

The Watchman.

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

VOL. I.

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Poetry.

From the *Kiosk*.

FOUNTAIN IN THE DESERT.

He opened the rock, and the waters gushed out: they ran in the dry places like a river. [Psalms.]

He spoke, and from the barren rock
A crystal fountain burst;
Streams through the arid desert ran,
To quench the traveller's thirst;
Oh! joyous shouts were borne to heaven,
For this new type of mercy given.

They drank—how wondrous!—of God,
And every languid eye
Looked bright again, as fountains gleam out,
When snows have passed by;
How grateful to the burning brow,
Was that cool fountain's luxuriant flow!

Oh! dearest they not its worth beyond
The costly dainties?
Could ought of finest gold compare,
Or pearl, or lustrous gem,
With those pure bubbles, as they broke
All gushing from the desert rock?

Love burned anew, and notes of praise
Arose to Abraham's God,
While yet again the pilgrims
With cheerful feet they trod;
Onward, a chosen, joyful band,
They hasten'd to the promised land.

Behold! a better fount appears
Mid life's dear wilderness,
Whence streams of living water flow,
The thirsty soul to bless;
Forth from a rock it flows free,
And boundless as eternity.

The fever'd spirit, sore oppressed
With earthly wo and care;
The weary and the guilty too,
May find refreshment there:
Hope springs and blossoms like the rose,
Where this celestial fountain flows.

And oh! can aught exceed its worth,
Bright gems, or purest gold?
Seem not the dearest things on earth,
Its stores of wealth untold,
Less than the fading hues of exen,
Compared with the best gift of Heaven?

Come nigh, ye pilgrims, faint and worn,
For you a fount has burst;
A Rock is open'd 'mid the waste!
Come, freely quench your thirst:
Then as on eagles' wings arise,
And soar for your immortal prize!

Miscellany.

EJECTION OF THE CLERGY, ON SUNDAY, AUGUST 24, 1662.

St. Bartholomew's Day, which occurred upon Sunday, Aug. 24, 1662, is again rendered memorable by the Act of Uniformity coming into operation, and by which two thousand divines of the Established Church of England were ejected from their livings for refusing to take the oath it imposed. While as a narrative the details of its circumstances may be void of that interest which characterizes similar events, yet it must ever be ranked among the most important in the annals of ecclesiastical history, and especially as it is connected with our own country.—This event proved the demarcation between those who were the faithful servants of God and those who were not. It must be borne in mind that, while the term Nonconformist in the present day implies an entire separation from, non-interference of, the civil powers in matters of religion, yet, as implied in the ejected clergy, it must be understood in a more limited sense, at the times in which they lived, the contest was on the broad grounds of religious truth and error, rather than the particular principles by which Nonconformists are now distinguished, for though the Dissenters, as a body trace their origin to the days of Wycliff the year 1362, or as the famous era of uniformity, and laid the foundation of that more prominent and marked separation which was afterwards effected, and has continued ever since.

A glance at the character of Charles II. may serve to show the design and nature of this intolerant act. By this restoration the hopes of Rome were revived, and from that period grew more sanguine. During his exile he had been initiated into the mysteries of Popery, and had eagerly embraced it, and the zeal of this monarch for that religion was much greater than has been generally imagined, as, from the best evidence, it appears that it concurred with his

ministry a formal plan for subverting the constitution in favor of Popery, and its introduction as the religion was the principal object designed by Charles when he entered into the French alliance. This view of his character is also confirmed by the declaration of the Papists that the Irish massacre of two hundred thousand Protestants was sanctioned by his commission.

Owing to the attacks made by those in power on the civil and religious liberties of the people, a general cry for justice was heard throughout the land, which greatly alarmed the king and his favorites, who deemed it advisable, for their own safety, to reduce the religion of the country to a state of uniformity.

Accordingly, the principal affair that employed Parliament in the early part of the year 1662 was the famous "Act of Uniformity," &c., designed for the enclosure of the church, and as the only entrance to any ecclesiastical preferments. After sundry debates relative to it the rigorous Act passed the Commons by a majority of about six voices; the Lords made great objection to it, and several amendments; but the Commons would abate nothing, neither would they consent to proposal of provision for those ejected by it, for fear of establishing a schism and weakening the authority of the church in her power of imposing indifferent rites and ceremonies. At length the Lords laid aside their objections and concurred with the Commons; the bill passed, and on the 19th of May received the royal assent. It was to take place from the 24th of Aug. following; and when, in the meantime, those who could not subscribe without perjury presented to his majesty a petition for indulgence, they were threatened for making so bold an attempt. This Act gave to the ministers who could not conscientiously conform to those things required by it only three months ere they were excluded; and as it enjoined the use of those copies of the Prayer book which contained the said "alterations," it was next to impossible that the clergy, within the specified time, could obtain and examine them. Those who did not subscribe within the time limited were utterly disabled and *ipso facto* deprived of their benefices: not one divine in ten, living at any considerable distance from town, could peruse the book within the time and, therefore, many subscribed implicitly to that they had never seen. The terms of conformity were made higher than before the civil wars, and the Prayer book more exceptionable by the insertion of more apocryphal lessons new holy days enjoined, and a few new collects made by bishops, were added, but nothing altered, as proposed by the Presbyterians, the validity of whose ordination was renounced; by which the ministrations of foreign churches were disowned, and a new declaration was invented, to which none who understood the constitution of England could safely subscribe; the oath of this Act required that no endeavor should at any time or under any circumstances be made to alter the government of the church and state.

Previously to stating the many grounds for nonconformity which existed, it may be well to give an abstract of the Act, which will be best understood in its own words. It proceeds as follows:—"That all and singular ministers shall be bound to say and use all common prayers in such form as is mentioned in the uniform order of service enjoined to be used by Act of Parliament, to the intent that every person may know the rule to which he is to conform in public worship." "That every parson, vicar, or other minister whatsoever, shall before the feast of St. Bartholomew, in the year of our Lord 1662, open and publically, before the congregation assembled for religious worship, declare his unfeigned consent and assent to the use of all things contained and prescribed in the said book, in these words, and no other:—I, do hereby declare my unfeigned consent and assent and to all and everything contained and prescribed in and by the Book of Common Prayer, and Administration of Sacraments and other Rites and Ceremonies of the Church of England, together with the Psalter, or Psalms of David, pointed as they are to be sung or said in churches, and the form or manner of making, ordaining, and consecrating bishops, priests, and deacons."—"The penalty for neglecting or refusing to make this declaration is deprivation of all his spiritual promotions." And it is further enacted, that every dean, canon, prebendary, all masters, heads, fellows, chaplains, tutors public professors, readers in either university, and in every college and elsewhere, all parsons, vicars, curates, lecturers, schoolmasters, and every person instructing in any private family, shall before the feast of St. Bartholomew, subscribe the following declaration:—I, do hereby declare that it is not lawful, upon any pretence

whatever to take up arms against the king, and that the oath, commonly called the solemn league and covenant, to endeavor any change or alteration of government either in church or state, was in itself an unlawful oath." This declaration was to be subscribed by the persons mentioned before the archbishop or bishop of the diocese, on pain of deprivation, for those who were possessed of livings and for others, he punishment for the first offence was three months imprisonment, and a fine of five pounds to his majesty, with three months imprisonment for every other offence. It was also further enjoined, that no person should be capable of any benefice, or to "consecrate" and administer the Lord's supper, before ordained by episcopal ordination, on pain of forfeiting one hundred pounds, that no other form of prayer should be used in any church, chapel, or public place of worship; that none should be received as lecturers, or be permitted to preach or read any sermon, unless approved and licensed by the bishop, and unless the first time he preached any lecture or sermon he should openly read the Common Prayer and declare his assent to it; that a true printed copy of the said book should be provided in every parish church or chapel, college, and hall at the cost of the parson or society, before the feast of St. Bartholomew, on pain of forfeiting three pounds a month so long as they shall be unprovided with it.

To be Continued.

SCRIPTURE ILLUSTRATION.

"These are the beasts which ye shall eat."—Lev. xi. 2. As this very remarkable chapter forms the basis of the dietary system of the Jews, we shall here give such attention to it as may supersede the necessity for many dispersed notes hereafter. Besides some remarks which will occur in the details which this chapter embraces, we shall now make some observations on the design of the distinctions here established; and in the concluding note shall remark on the proper import of the words *clean* and *unclean*, as applied to animals declared as fit or unfit for food.—Michaelis has entered largely into these subjects, and he is the guide we shall principally follow, without, however, excluding our own observation, or information derived from other sources.

The principal design not only of these, but of many other of the laws of Moses, was, as far as possible, to oblige the Israelites to continue a distinct people in Palestine, without spreading into other countries, or having much intercourse with their inhabitants. This object explains many directions which otherwise it would be difficult to understand. And the ulterior intention of this, doubtless was, to prevent them from being infected by that idolatry into which all the neighboring nations were plunged as well as to preserve them from the degrading vices to which the Canaanites were eminently addicted, as we learn not only from the Scriptures, but from the authority of the Roman writers. Now in attaining this object, a distinction of meats must be felt to have been of the highest importance. "Intimate friendships," says Michaelis, "are in most cases formed at table; and with the man with whom I can neither eat nor drink, let our intercourse in business be what it may, I shall seldom become so familiar as with him whose guest I am, and he mine. If we have, besides, from education, an abhorrence of the food which others eat, this forms a new obstacle to closer intimacy." The truth of this observation must be obvious to every person acquainted with the East, where, on account of the natives regarding as unclean many articles of food and modes of preparation in which Europeans indulge, travellers or residents find it impossible to associate intimately with conscientious Mohammedans or Hindoos. Nothing more effectual could be devised to keep one people distinct from another. It causes the difference between them to be ever present to the mind, and, as it does upon so many points of social and every day contact, and it is therefore more efficient in its results as a rule of distinction than any difference in doctrine, worship, or morals, which men could entertain.—While the writer of this note was in Asia, he had almost daily occasion to be convinced of the incalculable efficacy of such distinctions in keeping men apart from strangers. A Mahomedan for instance, might be kind, liberal, indulgent, but the recurrence of a meal or any eating, threw him back upon his own restrictive practices and habits of indulgence in foods and drinks forbidden to him, and that his own purity was endangered by communication with you. Your own perception of this feeling in him is not to you less painful and discouraging in intercourse, than its existence is to him who entertains it. It is a mutual repulsion continually

operating, and its effect may be estimated from the fact, that no nation, in which a distinction of meats was rigidly enforced as part of a religious system, has ever changed its religion. Oriental legislators have been generally aware of the effect of such regulations; and hence through most parts of Asia we find a religious distinction of meats in very active operation, and so arranged as to prevent social intercourse with people of a different faith. In the chapter before us it is not difficult to discover that the Israelites, in attending to its injunctions, must be precluded from social intercourse with any of their neighbors. As to the Egyptians, they had themselves a system of national laws on this point, which restrained them from intercourse with strangers. They could not eat with the Israelites in the time of Jacob. Some of the animals which the Israelites were allowed to eat—the cow, for instance—were never slaughtered by the Egyptians, being sacred to some god; while, on the other hand, the Israelites were interdicted some animals which the Egyptians ate freely. Then as the Canaanites or Phoenicians, they seem to have eaten not only those meats prohibited by Moses, which we usually eat; but also others, of which the flesh of dogs was one.—*Pictorial Bible.*

A LITTLE SERMON.

"Neither will I offer burnt-offerings unto the Lord my God, of that which cost me nothing." 2 SAM. xxiv. 24.

David, in the pride of his heart, had now numbered the people. The Most High was angry, and had just now sent a pestilence; and there died of Israel in a very short time seventy thousand men.

But David soon became penitent. As an evidence of his penitence, we find him going to Araunah the Jebusite, to buy his threshing-floor, where he might build an altar unto the Lord.

Araunah, knowing his pious object, offered to make him a present of the floor, and his oxen, and whatever else he might need for the service of God on that occasion. But the noble hearted king waived the benevolent offer of Araunah, saying, "Nay, but I will surely buy it of thee at a price; neither will I offer burnt offerings unto the Lord my God of that which cost me nothing." Although David would receive the Grace of God, as a free, unmerited favor, without money and without price, as it really is, yet, in performing the duties of religion, he could not entertain the thought of serving the great, the glorious God, in so cheap a way.

DOCTRINE.

So far as duties are concerned, true religion is not a cheap religion. For,

- 1 True religion costs one all *sinful pleasures.*
- 2 True religion costs one all *merely ambitious pursuits*—all pride, all self seeking.
- 3 True religion costs one the sacrifice of *himself.*

- 4 True religion costs one all he possesses,
- 5 True religion requires costly duties, such as the following:

Laborious study of the Bible.
Serious thought and devout meditation.
Much time in the performance of duty.
And such a disposition of his money as the glory of God demands.

REMARKS.

1. From the light of this subject, we see that that religion which costs a man nothing is, generally, good for nothing.

2. The person who is looking for a cheap religion exposes himself to the suspicion of being unlike the noble king David, who would not offer to the Lord a sacrifice that cost him nothing, and of being unlike the benevolent Araunah, who offered his floor as the place for an altar, and his oxen for the sacrifice. Those who are like these good men are never satisfied without a good and commodious place of worship. When winter is coming on, they prepare good fuel, and bring their fuel share in season. They see that some one is provided to build the fire in season on Sabbath mornings. They are for having their minister so well paid that he can afford to study his sermons. Henry says, a scandalous support makes a scandalous ministry.

3. From this subject, it is very much to the purpose to say, that that sermon which costs a minister nothing is, usually, good for nothing.

Those who leave their own meetings, or leave their own denomination, to save expence, make a mistake.

5. Good people will attend meeting on the sabbath, rain or shine. Those who attend only when it is convenient, offer sacrifices which cost them nothing.

Lastly. The reason why many Christians are so superficial in their religion, and do no good, is, that they do not give themselves time to acquire knowledge—knowledge of God, of duty, of a duty perishing world!

Family Circle.

TEMPERATURE OF THE NURSERY.

Pure air being provided for, the next condition which calls for consideration is, the due regulation of the *temperature* of the nursery,—a condition which is of importance, because, like the quality of the air, it is in almost constant operation. The atmosphere of the nursery ought, especially during the first few weeks, to be kept comfortably and equally warm, and never allowed to fall below 65°. For the first few days, the temperature may be raised, with propriety to 70°, provided ventilation be duly attended to; but excessive heat and closeness must be rigorously guarded against.

In this country (Scotland) open fire places are in general use in nurseries, and they have the advantage of ensuring a certain degree of ventilation; but they are also the causes of many and serious inconveniences. By the constant rush of heated air up the chimney, currents of cold air from the doors and windows are necessarily produced, and if their position in the nursery is not well arranged, it is almost impossible to prevent the inmates from suffering from the partial chills to which they give rise. In this case, a large screen should be placed behind the door to intercept the current of cold air and diffuse it equally through the room. In winter this is especially necessary, as, every time the door is opened, a column of cold air is admitted quite sufficient to cause illness in a delicate child exposed to its direct influence. Cross draughts of air ought also to be guarded against.

