar ministry by this lofty superstition. The Priests were astrologers; and when their influence had passed away, the book in which they read—its page the sky, its letters stars—remained still open, and was still devoutly gazed on. To this moment, an instinct of this faith lingers among the people of the Desert, who attribute the rising of the Nile to one, the falling of the miraculous drop that cures the plague, and blesses the year, to another, star; and their destiny to the combination of the host of heaven: and who can tell how often, and how deeply, the lonely wanderer has been cheered by the relief that these eyes of heaven were watching over his desert path? Nor is this superstition confined to the Oriental: all those who pass much of their lives under an open midnight sky admit its influence. The sailors who first ventured into the Pacific Ocean observed that a constellation, new to them, was shining over the softened sea, like the presence of Him who preached peace to the tempest-tossed. That constellation was in the form of a cross, and the mariners no longer marvelled that astrology obtained amongst our language-makers; and the expression of a "jovial disposition," a "saturnine" or "martial" look, describes those whom Eastern superstition, grafted on northern credulity, believed to be born under the "aspect" of those planets.

Sabism was the religion of the Arabians when Mahomet appeared. This religious science, that had been cultivated at Babylon, was carefully preserved by those who had nightly experience of its visions, and found utility realizing their abstract faith. If eternity was written in the empyrean, and incorruptibility in the stars, the former was also their harvest-giver; for the Arab proverb says, "Behold, fertility is in the clouds of the sky, not in the clods of the earth!" By the stars they steered their "ships of the desert" along the trackless wastes; and, by the position of the other planets, traced the movements of their own through spring and harvest.

Upon this star-worship was grafted a wild, vague mythology, that expressed itself in idols. This must have been a very complicated theology; for we find Mahomet, in one inconceivable, destroying three hundred and sixty of its stony saints, that had occupied the temple of the Caaba in peace till then. This temple was in existence before the Christian era, and contained the black stone that fell from heaven, on which Jacob dreamed.

Scattered among the Sabians were many Christians and Jews; the latter principally emigrants from Syria, when under the scourge of Titus the Avenge; the former, the converts of the Jacobite and Nestorian Bishops. The professors of these two creeds bore the name of "People of the Book," or of the Bible; and, if the Christians were tolerated, the Jews were even cherished, by the Arabs, who rejoiced to find, in the story of the Hebrew Patriarchs, the ancient origin of the fathers of their nation.—They respected Abraham as a just man, and one who dwelt in tents; but they adored Ishmael, whose life they found themselves imitating.

Then came Mahomet. He was of the tribe of Koreish, and the family of Hashem, the most illustrious of the Arabs. Princes of Mecca, and hereditary guardians of the Caaba. It is curious that the controversial Christians, themselves the followers of the poor fishermen, who were yet the ambassadors of God, endeavored to injure his cause by stating that he was of humble origin. Noble he was, and therefore less wonderful his rise; and his father, Abdallah, was

so popular, that two hundred and three virgins are said to have expired of despair on the day of his nuptials with Amina, a daughter of the noble race of the Sabians. Mahomet, the only issue of this marriage, at an early age found himself an orphan, and a ward of his avaricious uncles. The result of Arabian Chancery would argue them to be a civilized people even then; for on coming of age, he received five camels and a slave as his sole remnant of a noble inheritance. "In the lowly valley grow the mighty trees," says the Arab proverb; and in poverty that soul grew strong which was to influence the world. He first tried his hand at trade, wherein he prospered; and then he married Cadijah, the wealthiest widow in Mecca.

He had now time to look round on mankind, and to study his fellow countrymen. He found their prejudices and affections divided between the idolatrous faith of their forefathers; the doctrine of the Jews, so gratifying to their worldly pride; and the more spiritual creed of even the Arabian Christian, which invited them to self-denial in the present, by the promise of a glorious future.

Mahomet took the iron, and brass, and gold of these respective systems, and fused them into a bronze image of himself. He asserted, and the Eastern world at length believed, that he alone could reconcile the discrepancies, fulfil all the requisitions, and complete the scheme, of the world's divided faith. The Arab wanted but a leader, Mahomet wanted but to lead; and his was the energetic, self-loyal, indomitable spirit, that could do it effectually. For seven years he struggled through contempt, and jealousy, and danger, as resolutely as the swimmer who knows that he must reach the shore, or die.—His claim to divinity, and his warlike spirit, acted and re-acted on each other. Did his followers faint under the burning sunshine of the desert, "Hell is much hotter" was at once his sermon and his bulletin. Did the threats and the power of the unbelieving Koreischites induce even his devoted followers to remonstrate,—"If they should place the sun on my right hand, and the moon upon my left, they should not divert me from my course," was the vaunt of one who felt himself superior to fate, or the maker of his own.

When his assassination was determined on at Mecca, and each of the tribes devoted a sword to share his blood, he retired to the Desert with only one companion; but he was not then less the leader than when he unrolled his turban in another exigency, as the banner for ten thousand men. "We are but two," said Abubeker the companion of his flight, as they pursued, were approaching. "We are three," said Mahomet; "for God is with us." Just then a pigeon nestled at the door of the cave in which they were concealed, and the pursuers passed on unsuspectingly.

It was not enough for Mahomet that he escaped on this occasion: he had the bold assurance to date the triumph of his mission from that day; and all over the East, the *Hegira*, or "the Flight," is the glorious epoch from which the believer reckons time.

Medina received the Prophet as such, and is consecrated as the place of his burial, as Mecca of his birth. Thenceforth he and his creed triumphed together: the head that would not be converted fell upon the field of battle, and the curved sabre was the true effigy of the crescent.

The deceiving spirit, which wore the form of Mahomet, might perhaps have numbered itself among the victims of its imposture. A believer in metempsychosis might suspect that, in a less powerful form, it assumed the appearance of the Caliph Hakeem, and the prophet Mokanna; and Cromwell him might appear but another manifestation of the same spirit, adapted to the enlightened spiritual and political time in which he lived.

In the history of the world, however, there is no character that can bear comparison with that of Mahomet, for the daring and originality of his views, (however they might have altered or expanded with success,) or with the sustained, and almost superhuman energy with which he carried them out, in defiance, though apparently by the assistance, of God and man.

In two instances, especially, he displayed a reliance on himself or his destiny, inconceivable to ordinary minds. It was not only that he preached his divine mission in time of security, and promised Paradise in time of peace; but in the hour of battle, when all seemed lost, when death appeared inevitable, and when the soldier's courage was of no more avail; then started forth the power and the resources of the daring soul, and the impostor authoritatively called on God to send his angels to assist him; and—strange to say, these angels came—they came, in the shape of hope to his friends, and panic to his foes. The Prophet's life was saved, and his faith became immortal.

Again: in the more trying hour of illness decay, when the glow of battle and of bravery was over, and the light of the past was quenched in the darkening future, and his dissolution was close at hand, and kindred and believers had assembled round his carpet to see their Prophet die, he held out unflinchingly for his divine mission; his last act was to dictate the substance of a recent revelation from his friend the angel Gabriel; and his last words were, "God! I come to thee!"

TO BE CONTINUED.

The Press and General Review.

From the British Banner

THE COUNCIL OF THURLES.

The document to which we referred last week has at length appeared, and a precious affair it is. After some introductory matters, the Council first direct into the "Godless Colleges," intimating at once the danger arising from them, and the duty of every good Catholic opposing them might and main. We know not what our simple senators will say to the following, but it will show them in what light they are looked upon by popish prelates. Talk of the mitigated character of Popery, the antidote which knowledge has formed to its poison, and the loss of its sting in the free states—it is a delusion! The boast and the glory of that Church is infallibility, perpetuity! But let us listen—

"The system may have been devised in a spirit of generous and impartial policy; but the statesmen who framed it were not acquainted with the inflexible nature of our doctrines, and with the jealousy with which we are obliged to avoid everything opposed to the purity and integrity of our faith. Hence those institutions, which would have called for profound and lasting gratitude, had they been framed in accordance with our religious tenets and principles, must now be considered as an evil of a formidable kind, against which it is our imperative duty to warn you with all the energy of our zeal and all the weight of our authority."

From this address, it clearly appears, that nothing is to be hoped for in the way of conciliation. The following language cuts off all expectation from that quarter:—

"After a most searching and protracted examination of the statements and facts that were urged on either side, availing himself of every resource of counsel and information which he could procure, demanding and receiving from every member of the Irish Episcopacy his individual opinion on the subject, making it the object of his long and anxious deliberation, and pouring forth his soul in prayer to him who promised to abide with his Church even to the consummation of time, the successor of Peter pronounced his final judgment on the subject. All controversy is now at an end—the judge has spoken—the question is decided."

As if to meet the natural objection, that by opposing the Colleges they shut out from the national mind the light which it is necessary to pour upon it, in order to raise it to an equality with our nations, the cunning dudge of a Catholic University is thrown out. In this new establishment, forsooth, "a sound and comprehensive system of university education, that will combine all that is practically useful in the present system, with all that is pure and edifying in religious doctrine," will be supplied. It has occurred, however, to their Reverences, that some money would be wanted for this and that, and that it is not probable they could apply with success to the Imperial Parliament for a grant, after having repudiated the Government Colleges. Under these circumstances what then is to be done? What? They are to throw themselves for support, to be sure, upon the voluntary principle.

"The difficulties to be contended with are, indeed, great; but if we meet them in the spirit of faith, if we act with Christian union, they will soon disappear. We have within ourselves here at home, and in the persons of our brethren, who are scattered not only through the sister kingdoms and the British colonies, but throughout the continent of America, ample resources—zeal, learning, talent, and the pecuniary means for the accomplishment of such an object."

Well, so be it. But if Catholics in Britain and in the British Colonies build a University, they must do more. If it be built on the voluntary principle, it is, of course, to be upheld on the voluntary principle; since they could no more apply to Government for aid to uphold, than for aid to build. It is, then, presumed, that Popery is abundantly able to do both, and that it will do both. Granted; what follows? Is it not capable of sustaining its present College of Maynooth, without meanly coming to the Imperial Parliament for an annual grant of £30,000? And was it not to their lasting disgrace, that they gave the Government no rest, until the annual grant, some year or two back, was turned into a perpetuity? But Popery, where money is concerned, has no shame; and popish priests seldom reason, unless where the subject is error or gold, and the object is, to sustain the one and clutch the other. The rest of the Address is thoroughly Popish, manifesting a spirit of extreme bitterness against Protestant Literature, and every thing appertaining to Protestants. Then it breaks forth in an eulogium on Papal charity and hearty denunciations on the heads of the oppressors of the poor—that means, the people of Great Britain; after which, it bestows some considerations upon the jubilee, on the immaculate conception, and like matters. The document is followed up by the rule of action, the Rescripts, which were issued in 1847, and which speak in terms of the most unqualified disapprobation of the Colleges. The following may serve as specimens:—

"It admonishes the Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland to have no part whatever in carrying them out. But as it could have wished that

some Bishop, before treating with the Government to obtain an amendment of the law regarding the Colleges in question, and other matters in their favor, had first solicited the decision of the Holy See; so, also, it does not doubt—so great has been the obedience which the Prelates of Ireland have ever professed to the Head of the Church—but that those same Bishops will retract what they may have done to the contrary. But all this, notwithstanding any of your body who may have aught of greater moment, and requiring further notice, to communicate, will be at liberty to disclose it to the Sacred Congregation, that in all things a right judgment may be given."

Such, then, is the result of the manifold expensive and humiliating efforts which the Government of England has made to reconcile the Papacy. Vain effort!

