

a Leaders' Meeting, Dr. Beaumont failed in his duty as a superintendent.

4th That his manner of dealing with the office, both in the Weekly Ministers' Meeting and at the Leaders' Meeting, appears to have been such as to render the duty of his colleagues increasingly embarrassing.

5th That, notwithstanding this, Mr. Strachan, though placed in this embarrassing condition, was not justified in throwing up the case, and suffering it to go to the Leaders' Meeting, without such sustaining evidence as was in his possession.

6th On the whole, the Conference resolves—

1 That as the failure of the due application of discipline is to be attributed mainly to the want of consistency in persevering endeavours, on the part of the superintendent, to fulfil his duty, such disregard of the authority of the District Meeting, and of the momentous interests at stake, merits the censure of the Conference.

2 That Conference regrets that Mr. Strachan has suffered himself to be so influenced by popular clamour as to neglect his duty."

These resolutions were read over separately and distinctly, and some proposed alterations were considered, suggested in great part by Mr. William Bunting, who appears in the whole of this business to have leaned to the side of mercy and kindness toward Dr. Beaumont.

On the last (which related to the sentence of judgment to be passed on Dr. Beaumont's conduct,) considerable difference of opinion arose.

Dr. Dixon moved an amendment, that, instead of the word "censure," there should be substituted the term "disapprobation" of the Conference.

This was put to the vote, and between 20 and 30 hands were held up for it.

A second amendment was proposed by Mr. W. M. Bunting, seconded by Mr. Macdonald, that, instead of the words "merits the censure of Conference," there should be substituted the following phrase:—"Is viewed by the Conference with strong disapprobation, and with feelings of fraternal grief and disappointment."

This, though in effect nearly the same thing as the preceding amendment, met with more favour.

It was put to the vote, and the President, after carefully counting the hands held up in favor of it, announced that 53 had voted for it.

The original motion of censure on Dr. Beaumont was then put and carried by a large majority.

The great anxiety of Dr. Beaumont's friends was plainly to avoid the use of the obnoxious term "censure."

Through the whole of this protracted and trying debate, the President manifested great impartiality.

Dr. Beaumont, at the close of the discussion, bore willing testimony to it.

## The Watchman.

Monday Evening, Sept. 9, 1850.

In order to furnish as full an account as possible of proceedings in the English Wesleyan Methodist Conference, we have excluded editorial matter. Many of our readers will regret to see that as yet, nothing has transpired to warrant the expectation that the fearful breaches attending the decision of the Conference of 1849, will be repaired. The reform portion of the body seem determined to retain their standing, and to live and labor for their rights—a position which we believe them incapable of sustaining.

### REVIEW OF NEWS.

The Provincial Industrial Exhibition is to be held in Montreal, on the 17th of October, 1850.

The Annual Exhibition of the Canadian Agricultural Society, will be held at the Town of Niagara, commencing the 18th inst. Great preparations are in progress for the occasion; among other attractions an American Gent. proposes ascending in a Balloon during the exhibition, weather permitting.

The provincial Geologist has announced the existence of gold in the valley of the Touffe des Pins a tributary of the Chaudiere. He states that the precious metal may be found over 60 or 80 square miles, but not in large quantities.

The dinner in honor of the members of Parliament, who contended for the privileges of the Press; and in honor of the Press of the County of York, took place at Pickering on last Thursday.

Lay and Talbot, apprehended as two of the burglars who have lately been so notorious in our City, were fully committed on Thursday last, after lengthy examination in presence of the Mayor.

The provincial papers contain extended accounts of the enthusiastic reception of Lord Elgin wherever he has called on his pleasure trip.

The Rev. Dr. Beaven has announced his intention to resign his professorship in the Toronto University, an account of its "godliness;" but not until he receives the indemnification or compensation provided for by the Act.

We direct attention to the advertisement of our enterprising Citizen, J. Beaty Esq., on our last page. It will be seen that Mr. B. has been replenishing his stock by large purchases from our Republican neighbours; and pays the highest price in cash for any quantity of Canadian Manufactured Lard or Slaughtered Hides.

### Letters Received.

Rev. T. M. Jeffers; Mr. R. Irwin.

### Additional Names in Business Directory.

Book and Stationery Warehouse.—Thomas MacLear, Attorney at Law, &c.—Geo. W. Loughlan.—Dr. Badgley

### New Advertisements.

Upper Canada College. Leather! Leather!—James Beatty. Sale of Leather, &c.—R. C. McMullen. Books and Stationery for the people.—Thomas MacLear.