In nurseries, the fire place should be fenced with an iron or wire grating, as the surest protection against accidents, and care should be taken at all times to avoid exposing the infant to the bright glare and heat of a quick fire, and to prevent older children from habitually placing themselves too near it. Blindness, weakness of sight, and convulsions, are sometimes induced by neglect of this precaution; the great delicacy of the infant organization rendering it peculiarly susceptible of injury, even from causes which exercise very little influence upon adults.

But, while *duo caro* is taken to ensure an adequate temperature, every approach to overheating must be scrupulously avoided. When the temperature of the nursery is too high, a degree of excitability and relaxation of the nervous system is induced, which greatly favors the development of the irritable and convulsive diseases of which infancy is already unusually susceptible, and which we have seen to be often the causes of premature death. Another important consideration is, the additional risk incurred by the transition into the cold external air, when the child is taken out for exercise. Of the extent of this risk, there are, unfortunately, abundant proofs, for it has been proved, beyond the possibility of doubt, that in France and other Catholic countries a great number of infants perish in winter from this cause.

As the system always endeavors to accommodate itself to the circumstances in which the individual lives, it is clear that, if a child spends twenty-three hours out of every twenty-four in a heated atmosphere, its own power of generating heat will become proportionally reduced; and, consequently, when it is suddenly exposed, during the twenty-fourth hour, to the colder open air, it is more liable to suffer from the transition than if it had been previously habituated to a mild but not very warm temperature. In this respect it is with children as with grown people, and accordingly we find that those among the latter who live constantly in overheated drawing-rooms and sit nearest the fire, are invariably the greatest grumblers against the cold, and their complaints arise from no better source than attempting to combine, in their own persons, two opposite and incompatible states—They wish to unite the privileges of both a warm and a cold climate, without adapting themselves to either; but, as Nature yields nothing to caprice, they reap their reward in habitual disappointment and suffering. Examples of this kind are frequent occurrence, and I have seen several in which the inconsistency was corrected by a strong appeal to reason, and health and comfort thus thereby restored, where both had long been strangers.—*Combe on the Management of Infancy.*

THE YOUNG MOTHER.

From the British Mother's Magazine.

We have hitherto said little or nothing of the moral training, which forms so important a branch of the young mother's duties. It is true that during the first degree or four months of a child's life little can be done except in its physical education; but we must bear in mind that the bodily health of the child will have an important influence on its mental capabilities, as well as on its temper and disposition. If the physical wants of an infant be regularly attended to, we shall hear few complaints of its being "cross"—the term generally used by ignorant or indolent nurses. When a child is fretful, an immediate examination should be instituted for the cause. If the skin be whole and dry, and the clothes be clean and fit easily, and if neither food, nor drink, nor sleep, be required, it may be well to ascertain whether the room be of a proper temperature. Is it too cold? Remove the babe to the fireside, rub its little hands and feet, toss it and cheer it with cheerful smiles, or hush and soothe it with gentle tones and fond caresses, and you will soon be repaid for your trouble.—

Is it too warm!—Sponge its hands and face with cold water, and wipe it gently with a soft napkin, and carry it into a cooler room where it will not be exposed to currents of cold air, and it will soon cease to fret. But of all the remedies for irritability of which we are cognizant, none can equal out-door exercise; an infant that can enjoy this essential auxiliary to health and happiness will not often be called a "cross child."

With the infant there is more danger of attempting to teach too much than too little, for the mother is often anxious to make her darling quite a prodigy. An infant of six months old may be taught the names of many objects connected with its happiness; it will be well to point to its food, for instance, and to repeat the name you give it frequently, so that when it is impatient for its appearance the promise of it by name may tend to produce quietness. Teach your babe to point to persons and objects when you repeat the names of them, this will practise its sight, as well as accustom it to habits of observation. Pieces of unpainted wood may be given to it, which will produce the same effect. It is interesting to watch the knowing looks, and grave countenance of an infant while examining any new object; the sight, the feeling, the taste, and, for aught we know, the reasoning powers are all at work; never disturb a child thus employed, it is exercising the power of attention.

FAITHFUL PARENTAL TRAINING.

Faithful parental training has everywhere, in every age, been blessed to the salvation of children. The exceptions are too few to impair the general statement. I will not assume that in every instance of failure, there has been some radical defect on the part of parents. The fault may have been in others. Influences may assail a child unknown to the parent, and infuse into his mind a poison which no subsequent efforts of the parent can counteract. This however, does not weaken our general position. It only shows us how exceedingly difficult it is to carry out a perfect system of education. Suffice it to say, that those who have made some approach to it, have been amply and gloriously rewarded. It were needless to adduce instances. We might as well attempt to recite the history of the whole church. By far the greater portion of the piety that is or ever has been in the world, may be ascribed, under God, to parental instruction and influence. Other means may have conduced to its development and growth, but the seed was deposited far back in the nursery, amidst the prayers and tears of pious parents.—*Selected.*

TO PARENTS—EARLY IMPRESSIONS.

It is related of Lord Loughborough, a Scotch nobleman in the time of George III., that to eradicate his accent he studied under a master. He conquered his defect, but in his old age, his Scotchisms, his vernacular tongue and his accent all returned.

Alexander the Great, in early life, was distinguished for the rudeness and coarseness of his manners. By the skill of his tutor, Aristotle, he was enabled to overcome these; but towards the close of his life they returned again with all their original force.

I have read of a devoted Christian, who was laid upon a bed of sickness. In moments of delirium he shocked and astonished his friends by the profaneness of his language. Upon his recovery, he explained the mystery by assuring his friends that such was his practice in early life. He long ago had abandoned the practice yet, so imperishable are impressions made up on the fresh and unoccupied minds of youth, that the strains of his youthful crimes were still upon his spirit.

The name of Voltaire will live while genius is respected and vice abhorred. His hatred of the Divine Redeemer was equalled only by his wickedness. It was his boast, that it took twelve men to write up the Christian religion, and he would prove that one man could write it down. It is not as generally known that how early an age the seeds were sown that ripened into such a pernicious harvest. At the age of five years, he committed to memory an infidel poem; its influence upon him was never lost. It led him to employ splendid talents in warring with the best good of his race, and to waste the energies of a brilliant mind in reviling the truth of God. It earned for him a life of infamy, a death without hope, and an eternity of despair.

CHILDREN'S PLAYS.

I Love to see children happy; and when they have been good and diligent, and returning home from school, meet their cousins and young friends, who can object to their playing together? I am sure I do not. Yet as I have observed sometimes that even in play children lose all their pleasure, I shall give them a few rules, which they will do well to mind:

1. Try to please and be pleased.
2. Do not be offended at trifles.
3. Avoid all mischief.
4. Do not be selfish.
5. Never try to tease.
6. Be ready to leave your play when called from it.

Geographic and Historical.

ENGLAND.

From the report in the Boston Journal of R. W. Emerson's Lecture before the Merchant Library Association, on England, we take the following statements, which afford a glimpse of English men and manners:

The shortest distance between Boston and Liverpool is 2850 miles, and it is this course that the steamers take. But a ship usually makes the distance 3000 or more miles. The masters carry everything that the ship will bear, studding sails abow and aloft, and by the straightest steering endeavor not to lose a rod of the sailing distance. In one week our ship made 1157 miles.

Mr Emerson spoke of the phosphorescent light so often observed at sea, and which is so bright at times as to enable a person to read by it. The little animals which cause this light, when taken from the water, the mate assured him, were shaped like Carolina potatoes. A lum for sea life Mr Emerson declares is like the taste for olives and tomatoes.

The lecturer next spoke of the party which were his fellow cabin passengers, he said it was called an interesting one, perhaps for no better reason than that it included nine children, but these served to amuse an idle hour. The cabin was furnished with the railroad literatures of the day, Dumas, Dickens, Sue, &c. In due time, 15 days according to the captain, but 16 according to Mr Emerson, the ship was off the Irish coast and then how English every thing was!

The lecturer now came to his theme and proceeded to point out what were the elements of that power which the English now hold, and have held for centuries. After looking at her manufactures, scattered all over the land, her commerce, her agriculture, her arts, and witnessing the stupendous results which have been brought out, one is convinced that if he would see the best development of common sense, (the standard sense) he must go to England to witness it. The land, in every part so like a garden, shows the triumph of labor; the fields look as if finished with the pencil, not the the plough. Every arable spot has been cultivated, and everything turned to the best possible use. England, indeed, is a huge mill, a grand hotel, where everything is provided to one's mind. On the railroad we ride twice as fast, and with one half the shaking, that we do upon our roads. All England is a machine, everybody moves on a railway—an Englishman never touches the ground. England has the best working class in the world; it is never hot or cold; their winter days are like our November days in the early part of the month. The only drawback which Mr Emerson mentioned was the dark grey color of the sky, which renders day and night too nearly alike, and makes it painful at times to read and write; to this must be added the dark, dense smoke of many of the manufacturing towns, this smoke pervading and completely enveloping, at times, every surrounding object.

England has all the materials for a working country—iron, coal, &c., excepting wood, so that it is estimated that not more than 3 or 4 per cent of the population is idle.

The Englishman enjoys great health and vigor of body. They are larger than Americans. One hundred Englishmen taken at random would probably weigh one quarter more than the same number of Americans selected in the same manner, and yet the skeleton is said not to weigh more. The Englishman is round, plump, sound, and full, and presents a stout, respectable and good fatherly figure. The women even have thickset forms and seldom a tall, spare Englishman is seen. The figures of the days of chivalry, carved in stone, some of them 900 years old, which adorn the churches all over England, present the same types which characterize the present race. Enjoying vigorous health, they last well, and their animal powers are perfectly developed. They are great eaters and claim that a good supply of food is absolutely necessary to health. They have more constitutional energy and vigor than we have. Like their horses they have mettle and bottom. *Pluck* is the National characteristic—the cabinman, the porter, the nobleman, the Bishop, and even the women have it; the press runs over with it. An Englishman speaks with his whole body—his elocution is stonacly—an American's is labial. He may growl at the petty annoyances of a hotel, but he has abundance of self command. But the "axes of his eyes are united to his back bone, and only move with his trunk." Whoever else may fail the Englishman will not. He has existed for a thousand years and will continue to exist as his character possesses as much energy as ever.

London and England now are in full growth. Birkenhead, opposite Liverpool, grows as fast as South Boston, or Brooklyn opposite New York. London is enlarging at an alarming rate, even to the swallowing up of Middlesex. The British Museum is not yet arranged; London University is growing as rapidly as one of our mushroom Western Colleges. Every thing in England betokens life. To be sure the Englishman does not build castles and abbeys, but what the nineteenth century demands, he builds docks, wharves, warehouses, &c., without number. The land and climate are favorable to the pro-

duction and preservation of good men. Mr. Emerson said that in his addresses while in England, he had been accustomed to erase those passages which he had written and spoken so often here touching the feeble and sickly aspect of poor mortals, such an effect had the fine physique of the Englishman produced upon him. In all that the Englishman does, even to the noise of clearing his throat, he gives evidence of strength. It is not the fault for faint-hearted.

One thing is very noticeable among the people, and this is, their total neglect of each other. Each man shaves, dresses, eats, walks, and runs just as he pleases, and his neighbour pays no attention to him, so long as he is not interfered with: and this is not because Englishmen are trained to neglect, but because each man is trained to mind his own business.

It would be an act of great rudeness to speak without an introduction. An Englishman's name handed to you on a card is viewed as an act of friendship. It is no wonder that this rigor astonishes the Frenchmen, who make the English a subject for constant railery.

It is very certain that the Englishman has so much confidence in the power of his nation, that he cares very little about any other. Swedenborg, who visited England frequently during the last century, and an Italian author, who wrote in 1500, were both quoted in this connection. The Englishman is handsome, and has always been so. If a handsome foreigner comes among them the people declare it is a pity that he is not an Englishman. This arrogance is his birthright. High praise is to tell you it is "so English" in character; and the highest praise is to say to an acquaintance, "I should not know you from an Englishman." Now this pride is admirable in some respects.

The English surpass all others in general culture—none are so harmoniously developed. They are quick to perceive any meanness in an individual.

The steady balance of the qualities of their nature is the great secret of their success. Steadiness is their great characteristic. Cromwell afforded an admirable example at Winchester, and created livings for 70 scholars. He also created 70 livings for fellows at College.

When Mr. Emerson was in England he visited the College and was informed that the livings still maintain the 70 fellows, and this after 500 years have rolled away. A Hospital was endowed at St. Cross centuries ago, provision being made that any wayfarer who asked should be provided with a pot of beer and a piece of bread. Mr. Emerson as he passed the hospital on his way from Stonehenge, asked and received his pot of beer and piece of bread without charge, and this when the founder had been dead 700 years.

The Duke of Wellington, who stands as a type of the nation, is a monument of steadiness, honesty and veracity. Their leather lies in the vast seven years. At Roger's cutlery establishment, the lecturer was informed that there was no luck about steel—out of a thousand knife blades there would be no difference. The characteristic of their work is, that no more should be attempted than can be done.

The American has more versatility, and more apprehensiveness, perhaps, but looks to the future; the Englishman looks to the past. The English, the lecturer pronounced to be good men who feared God, and whose regard for truth and honesty was conspicuous in all classes, from the Chartist to the Duke. A merchant of thirty years in London, but who was born in this country, told Mr. Emerson that he had never once been cheated in all that time.

A proper introduction will secure the kindest and most liberal hospitality from the people—The nation though brave, is quiet and peaceable. With 1200 young men, the very flower of the aristocracy, at Oxford, there is never a duel; with 1700 at Cambridge, the same may be said.

INVENTION OF GEOMETRY.—The study of geometry among the Egyptians owed its origin to necessity; for the river Nile being swelled with the showers falling in Ethiopia, and thence annually overflowing the country of Egypt, and by its violence overturning all the marks they had to distinguish their lands, made it necessary for them, upon every abatement of the flood, to survey their lands, to find out every one his own by the quantity of the ground upon the survey; the necessity of which put them upon a more diligent inquiry into that study, that thereby they might attain to some exactness in that which was to be of such necessary, constant, and perpetual use. Thence we find the invention of geometry particularly attributed by Herodotus, Diodorus, Strabo, and others, to the Egyptians.—*Stillingsfleet's Origine's Sacra*

RUSSIAN STATISTICS.—According to the Almanac for 1848, published by the Academy of St. Petersburg, Russia, in Europe, contains a surface of 90,117 square miles, with a population of 54,092,000 individuals; the kingdom of Poland, an extent of 2,320 square miles, with 4,850,000 inhabitants; and the Grand Duchy of Finland, 6844 square miles, with 1,547,702 inhabitants. The population of St. Petersburg amounts to 443,000 inhabitants. In 1816, the mines of the empire produced 1,670 pounds of gold, 1 pound of platinum, and 1,97 of silver.