Such is the fruit of Lord Clarendon's flattery, subserviency, and concession, and such is the fruit of the culpable setting apart of £30,000 per annum of the hard earned money of the British people for the maintenance of this impious system, and the sustentation of a manufactory of men to maintain such a warfare as that which is now being waged with a great, generous, national movement, for the enlightenment of the rising race of Ireland.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE OF THE N. Y. EVANGELIST.

Rome, September 3, 1850.

The events growing out of, and connected with, the death of Signor Santa Rosa, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce in Sardinia, have occasioned great uneasiness at the Vatican.—They advance the contest between Rome and Piedmont much nearer to a question of Protestantism, than the law respecting ecclesiastical courts and immunities. The Siccardi law, in subjecting the clergy to civil tribunals, did only what Austria and Spain have done for a long time; but in suppressing a convent of friars, for their obedience to their bishop in refusing the sacraments to Santa Rosa; in ordering funeral solemnities to be conducted over his body in the cathedral, after they had been forbidden by the Archbishop; in requiring the Archbishop to give up his see on account of his sentence in respect to Santa Rosa, and in imprisoning him for denying the authority of the Government to take away his bishopric, the Piedmontese Government has contested the authority of the Church in strictly spiritual matters. Both parties have shown themselves oppressive; the Archbishop in refusing the last sacraments to a sincere Catholic on political grounds, and the Government in expelling a body of friars for obeying their bishop. But the Government is most consistent. It can plead the claim of respect to the constitution of the country; and the guilt in the sight of God, as well as contempt for the laws of the land, is on the part of the Archbishop, for tormenting a Minister of the State in his dying hour, with the threats of excommunication if he did not recant his fixed political opinions.

The conduct of the Archbishop is the more censurable, as the Pope had just previously issued a bull directing the clergy to submit to the enactments of the Siccardi law. What insolence, then, in the Archbishop to require Santa Rosa to repent of having voted that law, as a condition of receiving the sacraments on his death-bed! And what barbarity too, in the case of a man who believed those sacraments unspeakably important to his soul; and on the part of a bishop, who believed the consequences of withholding them would be boundless misery to the dying man in a future state! But what is Popery but a political game, in which the terrors of hell are wielded to break down the will of the world, uninstructed in the truth of the gospel!

The Court of Rome is uneasy at the result of this contest with Piedmont. Cardinal Antonelli has again remonstrated against the Siccardi law as a violation of the divine rights of the Church. The Marquis D'Azeglio, Minister of Religion and Instruction, has replied, that according to the law of nations, a change in the constitution of a state, legitimately brought about, modifies all political treaties with foreign powers. He refuses to agree farther with the Cardinal, except under the admitted justice and supremacy of the present Constitution of Piedmont. Rome does not concede an iota of the claims advanced, and terribly exercised, by the haughty, Hildebrand, Gregory VII. The last bull of Pius IX. permitted the clergy to submit to the Siccardi law, is an implied reiteration of those claims. It has been repeatedly published in reports and journals of high authority in the United States, that no priest has taken the oath of allegiance to the U. S. Government. He cannot consistently do it. His king is the Pope and he is pledged by all that is sacred to the immortal soul, to make the will of the Pope his political guide. Rome is at this moment as actively at war with the throne of England and the Constitution of the United States, as she is with the Cabinet of Piedmont. In the latter case she speaks out boldly and haughtily, because she dares to; she is cautious and dissembling with us now, but she anticipates the hour when she will dare to speak to us in the same tone of authority.

It has been decided to create fourteen new cardinals—three German, three French, three Italian, one English; the others I have not

heard. Cardinal Wiseman's appointment is very popular with the Italians, as they expect from it a new impulse to Romanism in England. The allowance of three cardinals' hats to France is, however, not so agreeable to the Italian clergy; they dread French doctrine in respect to the Pope's infallibility, and particularly the French spirit of progress! There is a strong party of the Catholic clergy in France in favor of considerable reform in the Church, and they have a publication called *Revue des Reformes et du Progres*, devoted to the discussion of such matters. The Italian clergy cannot endure this talk of reform. The Pope has never proposed any such in ecclesiastical matter, and is, moreover, not the man to groan at all under ceremonial stupidities.

But France cannot be denied in her demand for three cardinals, nor can the ascendancy of French influence hereafter be well resisted.

It is hoped that some of the promises of the *motu proprio*, by which Pius IX. won over the French Assembly, may be carried into laws by the Consistory, which is to meet in the Vatican on the tenth of the present month; but it is well known that a strong resistance is made in the College of Cardinals to the slightest departure from the most irresponsible form of government. The correspondent of the *Times* who is a Roman Catholic, and a great admirer of the King of Naples, thinks he discovers some signs of promise through the mists that envelop the affairs of "this feeble and corrupt administration." When such a writer, in the confidence of the leading Italian statesman now in power, is constrained to speak thus of the Roman Government, the evidences of feebleness and corruption must be remarkably strong.

One of the good signs, however, which console him for the future of poor Rome, is the fact that devotion to the Virgin appears rather upon the increase in the class of people most hostile to the priests. This is probably correct. I have often been struck with the evidences of zeal for the Virgin in connection with detestation of the priesthood. But it is very clear that this devotion to the name of Mary is nowhere stronger than in the most wicked class of Italians. That is with the mass a cheap earthly passion, usurping the place of all moral principle: the reliance of foolhardy wretches upon the tenderness of a womanly heart to overreach the government of a holy God. Yet a revival of this sentiment in Romagna is to some a sign of better times at hand!

Could I see through the mists which hang thick over the Eternal City, any sign of promise for good, I should rejoice in it; for to live in the moral darkness of this region without hope is no enviable lot. I cannot see that prophecy is on the side of good times coming for old Rome; rather of good times for earth in Rome's destruction.

I have repeatedly referred in my letters to the numerous arrests for republican sentiments; they go on still, although Austria and France have strongly urged a liberal amnesty. But of what avail would this be for the pontifical Government! The Roman revolution is, as the French say, *en permanence*. The intervention of the French gave it new life. The continued violation of the soil of Romagna by foreign troops in support of the Pope works steadily upon the sentiment of the nation in favor of the separation of the temporal from the spiritual power. The feeling that the Pope is an usurper is certainly extending, and the attempt to settle the affairs of the country under the pressure of a foreign invasion, is simply an attempt to make order, prosperity, and contentment flow from a great fountain of iniquity. An amnesty at the hands of the Pope, would not be adhesion to the Government on the part of the restored exiles and prisoners. They were driven away and imprisoned for resisting the assault of the enemies of their country: what hope, then, that they will return to submit quietly to the continued presence of that enemy in their beloved capital, once mistress of the world!—The Count of Rome is endeavoring to get on in defiance of common sense, and the great historical fact of revolution, complete and fixed in the sentiment of the nation towards clerical government. In the plenitude of its infallible sagacity, it counts upon the sublime devotion of France and Austria to continue to maintain at immense expense 30,000 troops as soldiers of the Pope, for the heavenly satisfaction of the Papal benediction!

From London Watchman.

HOME MISSIONS—JENNY LIND—HENSCHEN—GUTZ LAFF, &c.

Since my last communication, the religious movement in Sweden, has advanced in a manner that makes it now the question of the day. All the newspapers dwell fully and frequently on religious subjects, many of them in a tone by no means friendly to godliness. Attacks on Pietism and Pietists are of daily occurrence, and most virulent character; and the conflict being light and darkness, Christ and Belial waxes hot.

Among special causes for this general excitement, the following may be mentioned. The gracious revival of religion of which I formerly gave an account. The labors of the Wesleyan Missionary and his coadjutors have not only been not in vain, but are bearing an amount of spiritual fruit far more extensive than the most sanguine could have anticipated, and manifest-

ly showing the finger of God. In so many quarters of the land, the "Methodist epidemic," as it is called, has broken out, that the semi-infidel journalist are amazed and enraged beyond measure. There is every reason to believe that this cause of irritation to them, will rapidly increase.

As a consequence of awakened zeal, and aroused attention to the religious state of the country, and copying the example recently given in Germany, preparations have been made for founding a *Home Missionary Society*. This object has been espoused by many noble and influential men in the land;—we hope not from the motive ascribed to them by the newspapers, viz., a desire to prevent the masses from revolutionary risings, by engaging their minds with superstitious observances. One of the brightest geniuses I ever met with, the Rev. P. Wieselgren, D. D., took the lead in the movement, spent a considerable time in Stockholm, preaching on the subject, giving lectures in the Exeter Hall of the place, and wielding a powerful influence in social circles. A society was formed and rules drawn up; the pious in the land did not expect great result for spiritual religion when they read the names of the distinguished Directors, but they hoped that God would guide their efforts to the advancement of his own glory; when all parties met with what perhaps none expected, a refusal on the part of the King to sanction the Rules, without which sanction the society cannot act. In the anomalous state of things existing in Sweden, a Home Mission is just as great an impropriety as the Methodist Mission was considered to be. All Swedes are already members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, and in that sense Christians. The public papers took this ground against the Mission on the one hand: "are we heathens?" they asked with indignation; and against the clergy on the other, for as the whole country is divided into parishes, and an abundant supply of Pastors appointed, they argued that the clergy must have grievously neglected their duty if a Home Mission is found necessary. One of the leading editors in describing the general state of the clergy according to his view, has this paragraph in his article—"By a 'good living,' you are never to understand that a living is meant, distinguished for parishioners who are pre-eminently good Christians, but one, the income of which, to its possessor, is large. A 'well-managed' parish signifies one where the rector has understood how to increase the pecuniary resources, and to leave to his successor a people who, without objection, pay their dues and have been taught, on all occasions when ecclesiastical service is required, willingly, to give separate fees as bountiful as possible. Religion never comes into question in such expressions. By an 'ill-managed,' or 'disturbed,' or 'disagreeable,' charge, is intended a place where certain religious movements have appeared among the people, anxieties about salvation are heard, shewing that some fanatical teacher has preceded, who, not contenting himself with mere memoriter lessons to the young, has sown among the people the seeds of spiritual concern, to the no small trouble of his successor in office, who in such a field is least of all at home, and into which so, reasons easily understood, he loves not to enter, because he knows that there he will be nearly bewildered." Many of the clergy, no doubt, opposed the Home Missionary Society, because of the implied reflection on them, which the very existence of such a society involved, and the 'pietist,' a large and increasing number, had already a most valuable home mission at work without the formality of a society. So great was the ferment that His Majesty King Oscar deemed it most prudent to put his veto on the movement.

Strange as it may appear, it is nevertheless true that Jenny Lind has contributed not a little to increase the present religious excitement. We know that this celebrated cantatrice had not been received, in the capital of her country, with the enthusiasm which might have been expected; the reasons are before me, though I am not at liberty to make them all public; thus much however, known, that the amiable songstress not only positively refused to appear on the stage as an actress, but on many occasions openly declared that the ungodliness of her father had filled her with alarm, and in her regular attendance on public worship selected those churches, the pastors of which were known to be spiritually minded. The fire now broke loose; all the papers, with the exception of two, whose opposition was more courteous, boiled over with the bitterest invectives against the pietists, who had not only started the Home Mission, but, worst of all, taken captive the "Swedish Nightingale."