### The First Anniversary of the Canadian Eclectic Medical Society, Instituted, Sep., 1849.

The meeting, is hereby appointed to commence its Sessions, in the Temperance Hall, City of Toronto, on Saturday the 21st day of September, 1850; at the hour of eleven o'clock, forenoon.

The officers, members and friends generally, are urgently requested to honor this call by their presence at the Anniversary, that our Representatives in Parliament, may never again have just cause to complain of our neglecting to co-operate with them, as in their late struggle; in which they so nobly defeated all the ignoble purposes of selfish Medical monopolists. Inasmuch, then, as we toiled not during the contest as we should have done, let us meet now to honor the deeds of our deliverers; thankful that we are not the victims of the heartless Medical Inquisition, which, but for their praiseworthy exertions, had now been established in Canada West. Let us meet, also, that we may be prepared to obtain from the next Parliament, an act, securing to every man who claims it, the untrammelled, right of choice, in relation to the "philosophy and means of health." Also, to secure the immediate continuance of the "Unfettered Canadian," the readers of which, are informed, that this call for the 21st, instead of the 10th of Sep., is for the accommodation of parties wishing to attend the Provincial Fair, on the 18, 19 and 20th of the Month, as appointed in the town of Niagara.

Signed,

JOHN G. BOOTH, Pres. of the C. E. M. S.  
ROBERT DICK, Cor. Sec.

Toronto, Aug. 31st, 1850.



### Arrival of the Atlantic.

New York, Sept. 2nd, 1850.

The steamship *Atlantic* arrived at New York on Saturday, at 1 1/2 P. M., with four days later news from Europe. She made the run in eleven days two hours.

Jenny Lind is among the passengers.

Accounts from Schleswig represent the complete suspension of the operations of both armies in the field; but the general impression is, that stillness will not be of long duration.

Advices from Belgium state that large tracts of the country present a most melancholy harvest scene. For nearly 60 miles all the lowlands are flooded, and the corn is floating about.

### FRANCE.

It is reported that much rain had fallen during the week. The wheat crop was considerably injured, and prices had advanced.

The Austrian Government had rejected the proposition of the Lombardo Venetian deputies relative to the loan of the Government not wishing to pledge itself not to issue any paper money in the Provinces.

The French President continues to meet with enthusiastic receptions in the Provinces.

Cotton has declined in the Liverpool market full 1d.

Mark Lane report, of the 20th, says, "The harvest has been interrupted by partial showers, in different parts of the Kingdom. Considerable progress has been made in the more forward districts, and a good deal of corn has been secured in a fair condition during the week. The accounts of the yield of wheat do not improve; indeed the deficiency of grain in proportion to straw has increased, which we are not surprised at, considering the loss among the earlier sorts of wheat, and the loss of which was naturally to be expected from the fact of large breadths of corn having been laid by the heavy rains and high winds experienced in July. It is yet too early to speak of the deficiency, but from all we have been able to collect, we are of opinion, that wheat will prove less profitable than in moderately good average seasons.

Prices have suddenly risen from the lowest point, and present rates may perhaps be about maintained; but we much question whether the advance established is an adequate recompense for the shortness in the quantity per acre."

Reports from the continent represented the harvest as decidedly favorable. In the early part of the week, a heavy fall of rain in France caused holders to raise their pretensions, but the movement has been fully responded to by buyers. The accounts from the Baltic are much the same as before.

LIVERPOOL, August 20th.

Though we have had favorable winds the whole week the arrivals of grain and flour have been very

moderate—both from home and abroad. The weather on the whole has been suitable for harvest operations. Business at the Corn Exchange this forenoon was on a moderate scale—best qualities of wheat and flour supporting late rates, but in some instances a decline of 1d to 2d per bushel on red wheat, and 6d per barrel on low grades of American flour were submitted to. Western canal flour 23s. 6d. to 24s. White corn 27s. to 28s. Yellow 26s. to 27s.—Corn Meal 14s. to 14s. 6d. American and Canadian Wheat 6s. 3d. to 6s. 4d.—Red 5s. 10d. to 6s.

### Arrival of the Hibernia, the Washington & the Helena.

The Hibernia has arrived at Halifax.

The Washington, from Southampton and the Helena from Hamburg; also the *Croce* from Key West.