The Press and General Review

Does the Country Gain by the Manufacture and Importation of Intoxicating Drinks.

The mere money value of intoxicating drinks consumed in Canada, (we stated this very lately, but it should be repeated and repeated, until ears, unwilling, at length hear it and believe) amounts to the enormous self-imposed tax of more than \$3,000,000 annually, equal to the whole quantity of produce shipped from Montreal in any past year. Now, it is sometimes said that although this amount is consumed or used, yet it is no loss to the country, because although a part of it is imported, yet a large portion of it is raised and manufactured in the country, and the farmer receives the money for it. But if any one on hearing this mode of inventing political economy, will try it by the laws of domestic economy, he will find how very far wide of the truth is the averment that the use of intoxicating drinks is no loss to a nation. It is altogether loss, even without taking into account the evils produced in the shape of pauperism and crime, requiring asylums, poor houses, police, judges, jails, &c. Every farmer understands well enough, that the more he can curtail his household expenses consistently with a proper regard to real wants, the more he has to bring to market. Suppose four brothers have a farm of 500 acres, which they cultivate together for their families—While they, of course, give mutual assistance to each other, yet there is a kind division of labor amongst them, one attending to the dairy produce, a second to the clothing of the family from the wool, a third has charge of the food, and the fourth takes care of the drinks, the beer and whiskey required in the household.—For this latter purpose, of course, he sees that a proper breadth of land is sown with barley, or whatever may be required for the production of the beverages used. He gives of course, so much of his time and labor for this purpose, and employs in this manufacture a certain amount of the capital which the brothers have in this joint stock concern. The beer, whiskey, cider, &c., are made, and all consumed on the farm. It has been taken out of the soil, and out of the labor and capital of this little community, and what have the returns been?—One of the brothers thinks of this, puts the question, and what are the answers?

Has additional strength of body and mind been gained by these drinks? Certainly not. Has any addition been made to the capital by it? None at all for it has all been consumed.

We have no intention of entering here on the proof of either of these two points, as we feel certain no one will dispute either of them.

If at this time fraternal community agree to cease to use intoxicating drinks, the labor, the ground, the capital employed previously are at once set free for the production of something else; and as it was by no means necessary to find any substitute for the alcoholic drinks previously used, except the crystal stream which flowed through the farm, there would be an addition to the amount carried to market of the various farm products, more, than equal to what had previously been set aside for making beer and whiskey.

If these farmers had not used, nor allowed any employed about the farm to use, the beer and whiskey, but sent it off to market, and brought back money or necessities in exchange, as far as they were concerned, it would have answered the same purpose in enriching them, as the raising of pork, butter, poultry. Only they would have the uncomfortable feeling of producing an article which did mischief to the user, "of putting the bottle to their neighbor, and causing him to drink."

Now, Canada is in the position supposed in this illustration. She sets apart a portion of her people to manufacture beer and whiskey, and being unable to manufacture enough, or of a sufficient good quality, she employs many to raise pork, flour timber, which she exports to various places in order to bring returns in the shape of brandy wine, rum, &c. To show this amount we copy from the Canada Temperance Advocate of August 1846.

Quantities of Distilled Spirits and Wines imported into the Province of Canada, upon which Duties have been collected at the several Inland and Sea Ports, for the year ending January, 1846:—

Table with 2 columns: Item, Gallons. Total: 594,130

Account of Spirits and Wines Imported and taken out of the Warehouse for Home Consumption in the year ending January, 1846:—

Table with 3 columns: Item, Gallons, Sterling Value. Total: £101,278 6 3

Statement of Spirits manufactured in the United Province of Canada, estimated for the year 1845, as stated in Parliament by the Hon. Inspector General of Accounts derived from Excise Returns from all the Districts but two, 4,500,000 galls.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Quantity. Total: 4,550,000

Which, at an average of say 2s. 6d. per gall., is, £568,750 0 0

As Malt Liquors are not excisable articles, there are no official data for the quantity produced and consumed annually in the Province; but, on the supposition that the quantity is as great as that of domestic spirits, to be within limits, we will say, one-half that quantity, viz., 2,275,000 gallons which, at 10d. per gallon, will amount to £231,791 13s. 4d.

RECAPITULATION. Cost of 480,546 gallons imported Spirits and Wines, £101,278 6 3. Domestic Spirits, 668,750 0 0. Malt Liquors, 91,791 13 4. Total, 7,305,546 " or £764,819 19 7

Being the enormous aggregate quantity of seven millions, three hundred and five thousand five hundred and forty six gallons, annual consumption, for a population of about one million of souls, at a prime cost of three millions, fifty-nine thousand two hundred and eighty dollars or about 74 gallons of intoxicating drinks at about 15s. 3d. for every man, woman, and child, in the United Province.

We make no large words of wonder at these figures, but leave them to press on the mind with their own terrible weight.

But it may be said by some farmers—"We sell our barley to the distiller and get money in return; he is our best customer." Well if you do not use any of his manufacture, you are likely to seem to do well. You will thrive on part of the profits which the distiller makes out of his customers. If, however, you vend your way to the whiskey shop, and there imbibe in the shape of liquor your own good grain sadly transmuted, and perhaps carry home for family comfort a keg of the same, you will find it the dearest exchange you ever made. You have sold good grain at no good price, and you have received in return for it a most pernicious and unnecessary liquid at a very high price. This is exactly what Canada is now doing. She has imported and manufactured to the extent above mentioned, and has drunk every drop of it, for we find in 1847 the export of spirits was only £762 5s.

Again farmers who think the distiller their best customer may remember that he has taken out of their hands the supply of the beef market. It seems most natural that the raising of this article of continual demand should be in the hands of the farmer. After selling, however, the costly spirits to him there is a large quantity of refuse in the hands of the distiller. To make a profitable use of this he buys the young cattle of the farmer, which he fattens up in his stalls. He employs him also to bring him a large quantity of his hay and straw for feeding these cattle; and no small amount of the manure thus obtained, and which have been formed on the farm and thrown out in the fields, is floated away down the St. Lawrence, as the simplest way of cleaning the distillery cow-houses, the farmer deeming himself too poor to convey to his grounds what is so absolutely necessary to the preservation of the principle of fructification.

The gain which a company makes by the manufacture of ardent spirits is similar to the gain made, if, with a view to give employment to starving operatives, a City Council or Corporation should engage them to dig holes in some useless piece of ground and fill them up again. Or perhaps it is coming nearer the truth to suppose them digging holes in a thoroughfare and leaving them open for the unwary passer by to fall in, for this is exactly what the trafficker in intoxicating drinks does.

The gain to the community in this trade may also be likened to that which is made when property insured within said community is destroyed by fire. The individual whose property is burnt receives his money, and if fully insured the result is no great damage to him, while sundry artificer's rejoice in obtaining work in refitting the shattered premises. If he is insured in a foreign office, then of course there is loss neither in the community in which the fire takes place, it falls on that which has insured. This is parallel to the exportations of spirits, that which receives being the loss.

Notwithstanding all that was said of the destruction of property at the great fires in Quebec, it is probable that there was more gained to the community by it than by all the distilleries in the Province. The Government and individuals have assisted the sufferers largely, and there was no gain in that. But foreign sympathy was excited, and contributions were received to no small amount, which was equivalent to insurance without any premium having been paid.

We have the authority of a late president of the Board of Trade of this City, for saying that the distillers are anxious to transfer their capital into other channels. The sooner the better for the country. The sooner the better for themselves. It would not greatly surprise us, were they to discover some day, very soon, that from the general adoption, of the principle of total abstinence their market here was gone and that in each of the large manufactories, there was a stock of 200 or \$300,000 worth of whiskey, &c., for which the owners had to try to find an outlet in England, or somewhere else. It would be clear gain to our community at once of double the amount, whatever it might be to that which received it, and doubtless, the repentant and yet enterprising capitalists would immediately seek and find here other channels

in which they would have a handsome return, while they would benefit the community and make some recompense for incalculable evil already done.—Montreal Witness.

THE FLYING POST-OFFICE.

This office, which every evening flies away from London to Glasgow, and wherein Government clerks are busily employed in receiving, delivering and sorting letters all the way, is a narrow carpeted room, twenty one feet in length and about 7 in breadth, lighted by four large reflecting lamps, inserted in the roof, and by another in a corner for the guard. Along about two-thirds of the length of this chamber here is affixed to the side-wall a narrow table or counter, covered with green cloth, beneath which various letter bags are stored away, and above which the space up to the roof is divided into six shelves, 14 feet in length, each containing 35 pigeon holes of about the size of the little compartments in a dovecot. At this table, and immediately fronting these pigeon holes, there were standing, as we flew along, three post-office clerks, intently occupied in snatching up from the green cloth counter, and in dexterously inserting into the various pigeon holes, a mass of letters which lay before them, and which, when exhausted, were instantly replaced from bags which the senior clerk cut open, and which the guard who had presented them then shook out for assortment. On the right of the chief clerk, the remaining one-third of the carriage was filled nearly to the roof with letter bags of all sorts and sizes, and which an able bodied post-office guard, dressed in his shirt sleeves and laced waistcoat, was hauling out and adjusting according to their respective brass labels. At this laborous occupation the clerks continue standing for about four hours and a half; that is to say, the first set sort letters from London to Tamworth, the second from Tamworth to Preston, the third from Preston to Carlisle, and the fourth, letters from Carlisle to Glasgow. The clerks employed in this duty do not permanently reside at any of the above stations, but are usually removed from one to the other every three months. As we sat reclining and ruminating in the corner, the scene was as interesting as it was extraordinary. In consequence of the rapid rate at which we were travelling, the bags which were hanging from the thirty brass pegs on the sides of the office had a trepidulous motion, which, at every jerk of the train was changed for a moment or two into a slight rolling or pendulous movement, like towels, &c., hanging in a cabin at sea. While the guard's face, besides glistening with perspiration, was—from the labor of stooping and hauling at large letter bags as red as his scarlet coat which were hanging before the wall on a little peg, until at last his cheeks appeared as if they were shining at the lamp immediately above them—the three clerks were actively moving their right hand in all directions, working vertically, with the same dexterity which which compositors in a printing office horizontally restore their types to the various small compartments to which each letter belongs.—Sometimes a clerk was seen to throw into various pigeon holes a batch of mourning letters, all directed in the same hand-writing, and evidently announcing some death; then one or two registered letters wrapped in green covers. For some time another clerk was solely employed in stuffing into bags newspapers for various destinations. Occasionally the guard leaving his bags, was seen to poke his burly head out of a large window behind him into pitch darkness, enlivened by the occasional passage of bright sparks from the funnel-pipe of the engines, to ascertain by the flashing of the lamps as he passed them the precise moment of the train clearing certain stations, in order that he might record it in his "time bill." Then again, a strong smell of burning sealing wax announced that he was sealing up and stamping with the post office seal, bags, three or four of which he then firmly strapped together for delivery. All of a sudden, the flying chamber received a hard sharp blow, which resounded exactly as if a cannon shot had struck it. This noise, however, merely announced that a station-post we were at that moment passing, but which was already far behind us, had just been safely delivered of four leather letter-bags, which on putting our head out of the window, we saw quietly lying in the far end of a large strong iron-bound sort of landing net or cradle, which the guard a few minutes before had, by a simple movement, lowered on purpose to receive them. But not only had we received four bags, but at the same moment, and apparently by the same blow, we had as we flew by dropped at the same station three bags, which a post-office authority had been waiting there to receive.—The blow that the pending bag of letters moving at the rate of say 40 miles an hour, receives in being suddenly snatched away, must be rather greater than that which the flying one receives on being suddenly at that rate dropped on the road. Both operations, however, are effected by a projecting apparatus from the flying post office coming suddenly in contact with that obtruding from the post.—Quarterly Review.

A GONE CASE.—A young man having withdrawn himself from the Sons of Temperance, being asked his reason for so doing, replied.—"that his constitution did not agree with theirs—of him we have no hope."

ROMAN CORRESPONDENCE OF THE N. Y. EVANGELIST.

Rome, May 27, 1850.

I gave you some weeks since an account of the efforts of the Canon of Durham, to induce the Pope to call a deliberative Council, which might review the past, and throw open the door for conference with the different Christian churches in reference to a union. I stated also, the agreeable impression which the worthy Canon made upon the Pope, and that the Pope sent him an invitation for another interview.—The proposal for such a Council, as was expected, met with no favor whatever in the court or camp of Rome. There was a good deal of talk upon the subject between the higher clergy and the English here; but not a Romanist would admit for a moment that Rome was in any respect wrong—that review of the past decisions of councils was, in the least degree, necessary, or that the Papal Church could advance a single step toward the recognition of ecclesiastical bodies out of her communion. And why, they said, should the Pope see this gentleman further upon such a futile business? Accordingly the Canon, upon his return from Naples, finds matters changed, and that another interview with the Pope is quite out of the question. He did not ask it; the Pope did him the honor to invite him to a second interview; and now, upon his return to Rome expressly for that object, he is put off! The officials require him to make a new application for permission to see the Pontiff, and to state in writing why he wishes to see him again! Of course, he will not make such an application; he answers, "The Pope did me the honor to request me to call upon him after my visit to Naples, and upon notifying him of my return I have a right to expect either an appointment for an interview, or some word of explanation." The Court of Rome, however, does not give explanations, and the distinguished clergy with whom the worthy Canon has been corresponding, arguing, and dining, upon the great question of the Council, say to him finally, "The Pope cannot see you or any one else, upon such a subject again; the wonder is, that he allowed himself to see you once. You have made stir enough here already, and we think your safest course will be to leave Rome as soon as possible." This is capital. They could not have paid the Canon a higher compliment than thus to interfere between him and the Pope, and do discredit to the Pope's politeness. As the Pope has several times spoken in the highest terms of the venerable Canon, there can be no doubt of the opposition of his Cabinet to his own private wishes in respect to further acquaintance. The Canon leaves to-day, and hopes, if he lives, to address the Pope and the whole Christian world upon the subject of his mission here, through the press. His appeal will hardly fail to excite general interest; as the aim will be to show the true position of Rome in her hostility to the word of God, and her rejection of every proposal that might lead to her reformation.

You had notice by the last steamer of the search made by the police in the house of Signor Ercole, the British Vice-Consul, and in the house of other individuals who have connections with the English here at Rome. It was given out a long while ago that as soon as the political arrests were over, the Government would commence ferreting out the Protestants and their agents. This latter movement has been going on incidentally all the winter, but the descent upon the families in connection with the English Consulate and Chapel, is the strongest demonstration yet of hostility to Protestant influence. The Government expected to find Bibles and Protestant books in these families; and seize books and papers belonging to English subjects, which they will be obliged to give up. Signor Ercole was robbed of only a little pamphlet, a history of Beatrice Cenci, worth twenty cents. The police took this, because it reveals some scandalous things in the history of the Popes. They stole, however, a number of things from the sexton of the British chapel, among others a lamp which had on it the three colors, red, green, and white. The sexton pointed out to them a fourth color, the bronze, but that did not save it. Those three colors are so terrible to the Papacy, that it dares not leave them a lamp, lest it explode and blow up Rome.