There has been recently a riotous outbreak in Upsala, similar in character, but not so extensive, as the one to which I was subjected in 1842, in Stockholm. A pious lawyer in Upsala has for some time held religious meetings in his dwelling, but last month a riotous attack was made on his house; the matter was duly complained of to the proper quarter, but instead of justice being done to the aggrieved party, Henschen the lawyer, was summoned before the Consistory to receive a "solemn reprimand." Shortly afterwards a visit was made to Upsala by Dr. Gutzlaff, who delivered a discourse in the auditorium ecclesiasticum of the University on the subject of the Chinese Mission, a subject which had deeply interested the veneration

able Archbishop. As soon as Dr. G. had concluded, a loose female advanced from the remote part of the hall and poured forth a torrent of blasphemy, and abuse of all priests, and in particular Henschen and Gutzlaff. Not only was no effort made by the authorities to remove the wretched woman, but there is reason to fear she was merely the breeding of others. While subsequently visiting several remarkable spots in this ancient seat of learning, the party were insulted and pelted with stones, and later in the evening, the Doctor and a few friends were attacked in the lodgings of the former; but at length the watch intervened and removed the rioters. Gutzlaff declared in the presence of many in Stockholm, that "during many years he had never, whether in Christian or heathen lands, witnessed such enmity against the truth as in Upsala."

Of course, in such circumstances, our own good friend Rosenius, who takes charge of the souls gathered by means of Methodism, and as far as the state of the law permits, is subjected to very severe trials. He needs, and I trust will have, the effectual fervent prayers of many righteous men, as well as elsewhere, that he may stand in the evil day. His exertions are not relaxed during the storm. In three places he holds regular meetings night after night, and great numbers crowd around him, many to their salvation. Daily is he abused by name in the public papers, and it is gravely asserted that the most fearful licentiousness is practised at the meetings, such as the Paradise dance of the Adamites. As in my own case so in this, a play has been got up against him called the *Pietist Priest*, and not content with evening performance, it is noted also at noon-day.

It is said that the King longs for the meeting of the Diet, that the questions of religious liberty may be settled. The numerous separatists in the North, formerly, noticed, must emigrate if their distinctive religious existence is not tolerated; many thousands of Baptists in different lands have forwarded petitions in favor of Nilson, of Gothenburg who has been sentenced to confiscation and banishment because he embraced Baptist views; the newspapers clamour for religious freedom, which with them meant, freedom from all religion; and, in a word, the question cannot longer be staved off, but must be grappled with, and decided.

It is small comfort to us to learn that other churches have their troubles as well as ourselves; but, surveying the whole case, we may see something like a fulfilment of Rev. xii., 12.
London, Aug. 31, 1850. G. S.

The Watchman.

Monday Evening, Nov. 4, 1850.

MR. GOUGH, AGAIN.

This able advocate of Temperance principles, has proceeded to other scenes of labor; but ere as a Journalist, we bid him for the present a respectful adieu, we deem it but justice to Mr. Gough and the entorprize in which his energies are enlisted, to give a passing glance at his labors in this city. According to previous announcement, he delivered his concluding address on Wednesday evening, having for eight days devoted himself with untiring zeal and unremitting effort, to the promotion of the interests of the Temperance Reformation. His audiences were crowded to excess, and the deep attention of all, evinced the power of his eloquence. His addresses were lengthy, usually from two hours to two hours and a quarter; yet, on no occasion did he fail to hold the audience as if spell-bound.

These addresses embraced the whole ground occupied by the Total Abstinence host. The drinking usages, the License law, the Traffic in intoxicating drinks, total abstinence the only certain preventive and the only reliable cure of drunkenness, moderate drinking the direct means of promoting drunkenness, are among the most prominent topics discussed. His appeals to the several classes of which the community at large is composed, were powerful and will not soon be forgotten.

In style, and mode of illustration, Mr. Gough is quite peculiar. He aims not at what some term, rhetorical precision or logical arrangement; in fine he is the *practical man*, in opposition alike to the *fine speaker* and the *speculative theorist*. Some Journals have given Mr. G. credit for assuming positions which require proof--an assertion which was not warranted by the addresses we had the pleasure of hearing. True, he never trifles with his audience--never labors to prove what nobody doubts, nor raises objections for the sake of demolishing them. But taking a position which opponents admit, but of which even Temperance men feel not the force, he exerts his superior powers to present that subject by varied illustrations in such a strong light, that practical good shall result. His demonstrations are never dry metaphysical disquisitions on the immorality of the manufacture, use or sale of strong drinks. The evil against which he warns his audience, is brought up as a culprit charged with specified crimes; and fact after fact is adduced to establish the charge; nor is the criminal suffered to retreat from public gaze until every unprejudiced mind approves the verdict,--*GUilty*.

We regret to be under the necessity of alluding to a single dissentient voice from the general mood of praise accorded to Mr. Gough by the public of this city. Some, however, who could find fault with nothing else, and who rather than agree with public opinion, would be willing to render themselves singularly ridiculous, have objected to Mr. G's elocution as *too theatrical!* Mr. G. did

actually make the people laugh! Shocking!--Aye, and in edifices dedicated to the worship of the living God! Alarming profanity! *Quærit, whether would the merriment of a laugh, at a Temperance Lecture, or the inveterate ill-temper occasionally evinced by these strait-jacket gentlemen in churches and church meetings, reflect the more deeply on the christian character or the sanctity of the house of prayer?* We are aware, that one evil cannot justify another; and we employ the interrogation, not because we admit it to be an evil to laugh when hearing a temperance address, even in a place of worship; but, to show that admitting our opponent's theory, men ought to evince consistency by removing the beam from their own eye, ere they exhibit their zeal in extracting the mote from their brother's eye. Among those who have attempted to detract from Mr. Gough's merit, it is painful to find one of our city contemporaries, the *Colonist*. In his leader on Tuesday, he attributes to Mr. G., such epithets as "too theatrical" "the slangs and gestures of a second rate comedian, whose principal object was to make his audience laugh"---of his address on Sabbath being "a repetition of his former addresses,"---Now, we heard all Mr. G.'s evening addresses and that on the Sabbath day, and we pronounce the whole of the above quotation in unqualified terms a tissue of misrepresentation. No candid man, whatever estimate he formed of the subject of Mr. Gough's addresses, would state that the Lecturer's principal object was, "to make his audience laugh." He stated facts bearing on the several topics discussed, and these sometimes elicited marked expressions of excitement among the audience.

Of the general effect produced by these addresses it is difficult to give a definite idea. It is not too much to say that every class of the community has been acted upon, and many who previously stood aloof from the Temperance enterprise, have heartily embraced its principles, abandoning even the moderate use of strong drinks. The number added to the Total Abstinence Society in this city through Mr. Gough's agency, is, we understand, from twelve to fifteen hundred. Nor is this all; many, we doubt not, who have withheld their names, but who, unfortunately for Baachus, attended these lectures, will never again with a good conscience drink intoxicating liquors. It is our opinion that the mind which could contemplate the drinking usages as depicted by Mr. Gough,---and not feel convinced of the propriety of Total Abstinence principles---must be impious to truth.

An address was adopted by the audience present at the concluding lecture expressing their high estimation of the labors of Mr Gough, which together with the spirited comments of the *Globe*, we here insert. Our readers will be greatly gratified to hear that Mr G. intends to spend six months in Canada, commencing September 1851 Our contemporary of the *Globe* observes---

On Wednesday evening Mr Gough delivered his farewell lecture in the Richmond Street Wesleyan Chapel, to a respectable audience, and was fully as effective as on any of his previous appearances. The remark made by a contemporary, "even after the consultation of several friends," that Mr Gough is very theatrical, is perhaps, the highest encomium which could be awarded to the respected lecturer. For if to the truthfulness of sentiment, welled forth in warmest gushings from an honest heart is added--Action--the one only Demosthenic essential to perfect oratory, the lecturer has gained his end.--He speaks not as one who beatech the air, but the electric current issuing from his own heart vibrates the heart strings of willing audiences and their souls and their sympathies are for the time obedient to his will. They sigh with him when his heart is sad, and rejoice with him in his joys. Mr Gough's visit to Toronto, at all events, has not been in vain. He has received 1400 names to his list. Nor is this all. Several gentlemen, of standing in the city, engaged in the spirit trade, have begun to look upon their avocation with a feeling of semi-horror, and the earnest wish is expressed that they could get out of it. Heaven will help them out of it if the wish is sincere. This omens well for the cause, although it must ever be borne in mind that although all the spirit stores were shut to-morrow unless the self-denying principle leavenis society at large, a supply will be forthcoming in obedience to the demand. Mr and Mrs. Gough left for Hamilton in the *Eclipse* on Thursday afternoon, escorted to the wharf by several members of the Temperance Committee, and other gentlemen who take an interest in the cause. The following address has been executed on a large sheet of parchment, in Mr Stacy's most exquisite style of penmanship, and will be presented to Mr Gough to-day, in Hamilton, by the Secretary of the Association:--

MR. J. B. GOUGH.

DEAR SIR,--On your coming to our city we hailed you as one whom God had made the Messenger of Mercy to thousands. Our expectations from your visit have been thus far more than realized, and we now on the eve of your departure from us to other fields of usefulness most cordially congratulate you on--what you will esteem above all price--the success of your mission to Toronto, and bid you unitedly and heartily "God speed" in your onward labor of love.

DEAR SIR,--We would gratefully admire that wise and gracious Providence which so unexpectedly and by an instrumentality apparently so feeble rescued you from the horrible pit and from the miry clay, set your feet upon a rock and established your goings; and has now given you a place among the Princes of God's people, thereby putting a new song into your mouth, even praise unto our God. Short as has been your sojourn among us, we trust it will prove that you have quickened the listless

energies of the friends of the Temperance cause, and lodged in the minds of many of our citizens, especially the young, principles which will under God shield them from the Destroyer, through whom such countless multitudes have fallen, and guide them into paths of usefulness and honor. We would also trust that of those who yet hesitate to identify themselves with us there are not a few who partially, at least, sympathize in our principles and whom therefore we may hope ere long to number among our allies. And now, Dear Sir, we bid you for a short season FAREWELL; our best wishes and prayers go with you, and the loved companion of your journeyings. On your head and heart rest the blessings of many who, when found by you, were ready to perish.

Unanimously approved of by the public meeting holden in the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Richmond Street, on the 30th day of October 1850, and presented by the Committee of the Temperance Reformation Society of the City of Toronto, Canada West.

(Signed) J. McNAB, Secretary
JOHN ROAF, President.
and by the Members of the Committee.

REVIEW OF NEWS.

It is said the British Government intend to convert the Island of Anticosti into a penal colony. A very questionable calculation, in our opinion.

J. H. Richardson, M.B. & M.R.C.S., Lon., Eng., has been appointed to the office of Prof. of Practical Anatomy in the University of Toronto. To us, regarding neither the politics of the party who made the appointment, nor the objections of those who love to find fault--but rather the amiable and gentlemanly character of the Dr., and his undoubted fitness for the place,--we say, to us, this appears an excellent appointment.

The great dissatisfaction which has been expressed relative to the conduct of the Judges at the Industrial Exhibition in Montreal, demands some attention, but the crowded state of our columns renders it necessary for us to defer that work for another week.

At a numerous meeting, held at London on the 28th ult., the Town Council was authorized to take stock to the amount of £25,000 in the Great Western Railway Company. But at a public meeting of the rate-payers of the County of Middlesex, held at the Junction, on the 24th ult., it was resolved that stock in said Company should not be taken by the County Council.



Arrival of the Pacific and the Canada.

The Steamer *Pacific* arrived at 2 P. M. on Sunday, having left Liverpool at 10 1/2 A. M. on the 16th instant.

Flour.--Well supported at late rates. CORN advanced 6d. to 1s. per quarter. Full prices for Wheat. Trade, generally during the week, had been steady, and prices firm.

The *Cambria* arrived at Liverpool on the 14th. Very satisfactory arrangements have been made in London, as to the Nicaragua Canal.

No more movements have taken place in the Danish and Schleswig war.