The Europa sailed at noon yesterday from Boston with 32 passengers to Liverpool and 8 to Halifax.

The Hibernia arrived at Halifax at 10 yesterday morning—but as the wires were working, badly the following comprises all that has been received.

The Canada had not arrived at Liverpool when the Hibernia left on the 24th ultimo.

Since the Atlantic left, Cotton had advanced 1-84 and a spirited re-action had taken place and considerable sales were made.

French affairs look stormy. The President has been turned out of a ball room at Biscom.—The room had to be cleared at the point of the bayonet.

The Schleswig Holsteiners had dislodged the Danish outposts at Krop, and their army had left for Rendsburg in advance, in the direction of the Danish division.

Affairs in Germany are more and more complicated.

### General Intelligence.

#### A Tremendous Gale—Three Vessels Ashore &c.

From the Chicago Democrat of Saturday.

About 12 o'clock last night, a tremendous gale sprung up from north-north-west, which, up to 11 A. M. to-day, drove the waves upon the shore in a perfect avalanche. At that hour they broke completely over the north pier in a sea of foam, and dashed up so furiously along the beach from the steam mill south, as to make serious inroads upon the high bank in many places. Just opposite Mr. Gurnee's house, fully ten or twelve feet of the bank has been cut away, carrying the fence along with it into the lake. Trees have been prostrated in all parts of the city.

But the most serious portion of the disasters caused by the gale is yet to be detailed. No less than three vessels are ashore.

The brig *Flora* lies about a mile and a half south of the city, having gone ashore at about 10 A. M. She was loaded with wheat, at Michigan city, and bound for Buffalo. The probability is that her cargo will be either totally lost or greatly damaged.

The schooners *George C. Drew* and *George Watson*, lumber vessels, are no doubt ashore a few miles further south. At about 9 o'clock this morning the *George Watson* was at anchor south of the piers, but was finally driven from her moorings by the force of the gale, and must of necessity have gone ashore. The *George C. Drew* has not been seen here, but she was seen by persons on board a vessel that arrived last night, ahead of them, making for this harbor, and as she did not arrive in port, the conclusion is that she must have gone ashore also.

Anxiety is felt for the safety of several other vessels that left port yesterday.

The Steamer *Niagara* came down before the wind about ten o'clock this morning, but was compelled to pass south of the piers nearly a mile before she could get fully turned. She then stood north in the wind's eye, as if intending to stand out till the gale subsided. About 11 o'clock, however, the wind commenced veering, and settled about north-west, when she again turned south, passed the piers about a mile, turned again into the wind, with her bow pointing to the piers. It was then manifest she intended to attempt to make the harbor, or, failing, to do worse.

An intensely painful anxiety was manifested by the persons who, despite wind and rain, had gathered on the piers to watch her motions. She came steadily up, occasionally pitching forward as if she were trying to find bottom. The trying point was in passing through the terrible sea which raged around the north pier, and in keeping the channel only about 250 feet wide. As she came into this sea, it struck her broadside, and she careened so as almost to go on her beam-ends, and slightly changed her course. The water appeared to go almost over her, and for a breathless moment we thought she was gone. In a moment she partly righted, and the bow answered the helm. Again the sea struck her and she went over, and so altered her course as to place her in a line for the south pier. She righted again, her bow cleared the sea, she answered her helm, changed her course, and came in around the pier, unscathed, so far as we could see. It was for a few moments a terrible exciting, and when she had passed the danger, two deep anxiety depicted on every countenance was changed to a smile of joy. The Captain undoubtedly knew the powers of the boat, or else he would not have undertaken to do what scarcely another, if any, boat on the lake, could have accomplished.

The steamer *Detroit*, due this morning, has not arrived, and some anxiety is felt for her safety.

An Indian Camp Meeting is now being held on Cass River. Some 600 Indians are present.—Some of them are from a hundred miles distant.—*Detroit Tribune*.

### Webster's Execution.

Boston August 30th.

Professor Webster, after his bandy left him last night, as he confidently alleged in perfect unconsciousness of his coming fate, was searched and placed in a new cell in order to prevent any attempt at suicide. Dr. Putman left him at 9 o'clock and from that time till 12 he passed the time in devotional exercises. At 12 he fell into a sort of doze but did not sleep heavily awaking at times and conversing he spoke of his impending fate with fortitude and resignation, and seemed quite grateful that the time of his death had been kept from his family. At the various noises of the dawning of a new day he seemed to be somewhat agitated, but soon regained his composure by advice.