The violence of the Inquisition was strikingly shown the other day in the case of a Jewish trader, who was called up and examined on a charge of introducing Bibles into the city. It appears that last winter an English gentleman obtained a small grant of Bibles from the B. F. B. Society for the Jews of Rome—twenty Hebrew and forty Italian Diodati—which were put in deposit at Leghorn, to be introduced a few at a time into Rome as the trader found opportunity. Considering the deplorable state of the Jews, one might imagine that Rome would consent to their receiving Bibles with the New Testament bound in. But no, the utmost secrecy and tact of one of these Jews who brought in fifteen copies, was not sufficient to lull suspicion. The books had been in Rome but two days, before the attempt was made to get hold of them in summoning one of the traders. Fortunately, he was not the agent in the matter; the books, moreover, were immediately distributed, and are beyond the grasp of the police. How the police got wind of them is more than the agent can tell.

In this state of things, it may well be imagined that the edition of the New Testament printed during the Republic, and deposited at the American Consulate, is not very safe. In fact, the Government claims the books as a contraband article, as it would so many boxes of smuggled cigars. The consulate cannot protect them—the Papal seal is already upon them, and there is no law by which the owners can get it off. The American Charge d'Affaires has done the best that circumstances allowed to release the books, and will yet, as a last resort, appeal to the Pope in person to save them from being burned. He is obliged to admit that the books are contraband in the Roman States—that the authority granted for them by the Republic was repudiated by the Pope in a formal protest at the time—that the American Government never acknowledged the Roman Republic—and finally, that under the laws of nations, consuls are nothing but commercial agents amenable to the laws of the country in which they live, the same as the natives. The supposed inviolability of a Consul's house, is all a mistake. Rome has, therefore, the law and the books in her hand, and claims to be magnanimous in not having immediately sent the Consul his passport for attempting to protect such property. But this war upon the Word of God is to be the ruin of Rome, and the friends of the Bible can well afford to wait and see what the Lord will do. Rome has assumed an awful responsibility in staking her existence upon the suppression of the Bible. It is in vain for private individuals to plead that they have the Douay version or some other allowed by their priests, and that the Church only suppresses bad Protestant translations. Marini, Archbishop of Florence, obtained a bull from an "infallible Pope" in favor of his version, and liberty to publish it.—That a permission of the Tuscan Government for its being printed!

No! Rome makes no hesitation in declaring that if Italy has the Bible, her spiritual, as well as temporal power, is gone; and there is no adversity that she dreads so much as the Bible Society.—Against sects she can present her antiquity and discipline with some success; but before the Bible she is dumb. For a while she contented herself with making tradition as sacred as Scripture, she assumes that Scripture must be adjudicated by tradition; now she contends that tradition alone is sufficient to guide the Church, and tramples the Bible under foot as salt that has lost its savor. Her end is near; as was Jerusalem's when she crucified her Lord.

The Watchman.

Monday Evening, July 22, 1850.

MINISTERIAL TRAINING.

At a period like the present, when a world-wide attention is devoted to general education, and when the increased facilities for the attainment of knowledge are laying the foundation for extensive revolutions in the state of Society,—it cannot be out of place to inquire—What is the Church doing to prepare herself for these pending changes in Society? Whoever compares the past with the present, will readily admit that the preparation for the ministerial work which might qualify a man for that sacred calling in 1750, would leave him to a great extent unqualified for the same position in 1850. And contemplating the future and judging from the powerful impulses under which mankind are being accustomed to act, we may reasonably calculate on still greater and more rapid changes, as we roll on through future years. That the Church, in order to maintain the high character as "the Salt of the earth and the light of the world," must, in this improved state of intelligence, keep pace with the ages through which she passes, will not, for a moment be questioned. Should she suffer herself to be outstripped by the spirit of improvement characterizing her day, that moment she becomes degraded, and ceases to occupy the proud eminence for which heaven intended her. This is especially true of the ministers of the gospel. They should be decidedly the types of a coming, an unproved, and not of a departed age, else their ministrations must be fearfully and defectively. Besides, the general character of the Church will be estimated by the position her ministers occupy, as well with regard to intelligence as to piety. And that the character of a people should be extensively affected by the example and labors of the ministry, is what might reasonably be expected, from the influential relation the pastor sustains to his flock. Whatever therefore the Church accomplishes promotive of the intellectual status of the ministry, may be considered as directly tending to secure the general enlightenment of the Church and the world. It is nothing less than placing amid the world's ignorance and errors a host of heaven deputed Satellites, who for the work of their Divine Master are "thoroughly furnished." Such men in the sacred work of the ministry, "the times in which we live" demand; and without such men, the refined forms of error with which the opposers of the truth seek to heaven society, will subvert the testimony which God has given of himself. In older times, we behold a few men whose special work was "the defence of the gospel;" in that day numerous and subtle forms of error prevailed the minds of the masses of mankind; giving rise to frequent and inveterate opposition to the truth as it is in Jesus. That opposition; however, was incalculably less than what the gospel has encountered in modern times.

Every department of science and research and discovery, has been plied to furnish weapons to demolish the fair temple of truth. And that such signal defeat has thus far attended those efforts, is attributable to the sanctified intelligence borne into the field of conflict by the champions of truth. Resorting to the stores of knowledge with which their minds had been previously stored, they were enabled from every department of literature and science, to command materials for the overthrow of error. Nay, so intent have been the more intelligent part of the ministry of the present day on meeting the advocates of error on their own ground and opposing them with arguments, gleaned from sources of their own choosing, that the sciences to which the sceptics have appealed, have been more thoroughly ransacked than at any preceding age of the world; and, if the bulwarks and foundation of truth have not been strengthened, the strength of the one and the stability of the other, have been more strikingly displayed to the world.

In view of these important facts, how responsible is the position of that young man who proposes devoting himself to the work of the ministry. It may be that the circumstances of his birth, and the habits of early life, have militated against the improvement of his faculties, and the acquisition of knowledge. Yet, however this may be, nothing can exonerate him from the responsibility under which his creator and judge has placed him, to improve now and henceforth every talent God has entrusted to his care. Of that young man who, through indolence or indifference, buries his talents an awful account will be registered by the Judge Eternal at the last day. And if this paper arrest the attention of a young man, who has ventured, or is about to venture on this disreputable career of indolence and incompetency for his work, we warn him of the fatal issue of such a course. How many *while away* whole years of valuable time, because they cannot enjoy the advantages of years of study amid the higher schools of learning; whereas, did they but apply themselves to the task, personal application during the wasted hours which every day records against them, would render them "workmen that need not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth!" To young men whom God has called to the work of the ministry, we would say, for the sake of the Church, and for the sake of souls perishing around you, and for your own souls' sake "Redeem the time."

While, however, we would have individual responsibility clearly recognized and deeply felt, we would *boldly* and most prominently urge the *duty and responsibility of each section of the Church, to make provision for the education of young men who believe themselves called to the work of the ministry.* Happily for the interests of true religion, some denominations have distinguished themselves for zeal and liberality in this matter; and as the result of their efforts men have been emancipated from obscurity and ignorance, and rendered ornaments and champions in the militant host of the Redeemer. The prejudices and ridicule of an ignorant rabble have ever opposed the views of the intelligent on this subject; and it cannot be denied that the manner in which men have been brought into the ministry in State-paid Churches, has given some just ground of complaint: not, against Theological Seminaries, but against the abuse of them. This objection, however, has, at the present day, lost nearly all its force; and in no case can be alleged, otherwise, than as an abuse of valuable institutions.

But is the Church to be deterred from the performance of an obvious and important duty, because blind prejudice undervalues the result at which she aims? Were this timid mode of procedure adopted a foreign mission had never been attempted. But the establishment of Theological Seminaries, is not novel, nor do they need additional evidence of their utility. Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Congregational, Baptist, Methodist, and other Churches have established institutions for the training of Candidates for the ministry: which, when properly conducted, have proved extensively beneficial. With such numerous evidences of the advantages accruing from these institutions, our astonishment is awakened, in view of the apathy of certain sections of the Church relative to the matter.

To this point we would direct special attention at the present time, as the amended University Act will probably furnish additional inducements, if not facilities, for the establishment of Theological Seminaries. We have not space at present to discuss the alterations which will probably be made in our University system. Yet these amendments will, doubtless, from the present aspect of things, aim at conciliating the favour and securing the concurrence of the opponents of the Toronto University as at present constituted, by avowedly identifying religion with the Institution. But however this may terminate, we are decidedly of opinion that those religious denominations who have no School for the training of young men for the ministry, should at once adopt a plan for the establishment and support of such an Institution, and with the least possible delay carry that plan into operation. In some religious bodies in Canada this lack has been severely felt; and were leading men in those communities to bring the subject before the associated

Churches, we doubt not, the desired object would soon be attained. We earnestly hope that these suggestions will not be overlooked, and that competent parties will place the subject prominently before the Christian public; and we would only add, for the discussion of this or similar subjects, the columns of *The Watchman* will ever be accessible.

Review of News.

The steamer *America*, which sailed from Liverpool on the 6th inst., and which arrived at New York on the 19th, brings some important items of News.

The death of Sir Robert Peel, is an event which, it appears, has produced a sensation both among his political supporters and opponents.

Portugal and the United States are embroiled.—The British Ministry have again been defeated in the House of Lords. Trade is improving; and the crops promise an abundant harvest.

Professor Webster is to be executed. The Cholera is progressing in the Model Republic.

The doings in our Canadian Parliament during the week, have attracted considerable attention. The employment of convict labor in several lines of Mechanical business, has been pretty fully discussed. No doubt the obnoxious system will be continued; and probably, in the end, with little disadvantage to the regular trade.

A serious disruption has taken place between the Legislative Assembly and the Reporters. Some particulars will be found elsewhere in our columns. From what we have seen on the subject, we think the reporters adopted the only proper course which remained for them by withdrawing from the House on account of the statements of members relative to their position. However culpable the conduct of the offender, we think the time and attention of the House ill-occupied in dealing out a punishment to Mr Ure.

The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance holds its regular quarterly session, in this city, commencing the 24th inst., in honor of which, on the 25th, a procession will take place, and a grand festival will be held in the evening in the Temperance Hall.

Remittances.

To the end of vol. 1, Rev. J. Jackson, J. Tufford, J. C. Collins, Esq.

Letters.

Revs. C. Childs, J. Jackson, J. Carry, Mr. Tufford.

New Advertisements.

W. H. Fellows, Land Agent. Steamers and Stages, Northern Route. Building Lots for Sale. J. Salt, Hat Depot. Steamer, City of Toronto.

Additional names in Business Directory.

G. B. Wyllie, Importer of Dry Goods. Dr. Fowler, Dentist. J. R. Armstrong, City Foundry. H. B. Williams, Undertaker. J. Hall, Importer of Dry Goods. J. P. O'Neill, Bee Hive, Clothing and Dry Goods.

Announcements from the General Superintendent.

Rev. F. G. Weaver will find a parcel of Hymn Books for him at Rev. T. Goldsmith's, Hamilton.—Rev. Aaron Wright will find one for him at Rev. R. Garry's, Matiland.

The General Superintendent desires to state to parties having made application to him to spend a Sabbath on their respective Circuits during his present tour, that while it would afford him high gratification to meet their wishes, he is, from the nature of his engagements, utterly unable to do so.



Arrival of the America.

New York, July 20, 8 A. M.

Flour slightly advanced, with an increased demand. Brown, Shipling & Co., quote Western at 18s. a 22s.; Philadelphia, 23s; Baltimore, 23s 6d; Sour, 18s a 21s per barrel. Wheat, 5s 6d a 6s 3d per 70 lbs. Corn, 25s a 26s for mixed, 26s a 27s for white and yellow. Wheat, a good business at 1d a 2d advance.

The growing crops of grain continue promising, though the harvest may be rather later than the average of seasons. Provisions.—Beef unchanged. Pork, dull. Bacon in moderate demand, but no advance. Hams in better request. Lard quoted 6d. better. Tallow, dull. Cheese without change.

Money market continues easy—2½ and 3 per cent. Consols have fluctuated from 96½ on Tuesday to 97 on funds.

Accounts from the manufacturing districts represent an increased trade.

Lisbon is blockaded by the American fleet: DEATH OF SIR ROBERT PEEL. Sir Robert Peel was killed on the 29th June, by a fall from his horse.

Louis Philippe reported dying.

Russia refuses to receive the French Ambassador.

FURTHER PARTICULARS. New York, July 26, 7 P. M. The Lisbon correspondent of the London Times says:—I hear that the Nuncio has informed Count Tounal that

he with the Russian and French Ministers at this point, will be ready to use their good offices of mediation, should Mr Clay the American Minister proceed to coercive measures. Accounts of the 23d say, that Mr Clay had sent in his ultimatum to the Government, and that if his demands were not complied with in 20 days he would demand his passports.

GERMAN EMPIRE.—Great objection to the tariff is proposed. It is said there will be a reduction of duty on grain, butter, firewood and tallow, and that the tariff on Rio coffee will be reduced one half, while heavy import duty will be made on cotton twist and yarn, and that the duty on tobacco will be increased considerably.

RUSSIA.—Reports are current that the Emperor intends to abdicate on the 20th of December in favor of his son Alexander. A treaty of peace has been signed between Denmark and Russia. The difficulty between Austria and Hungary will soon, it is said, cease to exist.

ENGLAND.—In the House of Lords on Monday night, the Ministry suffered a severe defeat by a majority of 22 on the Irish Franchise Bill. There is an increase of £561,504 in the English revenues compared with last year. The death of Sir Robert Peel caused great sensation. While proceeding from his residence in Whitehall up Constitution Hill, his horse suddenly started at something passing, kicked up his heels and threw Sir Robert over his head on his face. Although rendered insensible by the fall he retained the hold of the reins, and the animal being thus checked lost his footing and fell heavily on the Baronet. He was removed to his house in Whitehall in a state of insensibility. All the medical talent in London was at his disposal—their united effort were unsuccessful. After lying until 11 o'clock Tuesday, he expired in the 63rd year of his age.—Patriot.

POSTON, July, 20.

The Governor and Council have refused to grant the commutation in the case of Prof. Webster, and the day of execution is fixed for the 30th of August, giving him six weeks to prepare for death.

Dreadful Storm—Fearful Devastation in Cartwright and Darlington.

Mr. Richardson, the collector for the *Sar*, gives the following account of the awful Tornado which on Friday last devastated a considerable portion of Darlington and Cartwright. The account can be depended on as strictly true in all its particulars, Mr. Richardson having been an eyewitness of all he relates. We are glad to hear that the sufferers by this dreadful calamity are receiving the warmest sympathies of the public.