Steps are being taken by the post office authorities in England, to convey letters to British North America by the United States steamers.

The Queen of the Belgians, daughter of the late King Louis Philippe, died on the 11th.

It is stated positively that Kossuth and the other Hungarian exiles, have received leave to retire from the Ottoman territory; they will proceed to the United States, where they intend to settle.

The *Canada* arrived at Halifax at a quarter after ten on Monday morning, with Liverpool dates to the 19th.

In Broadstuffs generally, the leading features are, that they have assumed a firmer aspect, and a fair amount of business was doing in Wheat and Indian Corn, at improving rates. Flour also moving more freely at full prices of last steamer.

The Bishop of Toronto came out in the *Canada*.

The *Canada* got on the rocks about 30 miles east of Halifax last night, but is supposed to have sustained no material injury.

The new Steamer *Franklin* arrived off Cowes on the 15th inst., and proceeded to the harbour.--The general news by her arrival is not of the least interest.

It is said that an unusual breadth of wheat will be sown in England and Ireland this year.

FRANCE.

We learn by telegraph from Paris of Thursday, the 18th inst. that the Parliamentary session had met on that day, and after a short, but important meeting, adjourned. It is said that the heads of the party of order had agreed to the question of prolonging the Presidency, provided that the late monarchist demonstrations are not repeated. It is also reported, that towards the end of the President's renewed term, it will be right to ask the country to decide between a monarchy and a republic; he has promised to throw no obstacle in the way of their proceeding.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

Nothing new has occurred in the relative position of the Danish and Schleswig armies since the assault of Fredrickstadt, and it is now asserted that diplomacy will be called to settle all difficulties.

England and France are named as the mediating powers.

The revolutionary feeling in Hesse Casel seems to be on the increase.

PRUSSIA.

Prussia still protests against the course adopted at the Frankfort conference.

General Intelligence.

CANADA.

Lake St. Peter.

The deepening of Lake St. Peter is to be prosecuted with vigor. We learn that a report has been made upon the preliminary survey that has taken place, establishing the existence of a depth of water in the new channel, varying from 11 1/2 to 18 feet, deepened by the action of the current; where the previous dredging had been effected.

The Harbour Commissioners have sent down two Engineers of eminence, and the Chairman and Secretary, accompanied by Mr. Logan, provincial geologist, went along with them to inspect more thoroughly the condition of both channels, before commencing effective operations. At this season, and for two months earlier, the water in the old channel generally falls from 10 1/2 to 11 1/2 feet; if, therefore, a permanent depth of 15 feet can be obtained, as was the original idea, an immense advantage is secured to the trade of this city, and of the province generally. The Board of Trade of Montreal, and in an especial manner, Mr. Ryan, the Chairman, are entitled to the praise of resuscitating the scheme, and of bringing it again into operation. We have no doubt that the Harbour Commissioners will prosecute the work with prudence and energy. It will perhaps be impossible to do more before next spring, than verify the surveys and get the old machinery into working order, so as to be ready to act with vigor in the opening of the river in April.

The bottom of the lake is well known to be of a tough plastic blue clay, and experience seems to confirm what was anticipated by Killaly, that the sides of the channel excavated through it, would stand like a solid wall, or at any rate that the slight wear and tear from them by the action of the current, would pass off dissolved in the water, instead of forming silt in the bottom. There may, however, be veins of quick-sand in the line of excavation, which may prove troublesome, and one is said to exist at the upper end of the portion now dredged. But as it has not affected the depth of the water in the excavation after a lapse of four years, the difficulties expected from it may have been over-rated. We hope that a full examination may show this to be the case.--*Montreal Gazette*.

MANUFACTURES--PUBLIC MEETING.--A meeting was held in the Town Hall, on Wednesday evening last, to consider the propriety of forming a Joint Stock Company for the manufacture of wool-len goods. In the absence of the Mayor, the Reeve was called on to preside. The Chairman ably explained the objects of the meeting, and dwelt at some length on the advantages that would result from the establishment of extensive manufactures in the town, observing that Nature seemed to have destined Dundas for the seat of manufacturing operations, being possessed of superior water privileges, and at the same time enjoying the advantages of water communication. Mr. J. Spencer also addressed the meeting, remarking that the only question was, whether it would be advisable to form a company or leave it for the operations of private capitalists. Of the success of a manufactory established on correct principles he thought there would be no doubt, and in proof of the safety of such investments, he said that he had already received an offer to rent a paper mill which he was going to erect, on advantageous terms. Several gentlemen were named as a committee to investigate the matter, and report to an adjourned meeting, to be held at the Town Hall on Wednesday evening next.--*Dundas Warder*.

EDUCATION.--Yesterday after dinner, an artisan in town put sixteen dollars into his pocket to pay his deposit in one of the building Societies, but unfortunately, on his way to Yonge Street he dropped the money. Thinking that he might have dropped it before leaving the house, a messenger was immediately sent to enquire, but it was gone. However, towards evening while with rueful countenance he was describing to a friend, passing near to his own dwelling the loss he had sustained, a lady observed him from her window and coming out enquired if he had lost anything. The matter was soon explained. Her little boy in going to school had picked up the money, and when the overjoyed artisan pulled out some silver to reward the little fellow, it was politely refused. It is pleasing to record such instances of true nobility in youth. We trust that the practical lesson of integrity which he thus received from an affectionate parent will rivet on his memory through life the important aphorism "honesty is the best policy."--*Globe*.

SHEEP KILLING.--We have had occasion at various times to report the destruction of numbers of sheep belonging to different farmers, but on Monday last a wholesale slaughter was committed upon the flock belonging to Mr H. W. Lawry. Thirty sheep were killed and ten others were worried in such a manner as to render them valueless, except for their skins. The losses to the farmers generally by similar depredations upon their sheep-folds during the past summer, have been so frequent, that some active measures should be taken to destroy their midnight prowlers. Our streets are infested with hosts of useless curs that roam about, endangering the lives and destroying the property of individuals. In the present instance, the sheep had been carefully penned up in the barn, but the dogs obtained an entrance by a small hole through which the pigs were fed, and thus managed to destroy forty sheep. We hope that this evil will be

checked by some prompt and efficient remedy; in fact, both our city and country authorities ought to act energetically in this matter, so that every dog without an owner, or for which no taxes are paid, will be destroyed.--*Hamilton Gazette.*

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A hearty young lad, between 11 and 15 years of age, named Rea, residing in West Dunbarton, came to his death on Monday forenoon in a very shocking manner. He had been sent, with two younger boys and a horse and cart, to collect firewood, and in endeavoring to do so, he ran the one wheel of the cart over several logs. The two younger boys, dreading an upset, leaped from the cart, but the unfortunate sufferer sat still, and presently the cart upset, throwing the horse also to the ground, and covering the deceased with the cart, who however, was not injured by the overthrow, as he called to his companions to raise the cart, and let him out. The lads were unable to do so, and one of them ran off for assistance. Meantime the horse began to struggle to get to its feet, and in doing so suddenly heaved the edge of the cart on the neck of the unfortunate lad, and in this horrible state he lay until assistance arrived. On the cart being raised from his body, the poor lad was not quite dead, but he gave only one struggle with his lower limbs, and immediately expired. The greatest sympathy has been excited in the neighborhood for the unfortunate parents, thus bereaved by so lamentable a dispensation of Providence.--*Galt Reporter.*

THE HARBOR TRUST.—The Government having sanctioned the nomination of J. G. Chewett, Esq., as the fifth Commissioner of the Harbor Trust, the board entered on their duties on Saturday last, when Mr Chewett was appointed Chairman, and certain other preliminary business was transacted. The Chairman was authorized to communicate with the Inspector General, in order to ascertain the state of the Harbor fund, &c. after which the board adjourned.--*Patriot.*

INQUEST.—An inquest was held on Sunday morning, on the body of Peter M. Deshong, an American and Professor of Mathematics, who was found dead in his berth in the Steamer, "City of Toronto," on her upward voyage. Verdict Apoplexy.--*ib.*

BURNT TO DEATH.—Yesterday morning, the child of a person employed in McKay's browery, was accidentally burnt so severely in the absence of its mother, that death ensued.--*ib.*

CORONER'S INQUEST.—An Inquest has been held on the body of Patrick Nowlan, late of Camden, deceased, before Mr Coroner Benson of this city. The verdict returned by the Jury was wilful murder, against John Hogan.--*Argus Oct. 25.*

REWARD OF INTREPIDITY.—A printers lad named Hinton, who received a silver Medal from the Mechanics' Institute last winter, for saving three persons from drowning, at great risk to himself, was presented on Wednesday last, by the Hon. Saml. Cunard, with a Medal and £5 sterling, awarded by the Royal Humane Society. The Rt. Hon. Earl of Dundonald, and several other distinguished Naval and Military Officers were present, highly applauding his humanity and bravery. A proposition has been in the *Chronicle*, that as he is a poor lad, a new suit of clothes should be given him by the citizens of Halifax. Certainly, and let them be good and renewed yearly, if needed.--*(Halifax Wesleyan.)*

THE RAILROAD.—In consequence of the receipt of a communication from a committee of gentlemen interested in the Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Railroad Company, requesting an interview with the Corporation, His worship the Mayor summoned the Finance Committee to meet the delegation, at his office yesterday; those present were the Hon. Mr Baldwin, Cap. Strachan, Messrs. Whittemore, M. P. Hayes, Fiskin, Clukson, Miller, A. V. Brown, Beekman, and C. Robertson. Besides the Mayor, the members of the Corporation present were, Alderman Beard and Bowes, and Mr Thompson.

It was stated on the part of the delegation, that since the receipt of the letter from Messrs. Wood & Co., declining any further correspondence with the Company, other parties had offered to enter into a contract to build the road in two years from June, 1851, provided they should receive an assurance, that the City of Toronto would subscribe £100,000 thereto; the cost of the work to be determined hereafter, from actual survey.

A long discussion took place which resulted in the adoption of certain conditions, as the basis of a proposition to be submitted to the Common Council on Monday next, which it was thought, would be likely to meet with the favorable consideration.--*Patriot.*

ASSIZES AT HAMILTON.—On Saturday, John London was tried on a charge of rape, convicted and sentenced to death. Wm. Walker pleaded guilty to a charge of abstracting letters from the Post Office at Brantford, and sentenced to death. Michael Dougherty, John and Dennis Rourke, were tried for the murder of James Campbell, on the 12th July. Verdict "not guilty." We shall give a summary of the evidence on this trial, in our next.--*ib.*

COLLISION ON THE NORTH RIVER.—A sloop, under full sail, struck the Steamer *Empire*, a short distance aft of the forward gangway. The bowsprit of the sloop was forced through the store room, and the cook was seriously injured by pressure between the guards of the steamer and the sloop's bulkhead.--*ib.*

GALT MARKETS.—The price of Wheat remains at 5s 6d York in Galt. At Paris it is 5s 4d York per bush. The Chief part of the Wheat this week went into the Galt Mills, is from the vicinity of Paris and the township of Blenheim, and is of excellent quality. The slaughtering of Pork has already commenced at some of the Distilleries, but, of course it is yet far too early for farmers to get their hogs ready for the market. Considerable quantities of Poultry are now brought in to our market, and Chickens are readily sold at a York shilling and three for a quarter dollar.

LIBEL CASE.—An action for Libel was brought against the *Long Point Advocate*, at the Assizes held at Simcoe. Damages were laid at £2,500, by the Plaintiff—verdict, one shilling.

Great Western Railway.