He breakfasted upon tea and coffee with bread inviting officers to partake with him, and furnishing them with bread. He made the preparations for ascending the scaffold with firmness and about 200 were admitted to the jail yard, and the house tops and windows adjoining the jail were crowded with people, including many ladies. The streets near the jail were also crowded. At 9 o'clock the last religious services were commenced by Dr. Putman, consisting of a fervent prayer. He invoked the spirit and grace of God on him, so soon to die; he prayed that the prisoner's repentance might be accepted, and that he might be prepared to meet his doom.

He prayed for the prisoner's family, that the consolation of God's presence and grace might be theirs; that when their time of death should have come they might meet the prisoner in Heaven, where there would be no severing of the ties of affection. Also, for the family of the murdered man. He prayed for the Sheriff, his assistants generally, and for the officers of the law generally, and for the witnesses and for all persons. About twenty minutes past nine, the prisoner was brought up to die; After prayer the prisoner's arms were pinioned, and with a firm step he marched to the gallows by Dr. Putman.

His face was as fleshy, as when he was arrested though of a deathly pallor. His look was that of one who had committed deadly sin, and was about to pay for it with his life.

While the Sheriff was reading the death warrant, Webster was conversing with Dr. Putman, apparently with unusual earnestness; at the conclusion, his legs were pinioned and the rope placed about his neck which caused his face to blush.

There were evident signs of suppressed powerful feeling—The black cap was placed on his head, the Sheriff then proclaimed with a loud voice that he was about to do execution on the body of John W. Webster, for the murder of Dr. G. Parkman.

This commencement of the approach of death, caused a movement of the body of the prisoner, whose face was hid from view. The spasm was touched, and, with a fall of nearly eight feet, the murderer of Dr. Parkman was launched into eternity. He died apparently without scarcely a struggle.

The body after remaining suspended for half an hour, was taken down and examined; life was found to be extinct, and he was placed in a jail coffin, for transmission to Cambridge.

As yet no confession has been put forth, but something is undoubtedly to come. He wrote one letter this morning, and in conversation last night, remarked that the matter was with his spiritual and legal adviser.

The scenes outside the yard were quite disreputable; sounds of money were heard, and considerable sums were paid to see the sight, and planks were placed on the roofs of houses to accommodate the crowd.

Many climbed up spouts to the roof-tops at hazard of their lives. Houses which had been shut were forcibly opened by false keys, and about 800 women and children, witnessed the execution from the house tops. He was only upon the scaffold about ten minutes, after being hung.

MAN-WORSHIP.—The *North Star* maintains that Hayti, with her colored Emperor, does not afford more absurd illustrations of man-worship than Boston herself. "It is but a few years ago since a distinguished slaveholder—a lord of the lash—was drawn through the streets by democratic citizens, instead of horses, as a mark of reverence. We understand, also, that in Richmond, Ind., the bed slept in by the same distinguished individual was kept unarranged for three days, to be viewed by curious spectators."

We learn from the *Charlottetown, P. E. I. Gazette* that in consequence of the House of Assembly, at its last session, having refused to grant the usual provision for the mail service of the island, an order has been received by the Deputy Postmaster-General to discontinue the Inland Mails. The order also extended to the Foreign Mails; but as the proceeds of those mails received at the Post-office in Charlottetown are sufficient to bear the expense of their transmission, the Executive have determined to continue the postal communication between Charlottetown and Pictou as heretofore, until further instructions can be received from his Lordship the Postmaster-General.—*Quebec Chronicle*.

DINNER TO THE SEVEN AND THE PRESS.—We copy the following from the *Whi by Reporter*. The meeting was composed of delegates from the several townships of the third Riding and held at Thompson's Hotel Pickering.

A. Barker, Esq., of Markham Village, having been called to the chair, briefly stated the object of the meeting; after which the following resolutions were brought forward and adopted unanimously:

Resolved—That in the opinion of this meeting the people of this Province have a just, indisputable right to be present at such of the proceedings of their Legislative Assembly, as have usually been and are still considered to be public; and as it is obviously impracticable for every person to be present, it is of the first importance that the Reporters and Conductors of the Public Press should be provided with suitable accommodations, in order that they may be able to publish such proceedings for the benefit of the community at large.

Resolved—That a Public Dinner of this Riding be given to the Independent Members of our Legislative Assembly, who so ably supported the Resolu-