About 12 o'clock on Friday an unusual commotion was observed in the Lake at this Town. All at once, although perfectly calm at the time, the lake raved 15 feet and on advanced a distance of 70 feet over its usual bounds. About 4 o'clock the storm began, and such a storm as had not been known for years, the water literally came down in torrents and in a few minutes a stream was running in the gutters sufficient to take a man off his legs. We are happy in being able to state that no damage of consequence was done here.

AWFUL TORNADO IN CARTWRIGHT AND DARLINGTON.—At about a quarter to 4 o'clock I was at Mr. David Hooley's in Cartwright, and from the gloomy appearance of the heavens I was induced to remain till the threatening storm should have passed; I never beheld a more gloomy sky to the northward nothing could be seen but one black mass of rolling clouds, carried along with a velocity beyond conception, while to the southward every thing looked calm and serene. From the direction of the storm the lightning was emitted with a vengeance which seemed to threaten destruction to every thing around us. Then would follow a long loud peal of thunder, which appeared never to come to an end. For about twenty minutes these appearances continued, when it was observed that those black rolling clouds had become quite compact, and had moved considerably to the westward, apparently hovering nearly in one place, when all at once a part of it dropped forming a huge water spout at the head of Lake Scugog (about 4 miles from where I was) and which threatened to drink the Scugog dry. I could compare it to nothing but the black smoke emitting from the funnel of a steamboat burning pine or pitch. This water spout took up water for about twelve minutes when another long loud peal reverberated through the sky, then a vivid flash of lightning was seen near the spout which caused an explosion, and like a shot from a heavy piece of ordnance the tornado proceeded on its mission of destruction and desolation, we could now see it coming towards us tearing with it every thing in its course, limbs of trees were flying at almost incredible height in the air, the cracking of the trees were distinctly heard amid the loud roar of the tempest. The storm did not travel as quick as might have been expected, for it did not pursue a straight course—it was a whirlwind—it twisted off every tree in its course—it was an awfully grand sight—now the storm is near us—but we are luckily in its outskirts,—here is rain, wind, and hail—if I may call it hail, it was pieces of ice as large as hens' eggs, which soon melted beneath the heaviest rain I ever seen, and which continued for about 20 minutes, at which time we perceived all the fences thrown down with the wind. About half an hour after the storm was over I proceeded to Darlington, as I went along I perceived several pieces of ice which had stood the rain and were yet as large as those I have already described, those must have been at least four times as large as the ones we picked up, and which I was assured they really were, by persons who were there. Here before me lay large trees across the road, some of them torn up by the roots, others of two and three feet diameter, broke or twisted off close to the ground.

Having passed those obstacles, the first thing presented itself was one vast wilderness of waste as far as the eye could reach, of what one hour before was a proud forest, was now laid even with the ground. To describe, it would be impossible, suffice to say that not a single tree was left standing, and beneath this leveled forest were cattle, horses, and sheep, many of which were killed, others with their limbs broken or torn in a fearful manner, and

hemmed in so that it will be next to an impossibility to extricate them.

That this is not a trifle of the damage done—the storm was necessarily passed through many clearings, and I will not undertake to give an exact estimate of the destruction it has done in the city of Darlington, which I gleaned before I left, and which was done within six or at most nine of its course. In the first place there is not a single fence that has not been carried away, nearly every house and barn has been unroofed or carried away, sheep, hogs, geese, &c., killed by the wind, and a number of persons were killed, a very sad case to make it any habitation, where I passed had the whole of the upper story blown off and several barrels of flour, pork, &c., together with all their clothing, bedding, &c., lifted off the walls—where the roof went it has not been ascertained—some of the fallers, however, was found three quarters of a mile away driven back through a tree, and a very large man of Mr. Montgomery had the tree all broken off his back bone with the limb of a tree, another man had his back broken, a woman had her ankle fractured with a nail-stone. Such was some of the fate remaining to this and affix. A woman was riding from place to place, asking for assistance to the wounded, some of whom it is feared will never recover.

To give a full account of the many singular incidents of the hurricane would be useless, one thing I will, however, mention, Mr. Smith who is a large sufferer, had just returned with a load of wheat and some iron—his wagon with his load was lifted up and set upon a tree, this several rods off several of the windows of this kind might be recorded if necessary.

Annexed will be found the names of some of the sufferers in a portion of the Township of Darlington, and I have no doubt you will hear of a like destruction through the Township of Rees and the west part of Darlington. The storm only extended about half a mile in width, and I think it has carried a corresponding desolation for about fifteen miles in length.

John Gilpin's house and barn, blown away together with all his wheat destroyed, all his cattle killed, and himself severely hurt; Wm. Kanton's barn blown away, also Wm. Shaw's and Richard Shaw's barns, and all their woodshed broken; Andrew Montgomery's house, barn and driving house, his man dangerous; list: Parr's house and barn; Wayne's house; Charles White's house and barn; Wm. Fleming's house and barn; Mr. Smith's mill, house, barn, stable, &c.; (6 in all) a horse and several sheep killed; Robert Hall's house and barn; Rigg's barn; Truman's barn and stable; S. Soper's house and barn; Jas. Cox's house blown away and himself nearly killed; McNeill's barn torn to atoms; Gilbert's house and barn; James McLaughlin, Sr., house and barn James McLaughlin, Jr., house and barn; Chapman's house, mill, barn, stable, &c., together with all the fences in the neighborhood torn but part of this dreadful tornado.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Monday, July 15.

Mr. Curran's Motion.

Col. Gage read the report of the committee on this subject.

Recognition to ex-rc Clerks.

Col. Prince moved an additional remuneration to certain disappointed Government Clerks. Lost.

Division of the County of York.

Mr. Perry introduced a Bill to provide for the erection of a new county out of the east part of the county of York. Carried, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Geological Survey.

On motion of Mr. Price the House went into committee of the whole and passed a resolution stating the necessity of continuing in force for a limited time, the Act for carrying on a Geological Survey of this Province.

Coroner's Bill.

This was read a third time and passed.

Copyright Bill.

Mr. Hincks presented copies of correspondence between the Imperial and Provincial Governments relative to English copy writings.

Bill to protect Married Women.

This Bill, after some discussion, was read a second time and referred to special committee.

Guardian's Bill.

The motion of Mr. Price for a second reading of this Bill was, by request, withdrawn.

Incorporation of the Medical Profession.

Mr. Cameron moved for a second reading of this Bill. Carried after a lengthy discussion.

Formation of Manufacturing Companies Bill.

The House went into committee on this Bill and after the suggestion of Mr. Holmes its consideration was postponed until Thursday, to secure a full House.

The House then adjourned.

Tuesday, July 16.

Convict Labor.

Considerable discussion took place on motion of Mr. McDonald (Government) to refer to a select committee the consideration of this subject which was ultimately withdrawn.

Mr. Drummond's Bill to amend the Act relating to the public works in the Province, was read the first time and ordered to be read a second time on Friday next.

Bridge at Thornhill.

Mr. Sherwood inquired of the ministry, whether it was the intention of the Government to reconstruct the bridge at Thorn Hill by the Young street

road, which was some time ago carried away by an extraordinary rise of water in the stream over which it was erected, rendering it highly inconvenient and even unsafe to travellers passing and returning on that part of the road.

Mr. Street said it was the intention of the Government to see that the bridge was reconstructed and stated the reason for the delay which had occurred, which we did not distinctly hear.

Mr. Hincks moved the third reading of the Bill to provide for the management of the Post Office Department, which was read accordingly.

Mr. Baldwin moved the third reading of the Bill to make one uniform provision respecting certain official oaths; which was read.

Mr. McFarland moved the third reading of the bill to prevent the lousing of Deer in Upper Canada, except in certain months.

Mr. Hincks moved that the House receive the report of the committee of the whole on amending the Customs Act—agreed to.

Upon motion of Mr. Price, the report of the Committee of the whole, on the Geological Survey, was received.

The University Bill.

The House then went into a committee of the whole, for the consideration of the University Bill. The bill was read a second time. He said the University Bill, as formerly passed, did not afford the same advantages to all religious denominations; but only to those who could afford to have chartered colleges, for granting degrees in divinity; and which were affiliated with the University. There were several denominations which could not afford to do so, and which were excluded from the University. There were several denominations which could not afford to do so, and which were excluded from the University. There were several denominations which could not afford to do so, and which were excluded from the University.

Mr. J. H. Cameron suggested that the amendment should be printed, and that its consideration should be postponed for the present. He feared it would, if adopted, do more harm than any other change which could be effected.

Mr. Baldwin was not opposed to the main features of the amendment, although he would not commit himself to its peculiar phraseology. He said the act of last session established the Students of the University to have religious instructions, provided it did not interfere with the secular character; but as some doubts had been expressed as to the clearness of that point, the object of the present Bill was to remove its obscurity. He had so object leave to sit again, for the purpose of having the amendment of the honorable member for Norfolk printed.

Mr. H. J. Boulton said, the largest denomination in his county denied his amendment to be embodied in the proposed Bill.

The consideration of the third clause was then postponed.

The Committee went through the remaining clauses, and reported the same, and asked leave to sit again.

Territorial Division, U. C.

Mr. Hincks moved the second reading of the bill to provide for the Territorial Division of Upper Canada.

After a few remarks from Mr. Smith, of Frontenac, the Bill was referred to a Select Committee.

Copyright Law.

Mr. Hincks moved the second reading of the bill to amend the Copyright Law.

The bill was read a second time, and ordered to be referred to a committee of the whole House tomorrow.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS, V. C.

Hon Mr Hincks moved the second reading of the Bill to provide for the establishment of Grammar Schools in Upper Canada.

After some desultory discussion, the second reading was postponed till Tuesday next.

ASSASSIN BILL.

The House went into committee of the whole on this bill.

The clause as amended, was then carried on a division of 28 to 10.

After spending a long time in amending the various clauses, the committee rose and obtained leave to sit again.

The House then adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, July 17.

DESTITUTE EMIGRANTS.

Sir Allan McNab stated, with reference to the petition of the Mayor and Corporation of the city of Hamilton, for repayment of expenses incurred in support of the emigrants, that the inspector General had informed him that it was the intention of government to make provision.

Mr. Hincks said it was not the intention of the government to reimburse the Corporation of Hamilton, except from the Emigrant fund.

Col. Prince was glad the government were pursuing the course they had adopted on the present occasion; because during the fourteen years in which he had held a seat in the House, roads and bridges had been the inevitable cry at election. The road from Lunan to Sandwich was in a most disgraceful state owing to an indolent people neglecting to keep it in repair. The government did right in throwing up the roads; and if the people chose to wade through slush and mud, let them do so. The Government had made the road in Upper Canada to which he had alluded, a distance of one hundred and twenty-five miles, and the Municipal Councils and people were too regardless of their duty to keep it in repair. The country through which it passes abounds in elm, which is a most durable wood, well fitted for plank roads. If the Government would teach the people to rely on their own resources, they would be able to perform those duties which by right devolved on them.

USELESS TITLES IN CHATHAM.

Mr. Price moved the second reading of a Bill to settle the right of certain persons to town lots in Chatham. The Bill he said, was rendered necessary by a Mandar of the Crown Land department, by which parties had obtained lots which were not in any title granted to them.

The Bill was read a second time.

CONSOLIDATED JURY LAWS.

Mr. Baldwin moved the second reading of the bill to consolidate the laws relating to Jurors, Jurors, and Jurors in Upper Canada.

The Bill was read a second time.

COURTIUM.

A lengthy and warm discussion took place on this Bill at the formation of which it was found that the Bill was out of order. It was therefore withdrawn by Mr. Hincks.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN LOWER CANADA.

Mr. Sol Gen Drummond moved the second reading of his bill to facilitate the administration of Justice in Lower Canada.

The House then divided, when there appeared in favor of a second reading, 31, against 17.

Mr. Drummond moved the second reading of the bill to amend the Act defining the mode of proceeding with respect to Corporate Rights and Writs of Habeas Corpus.

The House then went into committee of the whole, when the bill was passed with certain verbal amendments.

Mr. Lafontaine moved the second reading of the bill to facilitate the holding of Courts of Quarter Session in Lower Canada; which was accordingly done.

On motion of Mr. Hincks the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill to regulate assessments in Upper Canada; when two amendments—no computing the rate of statute labor to two shillings and sixpence a day, and other regulating the payment of taxes on lands of absentees, were adopted.

The Bill was then passed by a majority of 22 to 8.

Mr. McFarland moved the second reading of the Bill for the management of private Asylums for the Insane in Upper Canada.

Mr. Perry moved the following Resolutions, with a view of having the principle therein contained, embodied or incorporated into any measure which may be passed by the House, amending the Laws relating to Municipal Councils in Upper Canada:

1. That it is highly necessary and expedient to authorize the County Councils, respectively, (in addition to the County Officers, which they are now by law empowered to appoint), to nominate and appoint, from time to time, certain other local County Officers, viz: the County Registrar, Clerk of the Peace, Sheriff, Gaoler, Coroner, and Inspector of Licenses, to regulate and fix the hours during which he shall be open to the public, and to the Public, for the transaction of business, as well as the salaries, fees, emoluments, to be taken and enjoyed by such Officers.

2. That upon the very principle of reason, common sense and justice, as well as convenience and expediency, the respective Councils ought by right of office, to have full and entire disposal of all revenues lawfully levied and collected, in their respective Counties for County purposes, irrespective of the control or interference of the Magistrates, inasmuch as such Councils have to bear the whole responsibility of raising such revenues by Assessment upon the people of their counties.

3. That the respective County Councils should be fully authorized by law to determine from time to time, by By-Law, the rate and amount to be paid by persons for permission to keep a Tavern or other house of entertainment, to fix the number to be so kept, as well as all other regulations to be observed, and grant the license for the same, in such a way and manner as the respective Councils may deem proper and expedient.

4. That the County Councils should be authorized, should be authorized, when their powers, sphere, (when required to do so by the major part of the people, particularly interested and to be affected), to assess an individual Township, part of a Township, or other local body, as the nature of the case shall seem to require, for special purposes; which shall be for the purpose of raising a rate or tax for the making or repairing of bridges, roads, or for other purposes; and also in their discretion to set dogs in such a way and manner as to them may seem proper and expedient, without being tied up by any reservation or limit whatever.

5. That the power and privilege of trying and determining the right, according to law, of a Member or Members of any Municipal Corporation to be elected and hold a seat in the same, if not inherent, most naturally belongs to the Corporation itself, who is most to be affected, and whose local knowledge best qualifies them to judge of the merits of the case to be decided, therefore each Municipal Corporation should be fully empowered to elect all such members, and may be authorized or interfered by the Court of Queen's Bench.

6. That after authorizing a certain description of persons, to vote at the respective Township or Village meetings for Councils or other Officers, which admit and suppose the ability of persons to exercise that privilege discreetly and properly, it is inconsistent and unreasonable, afterwards, to restrict their choice or compel them to elect such persons only to serve them; whatever may be their ability to do so in advance, who have been fortunate enough to acquire, by some means or other a certain amount of property and therefore, all qualifications for County, Township, or Village Councils, should be immediately abolished.