The Middlesex County Council at its last meeting having passed a By-Law authorising the Warden to take Stock in the Great Western Railroad Company, to the amount of 1000 Shares, or £25,000 in accordance with the Act of Parliament authorising Municipal Corporations to take Stock in the said Railroad, a public meeting of the qualified electors of the County of Middlesex was called by the Warden, to be held at the Junction, Township of Westminster, on Friday the 25th day of October, at 12 o'clock, noon to take into consideration the propriety of giving their sanction to the said By-Law.

The town of St. Thomas and the Southern Townships, the jealous rivals of the town of London, were immediately up in arms. Accordingly, on Friday, the 15th, at an early hour, waggons, carriages, buggies, and every species of conveyance, were seen approaching the Junction, with flags and banners displayed, in hostile demonstration to the action of the County Council, from carrying their By-Law into effect. The meeting was held, Dr. Southwick in the Chair, and after a rather stormy discussion, the By-Law was rejected by a small majority--the St Thomas party thus for a time gaining their ends. It is however, said that the County Council will at its next meeting, pass another By-Law, and bring the matter again before the electors, under the belief that had the electors, of the town and Township of London been aware of the organization of such opposition from the South, the result would have been very different. One of the arguments used at the meeting was, that the Town of London had, at the meeting of Saturday, the 19th, declined taking any stock in the Railroad Company---and why, then, should the County do so? But the meeting of the 10th only adjourned to the 28th, and when the result of that meeting is seen, the fallacy of the argument will be apparent.--*Globe.*

Rumour says that the Hon. Malcolm Cameron, has resigned his seat for Kent. He talks of abandoning politics. His resignation, we are told, has been in the hands of the Government for some days.--*Patriot.*

A letter from a highly respectable gentleman in Antigua, states that Lord Harris is to proceed to Canada, as Governor-General of British North America. We cannot understand this reiteration, unless there be some real foundation for it.--*ib.*

INJURED INNOCENCE.—Bartholomew Conrad Augustus Gagy, Esq., M. P. &c., has filed a declaration, in an action for libel, against the proprietors of the *Montreal Gazette*. The declaration, as published in the *Montreal Gazette*, fills three columns of closely printed matter, and shows that the libels complained of by the gallant Colonel, have had the effects of "hurting the feelings of the Plaintiff, and making his life unhappy, to the damage of five thousand pounds currency," which sum the Plaintiff prays the Defendants be compelled to pay, with interest and costs, by the imprisonment to the said Defendants, *contraints par corps.*--*ib.*

A person by the name of Elie Bourget, whose place of residence was La Pointe Levi, near Quebec was last night retiring to one of the upper berths, in the steerage of the steamer *Crescent*, in which boat he was a passenger, proceeding to Upper Canada, when he accidentally missed his hold of the berth and fell backwards across a box, lying on the floor of the steerage or fore-cabin, receiving such serious injuries in the neck as to cause his immediate death. A family of ten children are thus in a moment deprived of their earthly parent. It was stated on the Inquest, that the deceased has relatives in the city, of the most respectable standing.--*Montreal Gazette.*

FIRE.—On Tuesday night, about ten o'clock, a two-story house, on Yonge Street, near to Elmsley Villa belonging to Mr Frazer, Architect in the city, was discovered to be on fire. The alarm was given and the firemen were in attendance, but the flames spread so rapidly that the house was thoroughly destroyed. It was a new frame house, on a brick basement, and was ready for plastering. No fire had ever about it, and no other occupied house was near to it, so that the fire is generally believed to have been the work of an incendiary. It was the work of an incendiary. It was rumored among the crowd assembled at the fire that Mr Frazer had differed with some of the men who had been working at it.--*Globe.*

Among the nuisances which the rapid increase of the City, with its corresponding advancement in the various branches of manufacture, is as rapidly augmenting, is the quantity of smoke. Who that remembers the former clear atmosphere of Toronto, can look at it now, not only from a short distance, but often even from its very midst, without being struck with the volumes of dense black smoke hourly discharged from the various foundries, breweries, steam-mills, and other manufactories in which much fuel is consumed, without feeling that it is high time that some enactment, either general or municipal, should be adopted to compel those furnaces to consume their own smoke. Although this would incur an additional expense in the construction or alteration of the present chimneys and furnaces, the proprietors would very soon find the additional amount saved in the advantageous economy of fuel, besides the other advantages they derive with the public in general, from the superior purity and cleanness of the atmosphere.

We now feel the inconveniences of the particles of smoke scattered through the air, in but a slight degree—but they are rapidly increasing, and there are few house-keepers in the denser parts of the City who have not reason to complain of them, particularly on those days when the fineness of the weather induces them to keep all their windows open for the benefit of free ventilation. The next few years will produce a great addition to the number of these *furnacia*, and the use of coal must, of necessity, increase the evils arising from them in a still greater proportion. It is surely wise to look at these evils in their nascent stage, and, taking warning by other cities, endeavour to prevent now, what must be far more difficult to check after a few years. We humbly recommend the subject to the consideration of the Board of Works.--*Patriot.*

ROBBING THE MAIL.—A sad case came before the Magistrate on Thursday evening, just as he was about to leave the Court. Mr Turquand, a young gentleman well known in this city, who has lately been acting as Mail conductor between Montreal and Perth, was brought up on a charge of abstracting money from a letter under his charge. It appeared from the evidence adduced for the Post Office, that Messrs. Leslie & Starnes, had occasion a few days ago to send a sum of money to Mr Anthony Leslie, of Perth. This they did, by enclosing two notes amounting together to the required sum, in a note, which they despatched to the Post Office by their Porter. Finding the Post Office closed, the Porter ran to the Railway station, and gave the note to an acquaintance, to be handed by him to the Mail conductor. On returning to the office of Messrs Starnes, he was told that the note contained money and that he had better go back and see that it was all right.—He did so, and saw Mr Turquand, who showed him the letter and said it was all right. When the letter reached Perth, however, only one of the notes was found in it, and the impression on the seal was ascertained not to be that used by Messrs. Starnes. Suspicion then fell upon the Mail conductor, and being sent for by the Post Master, he at once, with much contrition, acknowledged the offence. He was then committed for trial at the present term of the Court of Queen's Bench.--*Montreal Herald Oct 24th.*

POST OFFICE ROBBERY.—We understand that the Post Office at Colborne, C. W., was broken open a few nights ago, and about \$2000 abstracted therefrom.--*Argus.*

We are informed that on Tuesday next a very important question, relating to the rights of Seigniors to water courses, will be submitted to our Superior Court. The points to be submitted are, 1st, whether the Seigniors have an exclusive right of property in the water-courses that run through their Seigniories; 2nd, whether they can prevent the erection of mills of any kind, not Seigniorial or banal; 3rd, and to what sort of water-courses their privilege does extend. The case is that of Larue vs, Dubord.--*Quebec Chronicle.*

CHOLERA.—The *Cleveland Plain Dealer* says, it has received a printed despatch from Steubenville, from which it learns that twenty cases of Cholera, have recently occurred in that town.—Twelve cases out of twenty, proved fatal.

ARSON.—The Grand Jury, for the County of Middlesex, found a true bill against a man, named Lamb, suspected of having set fire to the Court House, in London. The trial came on, on the 24th inst., and resulted in a verdict of "not guilty."

DEFALCATION IN THE INDIAN DEPARTMENT.—Some of our city contemporaries hint at defalcation to the amount of several hundred pounds, in the Indian Department, of which Mr Fardon is accountant. The particulars are as yet unknown.--*Patriot.*

We regret to learn that the wife and daughter of Mr John Johnston, an old and much respected settler of the Bayfield road, met with a serious accident last evening, in consequence of having incautiously gone into an outhouse, with a light, where a keg of powder had been placed for security. The clothes having ignited, were totally consumed on the bodies, and Mrs. Johnston and daughter (a fine girl of twelve years of age) present a melancholy sight. The hair of the head is singed to the scalp, and the faces of both dreadfully swollen. We can scarcely hope, in our next issue, to report favourably upon the speedy convalescence of these sufferers.--*Huron Localist.*

UNITED STATES.

The Fugitive Slave Excitement in Boston.

There was some slight commotion in this city yesterday, in consequence of the issuing of warrants for William Crafts and his wife Ellen, fugitives from Macon, Georgia, claimed by a person named Hughes, said to be a jailor, and acting as an agent of the master of the Crafts. The rumors in circulation yesterday in relation to the affair were numberless, but the facts we believe to be as follows:—Mr Hughes applied to Judge Sprague, on Thursday, for the warrants, and they were placed in the hands of General Devens, United States Marshal, that night, or early yesterday morning. It was known to Crafts and his friends that an agent was here in pursuit of him, and his first determination was to resist seizure, and for that purpose he armed himself, and professed to wait for the officer and agent, at his residence in Cambridge-street where he also had a small shop in which he works at cabinet making. In the course of the forenoon, however, his friends prevailed upon him to retire to the house of one Hayden, in Southac street. In the course of the day, both houses were reconnoitred by persons in the service of the agent, but there was no attempt to enter and make an arrest. In the forenoon E. G. Loring and S. E. Sewell, retained by the vigilance committee, as general counsel for the fugitives, called upon Judge Sprague, at his chambers, and interrogated him specifically, whether he had issued any warrants, and, if so, against whom. Judge Sprague declined giving any reply, other than to say that he regarded such warrants as standing upon the same ground as all other warrants, and therefore that he was not at liberty to make any disclosure in relation to them before they had been served. He also declined to answer whether he had, or had not, issued any warrants. At one time there was a large crowd near the Court house, and one white man made himself conspicuous at the corner of Franklin avenue and Court street, by haranguing the assembly and advising them to resist unto death, if any arrest should be made. Considerable crowds were also collected in Ann and Cambridge streets about the middle of the day, but as no open measures were taken towards serving the warrants the excitement died away during the afternoon.--*Boston Post Oct. 26.*

Boston, Sunday, Oct. 27.

At about half-past four o'clock yesterday morning, W. J. Knight, who is alleged to be a slave catcher from Georgia, was arrested by Deputy Sheriff Rugg, on a writ for slander. The writ al-

leges that Knight charged William Crafts, a citizen of Massachusetts, with being a slave, to the damage of his business and detriment of his character, in the sum of \$10,000. Knight was taken to Mr. Rugg's office, where a great crowd soon assembled composed of whites and blacks. Abuse was heaped upon the prisoner, but no violence offered. Knight, after remaining in custody about half an hour, obtained bail in \$10,000, and was set at liberty. This is said to be one movement of a series, by the opponents of the Fugitive Slave Law, to render its execution as obnoxious as possible. The Committee of Vigilance have had several sessions, and have it is said resolved to invite the suspected fugitive slave seekers to leave the city forthwith. So far, no attempt has been made to arrest a fugitive. The warrants lie dead in the Marshal's office. The excitement is great. Many say the law should be enforced, while others say that it shall not. A number of fugitives, fearing they cannot be protected, have fled to Canada.--*Rochester American.*

OCTOBER 30th.—This morning the Rev. Theodore Parker and other members of the Committee of Safety, went through the rooms of the U. S. Hotel in search of the slave seekers. They were quietly informed, however, by the proprietor of the Hotel, that such conduct could not and would not be allowed. After a few words they left. The slave-catchers, Messrs. Knight and Hughes, were to have left the city, but have since concluded to remain.

DEPOSITION OF A MAYOR.—The Mayor of Chicago has been formally deposed, because he refused to sign some bonds prepared by the Committee on Finance.

NEW WHEAT.—The American papers speak of a new kind of wheat, grown by a Mr Moade, State of Maryland. It has been valued at five cents per grain, or twenty dollars per bushel.

FOREIGN EXTRACTS.

In the native state of Oude, another British officer [Lieut. P. Orr.] has nearly fallen a victim to the anarchy and misgovernment prevailing there. The following details of the affair will be read with interest:—

The Nizam of the Korabad revenue division, finding the Zemindars of the two districts of Dhrowraya and Essanuggur which lie in the division disposed to give him trouble, intrusted an officer of her Majesty's army, Lieut. P. Orr, with the task of collecting arrears of those gentlemen. Lieut. Orr accordingly entered into negociation. The meeting took place in a kitchen hut, situated in a mango grove almost beneath the bastions of the fort of Essanuggur. The Rajah was attended by his court officers, and escorted by about two hundred armed followers.

Lieut. Orr's escort was limited to a few men of his own Oudh corps, the first Light Infantry battalion in the King's own army. A short time after the conference opened, the Rajah's spokesman became very insolent, and was of course desired by Lieut. Orr to leave the room. He did so, and a little later the Rajah signified his intention of quitting the apartment also, leaving the question that led to the meeting unsettled. Lieut. Orr remonstrated. The Rajah doggedly rose from his seat, on which Lieut. Orr held his arm, while enforcing the necessity of some satisfactory result. The Rajah's brother-in-law, and his minister, on seeing this demonstration, drew their swords, and the latter in endeavor to cut down Orr, inflicted a severe wound on his shoulder. Lieut. Orr's jemander, a man named Rajonath Singh, and a havildar Ram Singh, instantly unsheathed their blades; the former struck off the head of the Rajah's brother-in-law with a single blow, and the latter cut down the Minister and two others.

Lieut. Orr, who saw the extremity to which matters had proceeded, maintained his hold on the Rajah, as affording the best prospect of repressing the hostility of the opposite party, and reaping some fruit from the peril encountered. He was however, soon stunned by a sword cut on the head, and the Rajah, who was also wounded, availed himself of the opportunity to quit the scene of conflict, and was carried by his retainers off to the fort. Lieut. Orr, recovering his senses, foresaw that their chief once placed in security, the ferocious followers would doom himself to the fate of Vans Agnew and Anderson. He tottered out of the ill-fated bungalow, lay down in a charpoy, and was borne off by his men at a rapid pace.

They had hardly started when the fort opened its fire upon them, first with grape and then as the distance increased, with round shot. When examined, Lieut. Orr was found to have received seven severe and three slight wounds. For two days, he was attended with great care and solicitude by the medical fraternity, and on the third the regimental surgeon took charge of him, but he was far too weak to be removed. The last advice reports favorably both of his health and wounds.

Very extensive frauds have been discovered in the Bengal Commissariat Department, and are now under investigation. Capt. Impey, of the Madras Army, assistant commissioner in the Tenasserim provinces, has deserted, and fled into the Burmese territory, where he had been stripped of everything valuable, and is now wandering about the jungles destitute.

THE BISHOP AND THE QUEEN.—The Lord Bishop of London addressed a letter of remonstrance to her Majesty for not having a clergyman of the established Church in her suite while on her present tour, and for attending a Presbyterian place of worship at Balmoral. A reply was sent to the Bishop expressive of her Majesty's disapproval of such interference, and observing that her Majesty had not stepped out of her duty in attending public worship in the established Church of Scotland.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The half yearly meeting of the Royal Mail Steamship Company was held at the London Tavern. The report stated that there had been an increase in the receipts of £13,481 16s. 10d. over those of the corresponding half year in 1849. A dividend of £2 per share was unanimously agreed. With reference to the carrying of the mails by more direct route to the West Indies and Brazil—the report stated that the company had contracted with the Government to carry them for £270,000.

COTTON FROM INDIA.—The ship *Eliza Price* arrived from Bombay, has brought the large quantity of 3,018 bales of cotton, as part of her cargo to order, and another vessel, arrived on the same day from Bombay, brought the still larger quantity of 5,387 bales, and 17 half bales of cotton, of East India produce, also consigned to order. These large arrivals of cotton from the East Indies are of interest and importance.

The Cholera has broken out among the troops stationed at Hull.

The Pope has issued a bull prohibiting Roman Catholic parents from sending their children to Protestant schools, either in France or England, and young ladies from teaching or taking part in them.

The fourth annual meeting of the Evangelical Alliance has been held in Liverpool. It was well attended, and the best feeling appears to have rested upon the members.

The once famous Mrs. Wood has re-appeared as a *Cantatrice*, in Dublin.

It is stated that the veteran Leigh Hunt is about to reinstate his *London Journal*.

The King and Queen of Prussia, are about to visit the Emperor and Empress of Russia, at Warsaw.

Madame Poiteven has announced her intention of making a balloon ascent, in the character of Europe, mounted on a bull!

The health of Lady Peel has been greatly shattered since the death of her lamented husband.—She was seized with hysterical fits on returning to the family mansion of Whitehall, but has since rallied and is slowly recovering.

Toronto Market Prices, November 2.
Corrected weekly for the Watchman.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Flour, per bbl., 196 lbs.	15	0	20	0
Wheat per bushel, 60 lbs.	3	4	5	0
Barley per bushel, 48 lbs.	2	6	3	2
Rye per bushel, 56 lbs.	2	0	2	6
Oats per bushel, 34 lbs.	1	1	1	3
Meal per bbl., 196 lbs.	15	0	18	9
Pease per bushel.	1	6	2	0
Potatoes per bushel.	1	4	2	6
Beef per lb.	0	14	0	34
Beef per 100 lbs.	15	0	17	6
Veal per lb.	0	24	0	4
Pork per 100 lbs.	17	6	20	0
Bacon per cwt.	30	0	40	0
Hams per cwt.	35	0	40	0
Lamb per quarter.	0	0	0	0
Mutton per lb.	0	2	0	34
Fresh Butter, per lb.	0	64	0	8
Firkin Butter per lb.	0	54	0	6
Cheese per lb.	0	3	0	5
Lard per lb.	0	34	0	4
Apples per bbl.	2	6	7	6
Eggs per dozen.	0	5	0	7
Turkeys, each.	1	3	3	9
Geese, each.	1	0	2	0
Ducks per pair.	1	0	1	8
Fowls do.	1	3	2	0
Straw per ton.	25	0	35	0
Hay per ton.	45	0	50	0
Fire Wood.	11	0	15	0

GENERAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

BOOKS AND STATIONERY FOR THE PEOPLE.

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

WANTED,
TWO STEADY WORKMEN, at the Subscriber's Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Establishment, No. 35, Yonge Street, Toronto.
Oct. 14, 1850. JOHN H. POCOCK. 41-12m.

NOTICE.

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

LEATHER! LEATHER!!

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

DIVISION COURT AGENCY.

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

BOOK BINDING

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

WHERE every description of work is executed with neatness and despatch. The Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support received, and hopes by moderate charges to merit a continuance of the same.
JOS. J. OTTO,
Toronto, June 17, 1850. 22.1f.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

RESIDENT SCHOOL HOUSE.
Minute of Council, (No. 4)
ORDERED that advertisements be inserted in all the City papers, that the Resident School House will be opened for the reception of Boarders on the 2nd Oct., on the following terms: for Board, &c., £30 per annum, payable quarterly in advance, the tuition fees in College not being included. Each boy will be required to bring his own bed, bedding, towels, and silver spoon and fork. Parents and Guardians intending to send boys to the RESIDENT SCHOOL HOUSE, will be pleased to notify the Principal, F. W. BARRON, Esq., as soon as possible. The Resident School House will be under the direct supervision of the Upper Canada College Council, who have also consented to act as Visitors, and all the Masters of the College, who will act as Censors.
To ensure the necessary inspection and management, residence within the College precincts will be required of all the boys who do not reside in Toronto or its immediate neighbourhood, with either parents, relatives, or guardians.
The following papers also to insert for three months—*Morning Chronicle, Quebec; Gazette and Pilot, Montreal; Kingston News and Herald; Cobourg Star, Hamilton Spectator, and Journal & Express;* and send their accounts to Henry Rowland, Bookseller to the College, King Street, Toronto.
F. W. BARRON, M. A.,
Principal.
Toronto Sept., 3, 1850. 34--3m.

WINTER READING!

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

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

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

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

THE Subscriber, grateful for past favors, wishes to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he still carries on business in the old stand, where MATTRESSES, PALLASSES, FEATHER BEDS, CUSHIONS, and every description of FURNITURE are made to order. Church Pews Lined and Cushioned at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. Funerals furnished at the shortest notice. Coffins and Coffin Mounting kept always on hand.
One or two-horse HEARSEs kept for hire.—Charges moderate.
Toronto, Oct., 1850. 41-12m.

ECONOMY A REMEDY AGAINST HARD TIMES.

THE Subscriber thankful for the liberal patronage he has hitherto received, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he continues to RENOVATE FEATHERS by his improved PATENT STEAM FEATHER RENOVATOR, by which Moths and other insects are destroyed; Grease, Dust, and unpleasant odours are removed, and the feathers expanded and restored to their original lightness, and by which a saving of at least one-fourth is attained. For instance, a Bed weighing 30lbs., after having been steam dressed, is equal to 40lbs. previous to being dressed.
The undersigned is happy in being enabled to state, that while the above benefits are derived, the operation of the machine is such that it is impossible to bruise or otherwise injure the wear of the feathers, and that in every case where he has dressed feathers, whether old or new, the parties have expressed themselves in terms of the most decided satisfaction.
Persons desirous of having feathers renovated, are requested to call and examine his long list of testimonials and references; among which will be found the names of several of the Professors in the Medical department of the University, who have patronized and recommended this Renovator to the public, as being one of the best inventions ever introduced into this City, contributing as it does, to the health and comfort of all who give it a trial.
No loss in weight will be sustained in dressing, except the dust extracted.
Beds sent to the Subscriber by 8 o'clock, A. M., can be returned the same evening, if required.
CHARGES FOR RENOVATING.—Geese Feathers, per lb., 3d.; Chicken do. do., 2d.
Dealers in Feathers (to whom a liberal allowance will be made) will find it much to their advantage to send them to be steam dressed, as the rank oily smell, usually accompanying new feathers, will be entirely removed.
GEORGE W. WILLIAMS,
Cabinet Maker, Upholsterer, and Feather Renovator,
No. 9, Queen Street, opposite Knox's Church,
Toronto, Oct. 28, 1850. 41-5m.

A. H. ST. GERMAIN

HAS been appointed Agent in the City of Toronto, for two highly popular Publications:—THE ODD FELLOW'S OFFERING, for 1851, embellished with elegant Engravings, and a beautifully finished Presentation Plate. The cost of this Work, delivered in Toronto, will be only Two DOLLARS.—THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE OFFERING, with quite a number of Illustrations, and splendidly bound, is the other Publication, delivered in the city at two dollars, also.
Engagements in other business will prevent the Agent from soliciting Subscribers to any extent; therefore, intending Patrons will please call at the "Watchman Office," Post Office Lane, and leave their orders, as the Works are to be circulated shortly.
Toronto, Oct., 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. 28.12m.

WILLIAM HURDLE

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

DOCTOR FOWLER, SURGEON DENTIST.

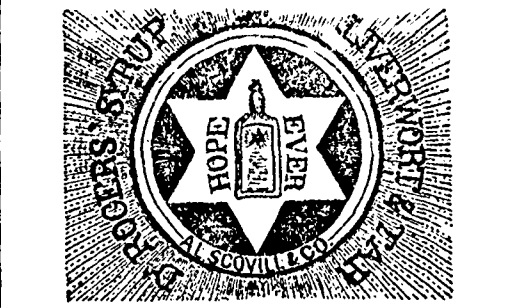
HAS the honor of announcing his arrival, in Toronto, with the intention of establishing himself in the City as a
SURGEON DENTIST.
Dr. F. feels confident that from many years' study under some of the most celebrated Surgeon Dentists in England and Scotland, and from a subsequent professional practice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

PLANTAGENET WATER.