7. That the right to vote at all Township, Ward, or Village Elections for Councils or other local Officers, should be extended to all persons of good character, who have attained the age of twenty-one years and have a stated residence in the Township, Ward or Village, in which they claim to vote, for a certain number of months, and who are unable to perform statutory labor, or commit for any offence, and who are not members of the Village Council, and determine and prove by By-Law in what manner and form the vote shall or may be taken in the same, whether viva voce, by ballot, or otherwise.

Mr. Malloch moved, that the further consideration of the Resolutions be deferred till that day six months; which was carried on a division of 28 to 15.

Some desultory conversation followed this decision; and at half past twelve, when the speakers left, the question on the resolutions had not been taken; although, as Mr. Perry stated, they had gone by the board, in consequence of the vote on the amendment.

WEDNESDAY, July 17.

Hon Mr Bagley, from the Standing Committee on private bills, reported on the Bill to incorporate the Toronto Necropolis; on the Bill to incorporate certain persons under the name of the Vaughan Road Company; and on the Bill to amend the Act to incorporate the Blochman's Institute of the City of Toronto.

On motion of the hon Mr Price, the Bill to incorporate certain persons under the name of the Vaughan Road Company, was ordered to be engrossed, and read the third time tomorrow.

THURSDAY, July 18.

The Bill to encourage the use of the St. Lawrence by European Emigrants, was read a third time and passed.

CONCORD.

The Bill relative to the duties of Coroners, was read a second time.

QUEBEC WORKMEN'S BENEFIT SOCIETY.

The Bill to incorporate the Quebec Workmen's Beneficial Society was read a third time and passed.

RAILROAD COMPANIES.

The House went into Committee of the whole on the postponed clauses of the Bill to provide for the formation of Railroad Companies.

Hon Mr DeBlancourt moved that two additional clauses be added to the Bill, which would enable Municipal Corporations to take stock in Railroads provided they were first authorized to do so by the majority of qualified electors.

The two clauses were then adopted in committee and by the House. The Bill, as amended, was then ordered to be read a third time tomorrow.

A lengthy discussion, led on by Mr. Holmes (Norfolk) for the fixing of the time of the meeting of the Legislature.

The House then adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Friday, 18th July.

REACH OF PRIVILEGES.

A House undignified scene as was presented on this occasion and on the evening before, the assembly were with permission for an interference on the score of privilege, with reference to a subject with which the House had nothing to do. One of the reporters for the Globe on the preceding evening, being unable to take down a speech of Mr. Baldwin, in consequence of some conversation on the part of one of the members, with a lady who was sitting before him, had taken in a moment of indiscretion, that he was interfering him; and the subject having been brought under the notice of the House, the Sergeant-at-Arm had been directed to take him into custody. In consequence of this high-sounding and illegal proceeding, he appeared at the bar of the bar.

The Speaker having put on his ermine hat, proceeded to the Report, the nature of the offense with which he had been charged; and asked him what he had to say.

The Reporter stated in reply, that in the discharge of an arduous and thankless duty, he had been interrupted in the manner which was described; that if he had been guilty of any disrespect towards the House, he desired, he was sorry for it, and trusted no further notice would be taken of the offense.

Instead of being satisfied with this apology, and without claiming the galleries, as ought to have been done, when a question of privilege was about to be discussed, the Hon. General Wood rose to propose a Resolution, which went to assert the absolute prerogative, that reporting such a breach of privilege. On hearing which, the Reporter rose in a hasty and nervous manner, and said that some words were immediately uttered and finished upon the spot.

The following is a copy of the Resolution adopted by the Speaker at the Report:—

You have been admitted into this House as one of the Reporters for the public Press;—to testify upon whom, up to this day, no remark could be cast upon your behavior. It is therefore a matter of regret, that in this respect, you should have been the exception. You happen to be, by the position you have thus assumed for yourself, under the sanction of this Honorable House, a self-constituted member of this House in Parliament. If you are in any way guilty of any disrespect towards the House, you should have known what are the privileges of this House, and its members, and the respect due to the dignity of their proceedings by every member of the community, and particularly by a subject of the rights of these privileges you have been guilty of a breach of these privileges, displaying an ignorance of the relative position in which you stood. You had every opportunity to reflect on your offence after it was committed, which, however, you did not think proper to do, as appears from your conduct. You are totally unworthy to be your position. You are so part of this House, and had no pretension to maintain, or duty to perform, which can interfere with the privilege of its Members, or give you any right over them. You have in your explanation admitted the facts, and endeavored to ground them on the position the erroneously assumed by you. However, as you express repentance, and being a stranger, desist having had any intention to commit an offence, the House acting leniently, merely orders me to reprimand you, which I do, and the House directs that you be henceforward discharged.—Patriot.

Continued from last week.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY, July 10.

A number of petitions were received and read. An engrossed Bill to alter and amend the Act requiring Mortgages of personal property in Upper Canada to be filed, was read the third time and passed.

An engrossed Bill to encourage Emigrants from Europe to the United States, to use the St. Lawrence route, was read the third time and passed.

The Bill for making one uniform provision respecting certain Official and other Oaths to be taken in this Province, and for other purposes therein mentioned, was read the second time and committed for Friday next.

A Message was received from the Legislative Council agreeing to the four following Bills, without amendment:—

Bill for the protection of Mill Owners in Upper Canada.

Bill to establish a Survey in front of the ninth concession of Cornwall, (from Lot No. twenty-two westerly, to the limit of the township) as the governing line of the said concession.

Bill to divide the County of Huntingdon into two Districts, for the registration of Deeds.

Bill to determine the mode in which the side lines in certain Concessions in the township of Edwardsburg shall be run;

And also, the Bill to amend, and to continue as amended, the Law regulating the inspection of Flour and Meal, with an amendment in the English version only.

The motion stood over till to-morrow.

THURSDAY, July 11.

Niagara River Canal.

Mr. Notman moved for a select committee to enquire into the expediency of forming a ship canal to connect the Niagara River with the Welland canal, at or near Thorold.

Some discussion followed relative to the manner in which Hon. L. J. Papineau had disposed of money entrusted to him for the purchase of certain historic documents in France, to the order of the Canadian Government. The further consideration of the subject was deferred till to-morrow.

In answer to several enquiries the Government informed the House that it was its intention to introduce a new Municipal Bill for Lower Canada; that its course relative to the License question was undecided—that no amendment to the present law respecting Weights and Measures was contemplated.

A motion for a morning sitting, and the meeting of the House on Saturday, was lost.

Mr. Badgely's motion for the second reading of the Bill to consolidate the criminal Law, called forth remarks (invariably complimentary to Mr. B.) from several members, after which the order was discharged—the Bill to be reserved till next session.

Court of Chancery.

Col. Prince moved for the second reading of the Bill to confirm certain decrees of the Court of Chancery.

Hon. Mr. Baldwin proposed in amendment, seconded by Mr. Solicitor General McDonald that the bill be postponed till Thursday next, and subsequently referred to a select committee, to examine into the subject as to the mode of proceeding in Chancery, against parties absent from the Province. The motion in amendment was carried.

Relief of Bankrupts.

Mr. Smith (Durham) explained the provisions of his bill, the first of which seemed to be, to ensure to Bankrupts, the obtaining of a discharge upon surrendering up all their goods.

Mr. Richards moved in amendment, that the Bill be read that day six months.

The House divided on the amendment; Yeas, 7; Nays, 40.

The main motion was then carried without a division.

The Bill was then referred to a select committee with orders to extend its provisions to both Provinces.

The Bill for the relief of Louis Compe was read a second time, and referred to the Committee on private bills.

On motion of Mr. Cameron (Cornwall) the House went into committee to amend the Law respecting the office of Coroner, which after being amended, was passed.

The House went into committee on the Bill to incorporate the Quebec Workmen's Benevolent Association which was passed.

The Bill to amend the Guelph and Dundas Road Act was read a second time, and referred to a committee.

The House then adjourned.

FRIDAY, July 12.

Petitions received and read,—

Of George H. Parke, M. D., late Medical Superintendent of the Toronto Temporary Lunatic Asylum, respecting the grounds of his dismissal from said office, and praying the adoption of measures for the better protection of Lunatics, and to avert from him any injury consequent upon the matters therein set forth.

Mr. Scott of Two Mountains, moved that when this House adjourns, it stands adjourned till to-morrow at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. Yeas, 20; Nays, 43.

A Message was received from the Legislative Council, agreeing to the three following bills without amendments.

Bill to facilitate the admission of evidence of Foreign Judgments, and certain official and other documents.

Bill to amend the ordinance incorporating the Advocates' Library of Montreal.

Bill to alter and amend the act requiring mortgages of personal property in Upper Canada to be filed.

Bill to relieve ministers of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada from the obligations to obtain special license, in order to keep Registers of Baptism, Marriages, and Burials in Lower Canada, with no amendment.

On motion of Mr. Christie, the return to an address of the 27th June last, for copies of correspondence between the Government and the Hon. L. J. Papineau, on the subject of a certain sum of money which was entrusted to the latter when at Paris, to procure copies of historical documents for the Quebec Literary Society, was referred to a committee on public accounts; and Messrs. Fortier and Seymour were added to the committee.

Hon. Mr. Price introduced a bill to remedy an error in certain Letters Patent for two lots in the town of Chatham, second reading on Wednesday next.

Hon. Mr. Hincks introduced a bill to amend certain acts of the Province for the better regulation and improvement of the harbor of Montreal, second reading on Wednesday next.

An engrossed bill for the better establishment and maintenance of Common Schools in Upper Canada, was read a third time and passed.

An engrossed bill to extend the Act for the formation of Companies formed for the purpose of acquiring public works of a like nature, was read a third time upon a division. Mr. Hincks moved that the bill be passed. Yeas, 15; Nays, 6.

The amendments made in Committee yesterday, to the bill to amend the law respecting the office of Coroner were reported and agreed to, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed, and read the third time on Monday next.

The House went into committee on the Bill for making one uniform provision respecting certain official and other oaths to be taken in this province and for other purposes therein mentioned, and made amendments thereto, which were reported and agreed to; and the bill ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time on Tuesday next.

The Bill relating to the University of Toronto was read a second time, and committed for Tuesday next.

Upper Canada School Bill.

Mr. Hincks then moved for the second reading of this Bill. Mr. Perry moved an amendment, which was declared by the Speaker out of order.

Post Office Bill.

Mr. Hincks moved the report of the Committee of the whole on the Post Office Bill be received.

Col. Prince moved an amendment to prevent Post Offices being opened on the Sabbath, which was lost.

Suicide in the Lunatic Asylum.

Some enquiries on this subject were proposed by Boulton, Norfolk.

Assessment Bill.

The House went into committee on the postponed clauses of this Bill.

After considerable discussion and opposition, the committee in favor of Mr. Hincks, rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

The House then adjourned.

Breadful Fire in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.

One of the most destructive conflagrations that ever occurred in this city, was witnessed yesterday. The fire first broke out at half-past 4, p. m., in the first story of Store No. 93, North Delaware Avenue. Three terrific explosions took place, originating, it is supposed, from about 1000 bags of Saltpeter, stowed in Buck's warehouse.

Delaware Avenue was completely filled with a mass of human beings, among whom were several hundreds of noble and gallant firemen. The first explosion did not seem to cause much excitement or fear, nor did the second, except some slight fears for safety, when the mass moved towards the last end of the wharf. The third explosion, however, proved the death of many men, women, and children. In Delaware Avenue and Water street, the scene presented was appalling in the extreme.—When the third and last explosion of Saltpeter occurred, the rush for life was terrific; many were forced over the wharf into the Delaware, while a great number jumped into the river to shield themselves from the bricks and timbers from the burning stores. The list of persons whose property has been destroyed, occupies a column of one of the morning papers. There must have been at least 30 persons killed. The appearance presented by some of the bodies, was shocking in the extreme; some 30 more will probably die.

The number wounded cannot be less than 300. We estimate the loss at four millions of dollars.

No praise can do justice to the firemen. Some of them perilled their lives to rashness, and their feats of daring and gallantry elicited frequent bursts of applause. The fire extended over six squares, and was terminated only by the constant wetting of roofs. It has consumed about 400 houses, extending through Front to Race streets, above Callow Hill, through Vine to Second, through John's to Newmarket, up to Callow Hill. Just as the New York firemen were about to depart for Philadelphia, a despatch arrived that the fire was checked, and their services were not needed. The City Council had voted \$111,000 for the relief of the sufferers.

The Niagara sailed to-day.

From the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.

The Comet is now plainly visible to the naked eye, near the bright star Arcturus in the constellation Bootes. It is better seen with a small telescope or with an opera glass. A tail of five degrees long too faint to be discerned with the naked eye, is visible in large telescopes. Its length is four millions of miles, and daily increasing. The nucleus of a few hundred miles in diameter, is very dense, apparently a solid body.

About the 20th of this month, the Comet will pass very near to the place occupied by the earth on the 25th June. Its velocity at that point will be one hundred thousand miles an hour.

Its distance from the Earth is now forty millions of miles, and from the Sun one hundred millions.—It passes its Perihelion on the 22nd of July.

Wm. C. BOYD.

Cambridge Observatory, July 11, 1850.

The Cholera.

Col. Bliss is critically ill with Cholera. Several deaths from the same disease have occurred here.

Toronto Market Prices, July 10

Corrected weekly for the Watchman.

Table with 4 columns: Item, s., d., s., d. Items include Flour per bbl., Wheat per bushel, Barley per bushel, Rye per bushel, Oats per bushel, Oatmeal per bbl., Pease per bushel, Potatoes per bushel, Beet per lb., Beef per 100 lbs., Veal per lb., Pork per 100 lbs., Bacon per cwt., Hams per cwt., Lamb per quarter, Mutton per lb., Fresh Butter per lb., Parkin Butter per lb., Cheese per lb., Lard per lb., Apples per lb., Eggs per dozen, Turkeys each, Geese each, Ducks per pair, Fowls do., Straw per ton, Hay per ton, Fire Wood.

ADVERTISEMENTS

The York Paper Mill.

AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SCHOOL BOOK, ACCOUNT BOOK, PAPER AND STATIONERY WAREHOUSE,

Yonge Street, Toronto; and King St. Hamilton

TIME subscribers having leased the York Paper Mill and purchased the entire Stock-in-Trade, Types, Presses, Bookbinding Tools, &c., &c., of the late firm of EASTWOOD & CO., are now able to supply the Trade—Country Storekeepers, School Teachers, &c., &c., with Writing and Wrapping Paper, School and Account Books, Stationery, &c., at the lowest price, and on the most liberal terms.

The highest price paid for Rags, in Cash, Exchange or account.

Warehouse, same place as occupied by Eastwood & Co.

J. Eastwood, Jr., the managing partner at Toronto, has for several years past conducted the business of the late firm of Eastwood & Co., and will endeavor to merit a continuance of the support given to that firm.