The proprietor of the Plantagenet Springs Water has received the following Testimonials. The efficacy of the Plantagenet Water is now an established fact.—
Montreal, March 22, 1850.
Since August, 1848, I have recommended the Plantagenet Waters in a variety of Chronic complaints, and with good effect. It has proved very useful in Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, and Scrofula. Weakly and nervous persons, and those in whom there was an increased action of the bowels and kidneys, took but half a tumbler at a time, repeated every hour or two. When possessed of more strength, and there existed a tardy state of the secretions, the water was more copiously partaken of; and in cases of Plethora, where a disposition to congestion predominated, with a tendency to fever and irritation, it was taken to the extent of several pints a day.
It would be a most happy circumstance if "Mineral Waters" generally, were to supersede, and be substituted for the thousands of vile and pernicious compounds, under the style of Patent Medicines, with which a certain class of the community gorge themselves, to their manifest injury, and to the advantage, solely, of the unscrupulous manufacturers.
WOLFRED NELSON, M. D.,
President Col. Phys. & Surgs., C. E.
JOHN GOEDIKE,
Agent, King Street, Toronto. 34.10m.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC WORKS hereby give notice to all parties interested, that an Act passed in the late Session of the Legislature, in titled, "An Act to Amend the Laws relating to the Public Works of the Province," is enacted that the Province Arbitrators shall meet within two months after the passing of the said Act, (10th August next.), for the purpose of investigating and determining upon all claims filed in this Office within the time allowed by law. All parties who have duly notified this Department of the existence of their claims in general terms, but have neglected to comply with the Provisions of the Act, 10 and 11 Vic., 24, which requires that the particulars of such Claims shall be filed with the said Commissioners; such parties are hereby notified to forthwith send in the following particulars as far as it may apply to their several demands:—
Commencement of, and duration of damage; by what Public Work supposed to be caused; quantity of Land damaged by, or taken for the use of such public work, or the estimated value thereof per acre, at the time the Land was so damaged or taken.
Date of Contract, and the several items in detail composing the amount claimed, with measurement of every class of work done.
If there exists any other ground of claim, state how and when the same has arisen, and the sum demanded as compensation therefor.
It is requisite that all Claims shall be forwarded to this Office within one month from this date, in order that if Commissioners may be able to comply with the provisions of the law. If Claimants neglect to comply with this notice within the time thus fixed, their claims can not be submitted for investigation in the manner required by the Acts.
Department of Public Works,
Toronto, August 14, 1850. 33



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

DR. RODGERS' SYRUP OF LIVERWORT, TAR, AND CANCHALAGUA.—This Syrup contains no Calomel, or any mineral whatever, but is composed entirely of those roots, herbs, and vegetables, which have a specific influence upon the Lungs, and their affiliated organs. Its IMMEDIATE effect is to allay all irritation and gently remove the Phlegm and other morbid secretions from the Throat and Bronchial Tubes, thus effectually relieving the Cough. It also stimulates and imparts a healthy tone to the Lungs themselves, thereby enabling them more thoroughly to remove from the blood those impurities, and diseased particles, which, if retained, do so much mischief in the system, and lay the foundation for incurable CONSUMPTION. It also exerts a decided action upon the skin, and assists nature in expelling, through the exhalents, much of that morbid matter which would otherwise be thrown back upon the Lungs. When Tubercles are forming, it checks their further development and progress; or if ulceration has taken place, it assists the Lungs in throwing off the corrupted matter, soothes the irritation, heals the diseased cavities, and restores the Lungs again to healthy action. This medicine therefore is not a palliative merely, but a thorough curative, as it strikes at the very root of the disease, and by removing this, removes at once all its remote and attendant consequences. This is its distinguishing characteristic—a property possessed by no other medicine of like nature, now before the public.
PRICE.—In large bottles, \$1, or 6 bottles for \$5.
For sale by S. F. URQUHART, sole Agent for Canada, 69, Yonge-street, Toronto.

DR. F. A. CADWELL.



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

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

PREMIUM PATENT CARRIAGE & WAGGON LEVER,
SOLD WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, at Messrs. OWEN & MILL'S Carriage Factory, Toronto, or at the Industrial Exhibition, City Hall, or by the Manufacturer.

ALTER EALES,
Late of Kingston.
Toronto, Sept. 30, 1850. 37m

NEW WORK ON COLONIZATION.

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

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

JAMES FITZGERALD, ESQ.,

a friend in Ireland, together with a Preface containing correspondence on this important subject, with the Hon. J. H. Price, Commissioner of Crown Lands, the Provincial Agricultural Society, and the Niagara District Agricultural Society, and a Copious Appendix containing Correspondence between the author and His Excellency the Governor General, the Provincial Secretary, &c. Extracts from a work on Colonization, by the late Right Hon. Sir Robert W. Horton, and a letter depicting the true causes of the present wretched condition of Ireland. The above work is now in Press, and shortly will be published in Demy 8vo. 64—70 pages. Price 2s 6d.

REMOVAL.

H. F. NORRIS,

HAS REMOVED HIS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT, consisting of CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHENWARE, to No. 4, King Street West, opposite Messrs. Ogilvie & Co.'s, and between K. M. Sutherland's and the Church Depository, where he will dispose of, Cheap for Cash, a good, large, and varied assortment of CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, &c.

Please call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. H. F. NORRIS, No. 4, King Street West. Toronto, Sept. 2. 1850. 33-1f.

FORWARDING, 1850.

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

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

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

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

STEAMBOATS.

THE PRINCESS ROYAL,



CAPTAIN H. TWOHY,

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

The Sovereign,



CAPTAIN WILKINSON,

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

The Eclipse,



CAPT. HARRISON,

LEAVES Toronto daily for HAMILTON (Sundays excepted) at 2 P. M. Leaves Hamilton for Toronto at 7 1/2 A. M.

The Admiral,

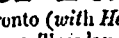


CAPTAIN KERR,

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

THE STEAMER

City of Toronto,



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



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

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

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

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

New Haven, Ct., Nov. 1, 1849.

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

HEAR THE PATIENT.

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

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

THE REMEDY THAT CURES.

Portland, Me., Jan., 10, 1847.

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

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

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

WILLIAM BAILEY.

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

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

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

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

PROFESSOR A. C. BARRY'S

Tricopherous or Medicated Compound

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

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

FRESH ARRIVALS!

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE CHEAP, A

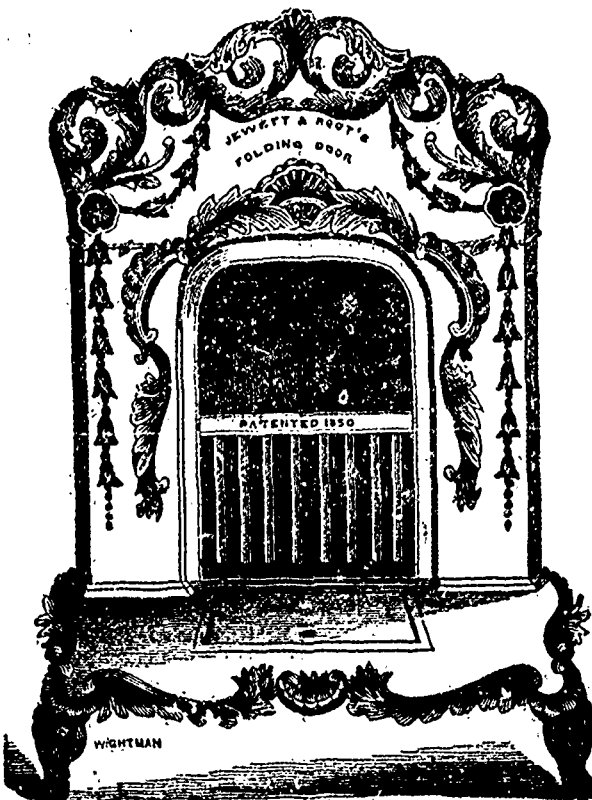
N. R. LEONARD'S,

HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTER; GILDER, GLAZIER, AND PAPER HANGER; Looking-Glass and Picture-Frame Maker, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

PAPER HANGINGS!

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

The Subscriber embraces this opportunity of expressing his thanks to his Friends and the Public for the share of patronage he has hitherto received; and, by constant attention to the orders of those who may favor him, he hopes to secure, as formerly, in the various parts of his business, public support. Toronto, August 5, 1850



FOLDING DOOR PARLOR STOVE.

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

The above highly recommended FOLDING DOOR PARLOR STOVE is sold at 48, King Street West, by MESSRS. MOSIMAN & BASS, who also keep constantly on hand, a Variety of the most approved Styles and Patterns of Hall, Parlour, Cooking and Dumb Stoves, Stove Pipes, &c., to which they respectfully call the attention of their friends and the Public of Toronto.

Stoves and Stove Pipes put up at the shortest notice. Toronto, November 3, 1850.

42-7in.



TORONTO FURNACE.

GEORGE H. CHENEY & Co., Manufacturers of Stoves and Hollow-ware, Tin, Copper bottom, and Copper Furniture. Also, Tin Ware of every Description, Canada Plate, Pontypool, and Russia Iron Pipes.

Furnace, on the Corner of Queen and Victoria Streets. Office and Ware Rooms, No. 5, St. James' Buildings, King Street, nearly opposite the market.

GEORGE H. CHENEY & Co.

Toronto, October, 1850.

38.3m.

NEW GOODS.

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

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

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

Table listing clothing items and prices: Men's Etoff Over Coats, Men's Cassimere Trousers, Men's Vests, Men's Beaver, do Mole skin, Boy's, do Shooting, do Etoff, do Trousers, do Broad Cloth, do Canada Plaid, do Coats, Red Flannel Shirts, White Shirts, Linen fronts, Glengary Bonnets, Fur Caps, Cloth Caps, Men's Wove Under Shirts, Men's Paris Satin Hats, Black and Drab.

DRY GOODS,

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

Table listing dry goods and prices: 500 Saxony Wool Scarf Shawls, 30,000 yards Good Bonnet Ribbons, 3,000 Gala Plaids, Prints, Fast Colors, Ladies Cloaks, newest styles, Velvet Bonnets, Factory Cottons, White Cotton, Striped Shirting, Flannels, Red and White, Blankets, Linens of all kinds.

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

NO SECOND PRICE.

BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

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

JOBING! JOING!

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

TIN, COPPER, SHEET IRON, BRASS AND LEAD WARES

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

JOHN H. POCOCK, No. 55, Yonge Street,—39.1y

Toronto, October 14, 1850.

MARRIAGES.

In this City, on the 31st inst., by the Rev. John Roof, at the residence of the Bride's father, Mr Thomas Grey, to Miss Emily Drew, youngest daughter of Mr William Drew, both of this City.

In Montreal, on the 25th ult., by the Rev. Wm. Rintoul, the Rev. Alexander Cameron, Missionary of the Free Church of Scotland, Glenarry, C. W., to Jessie, daughter of the late Allan Cameron, Esq., Invercadale, Argyleshire, N. B.

In this city, on Thursday, 31st ult., at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by the Rev. H. J. Grassett, A. M., Mr. Charles L. Roberts, Printer, to Miss Alicia, eldest daughter of the late John S. Diamond, Esq., both of this city.