J. EASTWOOD, Jr. & Co., Toronto.

C. L. HELLIWELL, & Co., Hamilton

Toronto, Jan. 21, 1850.

R. D. WADSWORTH.

YORK STREET, HAMILTON, C. W.

IS AGENT IN WESTERN CANADA FOR THE FOLLOWING PERIODICALS:

- Missionary & Sabbath School Record, (per an.) 1s. 0d.
Canada Temperance Advocate, 2s. 6d.
Canada Christian Advocate, 7s. 6d.
Ecclesiastical & Missionary Record, 3s. 9d.
Montreal Witness, 10s. 0d.
Christian Guardian, 12s. 6d.
The Watchman, (Toronto,) 10s. 0d.
Sunday School Guardian, 2s. 6d.
Journal of Education, 5s. 0d.
Canadian Agriculturist, 5s. 0d.
Journal of Mental & Physical Science, 15s. 0d.
April 1st, 1850.

BIBLE AND TRACT SOCIETY.

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

JAMES CARLESS, Depository.

IN THE PRESS, AND WILL SHORTLY BE PUBLISHED.

THE OBLIGATIONS OF CHRISTIANS TO SEEK THE SALVATION OF SOULS, EXPLAINED AND ENFORCED: in a series of discourses delivered in the Town Hall, London, C. W., by HENRY ONLY CROFTS, Methodist New Connexion Minister.

Price, One Dollar, Cloth boards, 12 mo.

Toronto: Brewer, McPhail & Co., King Street. Orders will be received by the Editor of the Watchman; and all the Ministers of the Canadian Wesleyan Methodist New Connexion Church, are requested to act as Agents for the work.

London, C. W., March 15th, 1850.

For the Watchman.

DEAR SIR,—

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

At Henrysburg on the 20th and 21st July.

“ Bolton “ 27th “ 28th do.

“ Dunham “ 3rd “ 4th August.

“ Goulburn “ 10th “ 11th do.

“ Mallory Town “ 17th “ 18th do.

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

At Potton on the 25th and 26th July

“ Stanstead “ 29th “ 30th do.

“ Stukely “ 31st July and 1st August.

“ Kemptville (Ox'd circle) 13th do.

“ Elizabethtown (Hall's S. H.) 14th do.

“ Crosby Chapel 15th do.

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

I remain yours, respectfully,

H. O. CROFTS.

LONDON, June 19, 1850.



DR. JAMES HOPE'S VEGETABLE PURIFYING HEALTH PILLS.

Dear Sir,—You may very safely and with every confidence recommend the above PILLS as a very superior Medicine in cases of Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, Sick Headache, Constipation, Loss of Appetite, Lassitude of Spirits, with sensation of Fullness at the Pit of the Stomach, Pains between the Shoulders, Acidity in the Stomach and Bowels, Flatulency, Spasms, Heartburn, Dimness of Sight, Drowsiness, and the Distressing feeling arising from Debility and Indigestion.

All these diseases have each something in common, each some principle of CONTINUITY, which, amid all their apparent variety, establishes their unity of type, and remedies alleviate or cure them all; and that remedy is

DR. HOPE'S PILLS

They are the very best remedy, and can be taken at any time, without any danger from wet and cold, requiring no restraint from business or pleasure, they act mildly on the bowels, without pain or griping, giving strength to the stomach, and promoting a healthy action of the liver, by which they prevent and cure Jaundice and Dropsy, clear the skin, remove Sallowness and Pimples, purify the Blood, brace the Nerves, and invigorate the whole system. Females at a certain age should never be without them.

BUTTLER & SON, Cheapside, London.

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

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

SIR HENRY HALFORD'S IMPERIAL BALSAM,

FOR THE CURE OF RHEUMATISM, ACUTE OR CHRONIC, RHEUMATIC GOUT, NEURALGIA, AND DISEASES OF THAT CLASS.

THIS extraordinary and potent compound is made according to a favorite prescription of the above eminent Physician. Sir Ashley Cooper, also, frequently referred his students to the compound as eminently calculated for the cure of Rheumatism, and other diseases of that class,—its ingredients are entirely from the Vegetable Kingdom, and if any medicine could legitimately be denominated a specific, this remedy is pre-eminently entitled to that appellation. But the Proprietor does not believe in INFALLIBLE SPECIFICS for the cure of any disease; yet his confidence in this medicine is such from personal knowledge, as to supply it, when taken under his own supervision, on the condition of “NO CURE NO PAY.” Its success, in almost every case where it has had a fair and honest trial, fully confirms its general reputation, of being the very best medicine in the world, for the cure of RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, &c.,

Toronto, 14th December, 1848.

Sir,—Having for a considerable time severely suffered from an attack of Rheumatism, in my right arm and side, I applied to one of our respectable Physicians; but his treatment was of no permanent benefit to me. I was, therefore, induced to procure a bottle of your IMPERIAL BALSAM, which has completely cured me, having now been perfectly free from any kind of pain for twelve months. You may use this communication as you think proper, and refer enquirers to

Yours, very gratefully,

GEORGE CLEZIE.

Cabinet-Maker, No. 1, Adelaide Street, East.

Price 2s. 6d. 3s. 9d. and 5s. per Bottle.

The above Medicine is for Sale by

S. F. URQUIHART,

General Agent, 69, Yonge Street, Toronto.

Dear Sir,—Being for the last four years subject to severe attacks of Rheumatism, Gout, or Rheumatic Gout,—I know not which; and having tried many remedies, prescribed by diligent parties, I have now no hesitation in stating that your Medicine, called SIR HENRY HALFORD'S IMPERIAL BALSAM, has stopped the complaint in the preliminary stages, four times over, in a few hours. Indeed, although you prescribe it to be taken four times a-day, I have never had to resort to it more than twice. Not only myself, but some friends to whom I have given some were similarly relieved;—and in no case have I found it to fail. This is the first FALL, for four years, I have escaped the affliction, and which I attribute, under Providence, to the use of your Medicine.

JOHN CRAIG, Painter and Glazier.

76, KING STREET, WEST, Toronto, 16th December, 1849.

A Case of Chronic Rheumatism of fifteen years standing, cured by Halford's Balsam and Hope's Pills.

TORONTO, 14th December, 1848.

Dr. URQUIHART:

Dear Sir,—I hereby certify, that I have been afflicted with Rheumatism for fifteen years; for a considerable time I was confined to bed, and the greater part of that time I could not move myself; some of my joints were completely dislocated, my knees were stiff, and all my joints very much swelled: for the last three years, I was scarcely able to do three months' work without suffering the most excruciating pains, I was doctored in Europe by several physicians of the highest standing in the profession as well as in this province, I was also five months in the Toronto Hospital, and notwithstanding all the means used, I could not get rid of my complaint, indeed I was told by a very respectable physician that I never could be cured, so that at the time my attention was directed to your SIR HENRY HALFORD'S IMPERIAL BALSAM, for the cure of Rheumatism, and Rheumatic Gout,—and DR. HOPE'S PILLS, I was despairing of ever getting cured; when I called on you, I was hardly able to walk, and what was almost miraculous, in three weeks from my commencing to take your medicine, I gained fourteen pounds in weight; my health was much improved, and in about three weeks more my Rheumatism was completely gone and my health perfectly restored. I now enjoy as good health as any man in Canada. Since my recovery I have walked forty-six miles in one day with perfect freedom, and I assure you, Sir, that I feel truly thankful. You can make any use of this you please; my case is known to several individuals of respectability in this city, their names you know and can refer to them if necessary.

Yours, truly and gratefully,

THOMAS WRIGHT.

Parties referred to, William Gooderham, William Osborne, Samuel Shaw, Esquires.

DR. F. A. CADWELL.



OCCULIST AND AURIST.

Operator on the Eye and Ear.

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

The advertiser has, in 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, 7 Hours of attendance, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Toronto, 7th June, 1850. 24.6m.

TORONTO

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Under the Patronage of His Excellency the Gov.-General.

ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

THE THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION of Objects of Science, Art, Manufacture, &c., &c., will be held on SEPTEMBER next, commencing one week after the close of the Provincial Agricultural Fair, and will continue for three weeks.

The following is a LIST of PRIZES which will be awarded:—

For the best specimen, combining Ingenuity and Mechanical Skill:—

A GOLD MEDAL of the value of £12 10s., given by His Excellency the Governor General.

For the second best do—

A WORK OF ART, value £5, by the Institute.

For the third best do—

A DIPLOMA, by the Institute.

For the best Specimen of Decorative Art, manufactured in the Province—combining taste and original design—

A WORK OF ART, value £4, by the Institute.

For the second best ditto—

A DIPLOMA, by the Institute.

For the best collection of Canadian Insects. Methodically arranged, and to contain at least, between 200 and 300 specimens, the names of the insects not required—

A MICROSCOPE, value £2 10s., by Professor Croft, Professor of the Institute.

For the second best ditto—

A DIPLOMA, by the Institute.

For the best original Oil Painting—

A MEDAL, value £10 or upwards, by the Judges.

For the second best ditto—

A DIPLOMA, by the Institute.

For the best Geometrical colored Mechanical Drawing, by a Mechanic or Mechanic's Apprentice—

A SET OF MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS, value £3, by a member of the Institute.

For the second best ditto—

A DIPLOMA, by the Institute.

For the best Original Water Color Drawing—

A WORK OF ART, value £3 10s., by the Institute.

For the second best ditto—

A DIPLOMA, by the Institute.

For the best Specimen of Mechanical Dentistry—

A SILVER MEDAL, value £2 10s., by a member of the Institute.

For the second best ditto—

A DIPLOMA, by the Institute.

For the best Specimen of Ladies' Needle Work—

A WORK OF ART, value £2 10s., by the Institute.

For the second best ditto—

A DIPLOMA, by the Institute.

For the best Water Color Drawing—by a Pupil—

A BOX OF COLORS, &c., COMPLETE, value £1 15s, by a member of the Institute.

For the best Chalk Drawing, by a Lady, a Pupil—

AN ALBUM, value 16s. 3d., by a member of the Institute.

For the best Chalk Drawing, by a Gentleman, a Pupil,

A DRAWING BOOK, value 15s., by a member of the Institute.

For the best Specimen of Modelling or Sculpture—

A DIPLOMA, by the Institute.

For the best specimen of Cabinet Ware, by an apprentice of not over 5 years standing—

A BRACE AND BITS, of the best quality, by P. Patterson & Sons, Ironmongers.

For the best specimen of Joiner's Work, by an apprentice of not over 5 years standing—

A PLOUGH PLANE AND IRONS, by Ridout, Brothers & Co., Ironmongers.

For the best specimen of Forged Iron Work, from the Hammer, by an apprentice of not over 5 years standing—

A SET OF STOCKS AND DIES, value £2, by John Harrington, Esq., Ironmonger.

The Committee will also award a few discretionary Diplomas, not exceeding six in number, for superior Specimens not herein enumerated.

The above prizes are open to the competition of the Province. All Specimens for competition must be the bona fide production of the Exhibitor.

Should any specimen be exhibited, which may be deemed worthy, by the Committee, of being exhibited at the great Exposition of Manufactures, &c., to be held in London in the year 1851, the Committee will make arrangements for meeting the expense of sending them there for that purpose—the owners consenting thereto.

Any further information may be had on application to the undersigned committee of management.

J. E. PELL, V. PARK 28, W. H. SHEPPARD, JOHN DRUMMOND, S. A. FLEMING AND W. M. EDWARDS, Secretary.

Toronto, March, 1850.

THE FARMER'S PAPER THE CANADIAN AGRICULTURIST.

The best and cheapest Farmer's paper published in Canada, and the only one now published in Upper Canada.

THE second volume of the Agriculturist, in its present form, commences January 1850. It is issued monthly, and contains 24 pages, double columns, imperial octavo. During the present year, the advertising sheet will be dispensed with. It will contain numerous illustrations of Machines and Farm Implements, Farm Houses and Cottages, &c., Plans for School Houses, and Diagrams in explanations of questions in mechanical science, and natural philosophy.

Great care will be taken in the selection of matter, whether relating to Agriculture, Horticulture, Mechanics, Domestic Economy, Education, or general Science.—Several intelligent practical farmers and gardeners have promised correspondence, and the editors will be happy to receive communications from all their subscribers.—Such as are of interest will be freely published. Two or three gentlemen of high scientific attainments (one of whom is connected with the University) have agreed to contribute to the columns of the Agriculturist.

Farmers, subscribe and pay for your paper, and then write for it; all parties will thus be pleased and benefited.

The Agriculturist is devoted to the development and advancement of the real interests of Canada. Much good has already been done by this paper, and those which preceded it, and of which it is a continuation. But the proprietors of the Cultivator, and the other papers alluded to, suffered great loss; and the proprietors of the Agriculturist have, so far, been out of pocket, besides the time, labor and anxiety spent in its publication. Is the reproach that the farmers of Canada will not support an agricultural paper of any kind, to continue? We hope not. Let those who love their country, and desire its improvement, make a little more effort this year, and the reproach may be wiped out forever.

As an inducement to extra exertion, we offer the following Premiums:

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS! SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS! FIFTY DOLLARS!

Every person who will procure 200 subscribers for the Agriculturist, at the subscription of ONE DOLLAR, and remit the money at the time of ordering the paper, will be paid \$100; for 160 subscribers, \$75; for 120 ditto, \$50; for 75 ditto, \$30; for 60 ditto, \$25.

Agricultural Societies, and those persons who obtain paper through the society, are excluded from the above. As we have no travelling agents, the terms are open, and accessible to all, with the exception just mentioned. No papers will be sent unless the subscription accompanies the order, until the smallest number [60] is realized; after that one-half the price may be retained by the competitor, till the completion of the list—which he intends to forward. Who will try? Where is the township of Canada West, in which no young man can be found willing to spend two or three weeks this winter to win at least the \$25 prize?

Agricultural Societies ordering 25 copies and upwards, will be supplied at half a dollar; twelve copies and upwards, 3s. 9d. Single subscriptions, one dollar. Local Agents, who will procure over three subscribers and remit us the subscription, free of postage, will be allowed 25 per cent.

GEORGE BUCKLAND, Secretary Agricultural Association, Principal Editor, assisted by WILLIAM McDougall, Proprietor.

All letters should be post-paid, and addressed "To the Editors of the Agriculturist, Toronto."

AGENTS WANTED THROUGHOUT CANADA!

Sears' New Pictorial Works for 1850.

Great chance for Book Agents to clear from \$500 to \$1000 a year!

BOOKS OF UNIVERSAL UTILITY.

SEARS' NEW and POPULAR PICTORIAL WORKS; the most splendidly illustrated Volumes for families ever issued on the American Continent, containing over FOUR THOUSAND ENGRAVINGS, designed and executed by the most eminent Artists of England and America.

The extraordinary popularity of the above volumes in every section of the Union, renders an agency desirable in each one of our principal towns and villages.

Just published SEARS' NEW and POPULAR PICTORIAL DESCRIPTION OF THE UNITED STATES!