In Montreal, on the 23rd ult., by the Rev. W. Anderson, Mr. Fred. W. Henshaw, to Maria Louisa, daughter of the late John Scott, Esq., of London, England.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW AND CHEAP DRY GOODS,

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

THE Subscriber begs to inform his friends, and the people, that he has opened in the above Premises, a choice assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

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

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

NO SHOW ROOM

Attached to the Establishment, will be sold Very Cheap, to effect a speedy clearance.

W. M. JAMIESON,

Formerly of Dow and Jamieson.

Toronto, Oct. 25th, 1850. 42.-4in.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

TENDERS will be received until THURSDAY the 7th November, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the Erection of

Arched Cellars and Market,

In the rear of the City Hall. Plans and Specifications can be seen at the Clerk's Office on Monday next.

N. B.—The Work will not be proceeded with unless approved of by the Common Council. The Tenders must state what time the Builder will require to complete the Work.

By Order of the Standing Committee on Public Markets.

(Signed) CHARLES DALY, C. C. C.

Clerk's Office, } Oct. 30, 1850. } 42.-tin.

City papers to copy till date.

A. H. ST. GERMAIN,

AGENT OF THE

BERKSHIRE

MUTUAL HEALTH ASSOCIATION:

Capital \$100,000.

RATES OF YEARLY PAYMENTS:—Between fifteen and fifty years of age: \$2 per year, draws \$2 per week, when disabled for business, &c., through sickness; \$3 per year, draws \$3 per week; \$4 per year, draws \$4 per week; \$5 per year, draws \$5 per week; \$6 per year, draws \$6 per week. Between fifty and sixty-five years of age: \$3 per year, draws \$2 per week; \$3 per year, draws \$3 per week; \$5 per year, draws \$4 per week; \$6 per year, draws \$5 per week; \$7 per year, draws \$6 per week.

Office in Post Office Lane, in the same building with the "Watchman" Office. Toronto, Oct. 28, 1850.

NO. 50, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

HIRAM PIPER, Tin, Sheet Iron, and Copper Smith, Brass Founder and Beer Pump Maker.—Japanned Cash, Deed, and other Boxes. Hip, Shower, and other Baths. Toronto, Oct., 1850. 39-12m.

Toronto School of Medicine.

THE TORONTO SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, opens the last Monday in October, and closes the last Monday in April. The Lectures correspond to the requirements of the Medical Faculty of the University of McGill College, Montreal. This School having been recognized by that Institution, qualifies for graduation according to its rules.

Lecturers:—Dr. Workman, Dr. Morrison, Dr. Wright, Dr. Parke, Dr. Russel, Dr. Langstaff, Dr. Aikens and Dr. Rolph. August 23, 1850. 41-7m

CORPORATION SALE.

On MONDAY the 4th Nov. next,

WILL be Leased by Public AUCTION, to the highest bidders, the

SHOPS

On each side of the Arcade, under the St Lawrence Hall.

—ALSO—

THE CELLARS,

Underneath, and the two Shops with Storage attached, situated on the North East, and North West ends of the St. Lawrence Market, adjoining the Butchers' Stalls.

Conditions of Sale will be hereafter made known.

A. T. McCORD, Chamberlain.

Chamberlain's Office, Toronto, Oct. 18, 1850. 40-3in.

CORPORATION SALE.

ON MONDAY, the 4th day of NOVEMBER next, will be LEASED by PUBLIC AUCTION, to the highest bidders, the

SHOPS

IN THE ST. LAWRENCE ARCADE,

—ALSO—

The CELLARS Underneath.

AND THE

TWO SHOPS WITH STORAGE ATTACHED,

Situated on the North East and North West ends of the St. Lawrence Market, adjoining the Butchers' Stalls.

—ALSO—

The Two Centre Warehouses

OVER THE STALLS.

CONDITIONS OF THE ABOVE SALE.

1. Possession of the Shops and Cellars, under the St. Lawrence Hall, not to be given till the Building is completed, and taken off the hands of the Contractor. Possession of the Warehouses will be given immediately.

2. None of the shops to be used for the sale of any fresh Meat, for the sale of old Iron, old Clothes, or Vegetables, nor for the sale of Spirituous or Malt Liquors, excepting that they may be used as Confectioners' Shops, and that Shops Nos. 10, 11, 12, and 13, may be occupied for the sale of fresh Pork, and dead Poultry.

3. No projection of wood-work or other material to be allowed in the Arcade. No sign or painted letter to be allowed until approved by the Market Block Committee.

4. The Cellars to be rented for storage, or for the sale of Grain, dried Provisions, Groceries, Fruit, fresh Butter, Cheese or dead Poultry, only.

5. The Leases to be for Five Years, not renewable; rent payable quarterly.

6. The bidding to be at an advance per annum upon the aforesaid upset rental.

7. The Leases not transferable, except upon written permission given by the Committee on the affairs of the Market Block.

8. The Leases to contain a covenant, which will render them void, upon non-compliance with any Bye-Law of the Corporation, either now in existence, or which may hereafter be enacted by the Common Council, for the good regulation, and prevention of obstructions in the Arcade.

9. Two approved sureties to be required from each purchaser, for the due observance of the conditions of the Lease.

10. The Shops on the east side to be put up first, those on the West side afterwards.

11. The Shops to be numbered from 1 to 13, beginning on King Street and numbering on alternate sides.

12. Warehouse No. 1 to be leased with Shop 13; No. 2 with No 12, at upset prices of £35 each, per annum.

13. Warehouse Nos. 3 and 4, to be put up singly, at upset prices of £5 per annum.

14. The Cellars to be numbered as on plan from 1 to 10, Nos. 1 and 2 to be put up with Shop No. 1, at the upset price of £60 per annum. Nos. 3 and 4 to be put up together at the upset price of £10 per annum. Nos. 5 and 8 to be reserved. Nos. 6 and 7 to be put up together at the upset price of £12 10s. per annum. Nos. 9 and 10 to be up together, at the upset price of £12 10s. per annum.

15. Shops Nos. 2 to 9 to be put up singly at the upset price of £20 per annum. Shops Nos. 10 and 11 at the upset price of £30 per annum.

16. No person will be allowed to bid without previously stating to the Auctioneer, what business he proposes to carry on in the Shop or Cellar bid for, and no bid will be received unless the business so stated receives the sanction of the Chairman of the Market Block Committee, or the Chamberlain.

Sale to commence at ONE o'clock, P. M.

A. T. McCORD,

Chamberlain,

R. C. McMULLEN,

Auctioneer, &c.

Chamberlain's Office, } Toronto, Oct. 29, 1850. } 41.-in.

FALL and WINTER DRY GOODS!!

THE Subscriber begs to announce that he has received the whole of his FALL and WINTER STOCK, which comprises a very

SELECT ASSORTMENT

Of the newest Goods to be found in the British, French and American Markets, the whole having been purchased on the best terms, will be sold very low in order to effect a speedy clearance.

J. HENDERSON,

No. 20, King Street East.

MILLINERY!! MILLINERY!!

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

Newest and Most Fashionable Style.

A large Stock of Millinery Goods now on hand, and making up daily. The

SHOW ROOMS

Will be opened on Thursday, 31st inst.

J. HENDERSON,

No. 20, King Street East.

FURS! FURS! FURS!!

THE Subscriber has just received a large STOCK OF CANADIAN MANUFACTURED FURS, which he will sell very low.

J. HENDERSON,

No. 20, King Street East.

Toronto, Oct. 19. 41.-4in

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

L. STEIN,

FRAME MAKER AND GILDER, No. 89, King street, opposite the Lyceum, is prepared to execute, with Neatness and Speed, all orders entrusted to him in the above line. Charges moderate. 42-6m.

JOEL B. JONES,

SURGEON DENTIST,

(Recently from London and Paris.) No. 30, Bay Street.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

DR. MACDONNELL,

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

CHARLES CONNER,

CABINET MAKER AND UPHOLSTERER, No. 50, King Street, West, three doors West of Bay Street.

Every description of Jobbing executed with despatch.

MESSRS. DEMPSEY & KEELE, BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, &c., &c., CONVEYANCERS, SOLICITORS-IN-CHANCERY, Bankruptcy and Insolvency.

RICHARD DEMPSEY. JOHN WILLIAM DEMPSEY. HENRY KEELE.

N. B.—Office Removed from the Wellington Buildings, corner of King and Church Streets, to the new Brick Building, Church Street, a few doors above the Court House, and immediately south of the Scotch Kirk. October, 14, 1850. 35-12m

GEO. W. HOUGHTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., &c., TORONTO.

Office over W. H. Edwood's, Hair Dresser, &c., Church Street. Toronto, Sept. 9, 1850. 34-12m.

DR. BADGLEY.

(LATE OF MONTREAL.)

NO. 17, BAY STREET, TORONTO. August 14, 1850. 34-12m

JOHN MCGEE,

TIN, SHEET IRON, AND COPPERSMITH, 49, YONGE STREET, TORONTO,

Keeps constantly on hand every description of Cooking, Parlor and Box Stoves. The Celebrated Bang-up, four sizes. Niagara Hot Air, two sizes. Improved Primum, four sizes.

A great variety of Parlor and Box Stoves, which he will sell low for Cash. 39-3m.

THOMAS MACLEAR'S

BOOK AND STATIONERY WAREHOUSE,

NO. 45, YONGE STREET,

TORONTO. 34-12m

THOMAS DEXTER'S

CHEAF 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

LIVERY STABLES,

MANSION HOUSE, ADELAIDE STREET, TORONTO.

Horses and Carriages supplied on the shortest notice, and at moderate rates. 24-6m

"THE BEE HIVE"

CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS STORE,

KING STREET EAST,

OPPOSITE THE ST. LAWRENCE HALL, TORONTO.

JOHN P. O'NEIL, PROPRIETOR.

GEORGE B. WYLLIE,

IMPORTER OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN

DRY GOODS,

18 ADELAIDE BUILDINGS, KING STREET, EAST

[Next Door to the British Colonist Office.]

PATRICK FREELAND,

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR IN

CHANCERY, NOTARY PUBLIC, &c., &c.

OFFICE, NO. 6, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS,

King Street, Toronto.

W. J. TAYLOR,

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FASHIONABLE

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

97, YONGE STREET, TORONTO. 28-1y

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, 36, 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, Tor. &c.

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

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

R. H. BRETT, 161, KING STREET, TORONTO, General Merchant, Wholesale. Importer of heavy Hardware, Birmingham, Sheffield, and Wolverhampton Shelf-goods, Earthenware and Glassware, in Crates & Hhds. Also, Importer of Teas, Sugars, Tobaccos, Fruits, Spices, Oils, Paints, Glass, Gunpowder, Shot, Candle-Wick, Twine, Batts., Stationery, Combs, Beads, &c., &c. 24-12m

McDONNELL & Co., Daguerrean Rooms, opposite the Farmer's Hotel, No. 192, Main Street, Buffalo, and No. 48, King Street, Toronto, over Mr Thomas J. Fuller's. Ladies and Gentlemen will please call and see their numerous Specimens, whether they want Pictures or not. Likenesses set in Cases, Frames, Lockets, Pins and Rings, &c. Taken in all sorts of weather. Daguerreotype Apparatus, Plates, Cases, Chemicals, and every article used in the business, for Sale, Wholesale and Retail. 24-12m

PEARCY & MURPHEY, House and Sign Painters, Glaziers, &c., &c., No. 58, Yonge Street, Toronto, over Mr G. B. Spencer's Foundry. 24-12m

DENTISTRY. CHARLES KAHN, Surgeon, Dentist, King Street, 2 doors West of Bay Street, informs the Inhabitants of Toronto and vicinity, that he is prepared to insert artificial teeth from a single one to a full set, equal in usefulness and beauty to the natural teeth. 24-12m

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