Containing an account of the Topography, Settlement, History Revolutionary and other interesting Events, Statistics, Progress in Agriculture, Manufactures and Population, &c., of each State in the Union, illustrated with Two Hundred Engravings of the principal Cities, Places, Buildings, Scenery, Curiosities, Seals of the States, &c. &c., Complete in one octavo volume of 600 pages, elegantly bound in gilt, pictorial muslin. Retail price, \$2.50.

THE PICTORIAL FAMILY ANNUAL,

400 pages octavo, and illustrated with 212 Engravings;—designed as a valuable and cheap present for parents and teachers to place in the hands of young people, in attractive bindings.

THE HISTORY OF PALESTINE, from the Patriarchal Age to the present Time. By John Kitto, editor of the London Pictorial Bible, &c.,

ALSO, NEW EDITIONS OF SEARS'

Pictorial History of the Bible—Pictorial Sunday-Book—Description of Great Britain and Ireland—Bible Biography—Scenes and Sketches in Continental Europe—Information for the People—Pictorial Family Library—Pictorial History of the American Revolution—An entirely new volume on the Wonders of the World.

PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE!

Each Volume is illustrated with several hundred Engravings, and the Bible with one thousand.

AGENTS WANTED throughout Canada to sell SEARS' NEW and POPULAR PICTORIAL WORKS, universally acknowledged to be the best and cheapest ever published, as they certainly are the most saleable.—Any active agent may clear \$500 or \$1000 a year. A capital of at least \$35 or \$50 will be necessary. Full particulars of the principles and profits of the agency will be given on application, either personally or by letter.—The postage must in all cases be paid. Please to address,

ROBERT SEARS, Publisher, 128, Nassau Street, New York.

To Publishers of New papers throughout Canada;

Newspapers copying this advertisement, ENTIRE, well displayed, as above, without any alteration or abridgement (including this notice) and giving it a few INSIDE insertions, shall receive a copy of any of our \$2.50 or \$3.00 works, (subject to their order) by sending direct to the publisher. No letter will be taken from the office unless post paid.

18.

BURGESS & LEISHMAN, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

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

HAVE ON HAND THE LARGEST, THE CHEAPEST AND THE BEST

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

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

GARMENTS MADE TO ORDER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Paris, London, and New York Fashions Received Monthly.

THE MOST APPROVED STYLE ADOPTED.

IN THE READY-MADE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT WILL BE FOUND:

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

White Shirts, Linen Fronts, Striped Cotton Shirts, Shirt Collars and Fronts, Men's French Silk Hats, Cloth Caps, Leghorn Hats, Carpet Bags and Braces, Neck Handkerchiefs, Gloves & Hosiery.

DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT. 1000 Muslin Dresses, from 3s 11d, 1000 Parasols, 2s 11d, 500 Straw Bonnets, 1s 6d, Splendid Scarfs and Shawls, Collar and Neck Ties.

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

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

NO SECOND PRICE. BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

Corner of King and Church Streets, joining the Court House. Toronto, June 10, 1850.

Printing Establishment.

BOOK & JOB PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS & DESPATCH, AND ON REASONABLE TERMS,

AT THE WATCHMAN OFFICE, Post Office Lane.

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

Having recently purchased a varied assortment of Fancy Type, the proprietor of the Watchman Office trusts that parties patronizing him, will not be disappointed as to style, despatch, or terms.

N. R. Leonard, House, Sign, and Ornamental Painter; Gilder, Glazier, and Paper, Hanger; Looking-Glass and Picture-Frame Maker,

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 keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of Looking-Glasses and Picture-Frames, and a quantity of Paper Hangings.

N. R. L. 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.

N. B.—A fresh supply of Paper Hangings, of various Patterns, English, French, and American, cheap for cash.

Toronto, Jan. 21st, 1850.

MAMMOTH HOUSE, OPPOSITE THE MARKET, KING STREET TORONTO.

THOMAS THOMPSON.

RESPECTFULLY announces that he has re-opened the above Establishment with an extensive and well selected Stock of STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS, &c., which for variety, prices, &c., is to which he would solicit a call from his old Friends. His stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, HATS CAPS, BONNETS, BOOTS and SHOES, &c., &c., is now more complete than heretofore, embracing all the New Styles &c., in the several Departments.

It would be impossible to enumerate every article on hand, and as the Subscriber is much opposed to the system of puffing, he would merely request the public to call and examine for themselves.

P. S. The BOOT and SHOE STORE is now in the rear, fronting on Francis Street, with the Sign of the Mammoth Boot.

THOMAS THOMPSON. Toronto, May, 1850. 10w-20.

Encourage Home Manufactures!

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

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

WANTED,

BY THE YOUNG MEN'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY, in connection with Bond Street Baptist Chapel, a COLPORTEUR, to travel in the Back Woods of Canada. Particulars may be learned by addressing, Post Paid, to Mr. D. GEORGE, care of JOHN G. JUDD, Toronto. May 27, 1850.

For Sale.

200 ACRES of excellent land in the Township of Chatham, C. W., at the little Bear Creek, being lot No. 19 in the 9th Concession; there is a good road leading from the village of Louisville to it.—it was chosen in 1825, and sold in 1833 for £35; the buyer also paid £25 for doing the settlement duties.—The purchaser by paying half the purchase money, will have the privilege of paying the other half in yearly instalments. Apply to Thos. Bell Esq. Land Agent, or to John Webb both of this City. Toronto, May 20, 1850.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUCTION SALE

VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS,

In the Town of Windsor, at Port Whitby, "Windsor Harbor," County of York.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on THURSDAY, July 25th, at noon, at the Office of WILLIAM B. CREW, No. 7 King Street, in the City of Toronto, several most VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS, in the Town of Windsor, being as under:

- Six Lots on John Street, west side, 52x208 each, between King Street and Mulland Street.
Two Lots on Front Street, west side, 62x29 each, between Mulland Street and Front Street.
Eight Lots on Charles Street, east side, 52x29 each, between King Street and Mulland Street.
Four Lots on Charles Street, west side, 52x29 each, between King Street and Mulland Street.
Two Lots on Charles Street, east side, 52x208 each, between Mulland Street and Front Street.
Two Lots on Charles Street, west side, 52x208 each, between Mulland Street and Front Street.
Four Lots on King Street, south side, 52x102 each.

The Town of Windsor is unequalled in this Province for advantage of situation. The Harbor and Piers, which have been lately completed by the Government at an enormous outlay, are not to be surpassed on Lake Ontario. It is connected with the back country by an excellent Gravel and Plank Road of 18 miles in length, to the head of Lake Sturgeon, on which a large Steamboat is now building, and the steam navigation of those beautiful waters will be opened this season.

The Town lies at an easy distance from Toronto, both by land and water, and by either routes can be reached within three-and-a-half hours.

The few Lots now remaining unsold, will be offered on the most advantageous terms, giving parties an opportunity of either Leasing or Purchasing, according to opinion. Each Lot will be put up separately by way of Lease for 15 years, with liberty of purchase at any time within the said six years on payment of the principal, of which the rent would form the interest at 6 per cent., with liberty to extend the time of purchase for a further period of four years, on terms to be agreed upon at the expiration of the first six.

All information respecting the above Property, and the validity of title, &c., can be obtained, on application (if by letter post paid), to W. B. CREW, Auctioneer, &c., King Street, or to F. T. CARRUTHERS, Esquire, Barrister, &c., Wellington Street, Toronto. Toronto, July 15, 1850.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PLACE

FOR REALLY GOOD AND DURABLE HATS,

IS TO BE FOUND AT

J. S. SALT'S

HAT DEPOT,

VICTORIA ROW, TORONTO.

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

DOCTOR FOWLER, 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. 10, King Street, West, adjoining the Cabinet Warehouse of Messrs. Jacques & Hay, where he will be found at all hours of the day, devoting himself exclusively to the several branches of Dental Surgery. Toronto, July 22, 1850. 27 12m.

THE STEAMER

City of Toronto,

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

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

JUST RECEIVED,

At the Dublin and Manchester House,

Ex "Viceroy" Steamer from Galway.

A LARGE Assortment of Ladies' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, in Kid, Patent Leather, and Summer Cloth, &c., from the celebrated House of Carlton & Sons Dublin.

THOMAS ATKINSON, No. 3, King Street. Toronto, July 4, 1850. 25-1f.

1850. NORTHERN ROUTE. 1850.

ROYAL MAIL LINE

Toronto to Sault St Marie

THE ROYAL MAIL LINE OF STAGES will leave the Stage Office, Toronto, for Holland Landing on July 27, at 7 o'clock, A. M., and half-past 2 o'clock, P. M., Sundays excepted.

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

LAKE SIMCOE.

THE NEW ROYAL MAIL STEAMER

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

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

On the Coldwater Portage Road.

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

ROYAL MAIL STEAMER

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

RETURNING.—Will leave Sault Ste. Marie for Saugeen Bay, (where the Coldwater Line of Stages will await her arrival) touching at the above-mentioned ports on the following days:—July 30th; August 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th; September 3rd, 10th, and 17th; October 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd, and 31st; and November 10th.

All Parcels and Luggage at the risk of the owners, unless booked and paid for. All kinds of Merchandise forwarded daily. Northern Stage and Steamboat Office, Church Street, Toronto, July 19, 1850. 27 1m.

WOOD ENGRAVING.

J. WALKER.

WOOD ENGRAVER.

ALL Designs for Publications, executed with neatness and despatch; also, Advertisement Heads, House Fronts, Society's Seals, Labels, &c. Toronto, May 30, 1850. 25-1m.

RECORDS.

THE following Works, with 5000 other Vols. of Books in the various departments of Literature, for sale at the BOSTON BOOK STORE, at reduced prices:

- The Gospel its own advocate, by George Griffin, 25-1m.
Prayers, for the use of families, with a selection of Hymns, " Albert Barnes,
Life and Writings of " Dr. Chalmers,
Life of John Calvin, " Thos. H. Dyer,
Fleetwood's Life of Christ and his Apostles,
Miscellaneous Sermons, " Rev. S. Smith,
Coleman's Historical Geography of the Bible,
Lane's Refuge of Lies. B. COSGROVE. Toronto, June 27, 1850. 24-1m.

Plantagenet Mineral Waters.

Unrivalled in the World!

THE Proprietor of these excellent Waters, renowned in Lower Canada and the United States, where millions of gallons have been used, begs to inform the public of Toronto, and its vicinity, that he has established a Depot of these Waters in KING STREET, No. 24, next to the FARMERS' BANK, where he will have constantly on hand a fresh supply of those waters—arrangements having been made to receive them weekly, direct from the Springs. In offering these waters to the Public of Upper Canada, the Proprietor begs to add that they have last year been analyzed by the Provincial Chemist, T. D. Hunt, Esq., whose report is now published in the papers of this City, together with the innumerable certificates of the most eminent members of the Medical Profession in Lower Canada and other places, where the Water had been used, testifying to its efficacy and capacities, and the great number of cures in diseases of all sorts which its use has effected.

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



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

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

FOWLE, SMITH & Co., 11, Wellington Street, York Street Wharf. Toronto, 26th June, 1850. 24-1f.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

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 latest patterns, Tostah 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, Searls, Crapes, Gloves, &c., kept on hand. Houses and Carriages repaired. N. B.—No extra charge for Coffins delivered within ten miles of the City. 27.12m

J. HALL, IMPORTER OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS, Corner of King and Church Streets, Toronto. "THE BEE HIVE" CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS STORE, KING STREET EAST, OPPOSITE THE ST. LAWRENCE HALL, TORONTO. JOHN P. O'NEIL, PROPRIETOR.

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

MISCELLANEOUS. RECEPTIONS. 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.

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 America,

CAPTAIN KERR,

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

CASH STORE!

SIGN OF THE GREEN

One door East of the Mammoth House, OPPOSITE THE MARKET.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public in general, that he has leased the Store lately occupied by Messrs. Swan & Co., and is prepared with a general assortment of

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, which he is enabled to dispose of, for Cash, as cheap as any other House in the City. His Fresh Stock of

Imported this Season, he is determined to Retail at Wholesale Prices. Families, Hotels, and Boarding Houses, will be furnished with genuine articles, on the most advantageous terms. An early Inspection is Requested.

JAMES MANNING. Toronto, May 3, 1850. 18

GENESSEE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Unclassified informs the Public that he has been appointed Agent for the above Company, for Toronto and vicinity, and is prepared to effect risks on the most advantageous terms. Office, Mammoth House, opposite the Market.

JAMES MANNING. Toronto, May, 8 1850.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

WORKMAN BROTHERS & Co., GENERAL HARDWARE MERCHANTS, 38, KING STREET, TORONTO.

JAMES FOSTER, BOOT & SHOE ESTABLISHMENT, No. 4, City Buildings, King Street, TORONTO. January 21st, 1850.

Wm. McDougall, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, CONVEYANCER, &c., TORONTO CANADA WEST, Office, King Street, two doors West of Yonge Street Toronto, Jan. 21, 1850.

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

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

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

McDONNELL & Co., D'Aguerrean Rooms, opposite the Farmers' Hotel, No. 192, Main Street, Bellair, 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. 24-12

PEARCY & MURPHEY, House and Sign Painters, Glaziers, &c., &c., No. 5 Yonge Street, Toronto, over Mr G. B. Spencer's Foundry. 24-12

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

WHITTEMORE, RUTHERFORD & Co., WHOLESALE MERCHANTS, GENERAL DEALERS IN GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND AMERICAN DRY GOODS. Agents for the Hartford, Aetna, and Protection Insurance Companies. 25-12m

BRITISH SADDLERY ESTABLISHMENT, 66, KING STREET, TORONTO. GRIFFITHS & PENNY Would respectfully invite the attention of the Military Gentry, and Public generally, of Toronto and Canada West, to their most elegant and fashionable assortment of Saddlery and Harness, which for taste, quality of price, are not to be surpassed by any other House in the Province. Trunks of the best description, constantly on hand, and made to order, at the shortest notice. 24-12

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

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

The Watchman,

PUBLISHED ON Monday Evening BY T. T. HOWARD. Office, Post Office Lane, Toronto, Canada West. —TERMS—

Annual Subscription, in advance, 10s. Ditto, when not paid in advance, 12s. 12 papers to one address per An., each, in advance, 8s. Ministers of the Gospel and other influential persons respectfully requested to act as Agents for the Watchman.

RATES OF ADVERTISING. Six Lines and under, 2s 6d for first, and 7d for each subsequent insertion. Over Six Lines, 4d per Line for first, and 1d for subsequent insertion. All Advertisements should be accompanied by written directions stating the number of insertions required, not, they will be inserted till countermanded in writing and charged accordingly. A liberal discount will be made to persons advertising by the year. Communications to be addressed to T. T. Howard, Box 321, Toronto, P. O., and invariably post paid, less from parties who act as Agents gratis or who wish literary articles for publication.

ROBERT BOYLE, Printer.