

ence party are expelling those who publicly indicate sympathy with the Reform Party: while the latter are agitating the Body both through the press and oral addresses. The "Stopping of the Supplies," or withdrawing subscriptions from connexional funds &c. is urged with great earnestness, the Reformers are advised not to make purchases of the Wesleyan Book Room or other Conference Booksellers.

An association, styled "The Toronto Moral and Intellectual Improvement Association," has recently been formed in this City. An introductory Lecture will be delivered by the President John McCara Esq., on next Thursday evening, in the Old Odd Fellows Hall over the Store of Alex. Hamilton Esq., Church Street. Admittance Free.

Last night a little before 12 o'clock our City was visited by another Conflagration. The fire commenced in a building on Richmond Street, a few doors west of Church Street; and owing to the lack of water consumed five buildings. It is supposed to be the result of an act of incendiarism.

New Advertisements.

Dyeing and Scouring—J. Eggins. Notice—David Wilson. Toronto Fur and Cloth Cap Factory—L. Marks. Tenders for Building—W. Azar Adamson. University of Toronto—H. Boys, M. D. Premium Harness, &c. W. Stewart. Prof. Barry's Tricopherous—William Bailey, Barber, &c. CARDS:—Fashionable Boot and Shoe-maker—David Wilson. Livery Stables—John Grantham. House and Sign Painter, Grainer, &c. Thomas C. Wright.



Arrival of the "Niagara."

By telegraph from New York last night, we learn that the Niagara arrived yesterday at twelve o'clock.

The war in Germany was at an end. Other political news unimportant.

The Atlantic went out in ten days and sixteen hours.

The Niagara brings a copy of a letter from Lord John Russell to the Bishop of Durham, on the subject of the late acts of the Pope, in which the Premier looks upon the aggression as insolent and insidious and promises that the laws on the subject shall be examined. He charges the protestant Clergymen in a great measure as being the cause of it.

No further movements have taken place between the Schleswickers and Danes. It is said the latter have received an increase to their forces of 42,000 men.

It is reported that the Portuguese government have invited Spain to interfere in the adjustment of their difficulties with Great Britain.

Changes are taken place in the Ministry at Berlin.

A Letter announces that the Pope has excommunicated Piedmont.

FRANCE.

Gen. Changarnier has issued an order to the troops remaining there that they are bound to abstain from any demonstration and to utter no cries when under arms. Gen. Carrellet has been appointed to the command of the 1st division of the army in Paris, in the place of Gen. Murranger.

The accounts from Hesse are conflicting, but nothing of importance has occurred.

LONDON MARKET.

Little change in Grain since last report. English Barley realised late quotation. Town-made Flour remained the same. Fine Barley dear, but for coarse there is slow sale. English white Wheat 45s. a 49s.; red 39s. a 44s.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 8th.—We cannot note any change for the better in Beef. Demand not improved. Reduction in prices seems to make no impression on buyers. Fair inquiry on Pork.—Sales of the week are to an average extent, at steady prices. From want of assortment, transactions in Bacon are again limited. The late receipts not well maintained, and market now nearly bare. Shoulders and ham remain nearly as before. Lard high, and holders firm. Stock much reduced.—Sales of the week about one hundred tons. Fine Cheese moves freely; whilst ordinary can only be sold at very reduced prices.

General Intelligence.

The Assizes.

MONDAY, NOV. 18.

On the opening of the Court, J. Boulton Esq., applied to have Talbot, who had been a witness against Saxon on Saturday, retained in custody until an indictment for Perjury could be preferred against him before the Grand Jury—as he understood it was the intention of the Crown to discharge Talbot. The Solicitor General said that an order for Talbot's release had already been given before he was aware that Mr. Boulton intended to indict him, and that he had been discharged. The Court refused to countermand the order, and informed Mr. Boulton, that he must bring his charge in the ordinary course pursued against persons for perjury. About 10, A. M., Talbot was released by order of the Government,

and an hour afterwards a warrant was placed in the High Bailiff's hands to apprehend him on a charge of perjury. The Police were unable to find any trace of him.

Daniel O'Boyle was placed at the bar on charge of forging a promissory note. The case was rather a lengthy one, some points of the evidence were very contradictory, and the conclusion the jury arrived at was to acquit the prisoner.—Mr. Skelton for the defence.

The following parties were placed in the dock and received sentence.

1. Jane Grayfield, Larceny, (2nd conviction) six months in common jail.

2. Bridget Shea, Larceny, three months common jail.

3. Mary Ann Hinds, Larceny, stealing a (piece of goods from a shop door)—six months in common jail.

4. James Murphy, Assault, two indictments, three months in common jail on each.

5. John Smith, Larceny, four months in common jail at hard labor.

6. William Henderson, Larceny, four months in common jail at hard labor.

7. John Carrel, Larceny, (2nd conviction) 3 years in the provincial Penitentiary.

8. John Malone, Rape. The prisoner addressed the Court very eloquently evidently having got up a speech for the occasion, begging for leniency of the Court, and calling God to witness that he was innocent of the crime imputed to him. He was sentenced to be executed on the 30th Dec. next, but it is probable that the punishment will be commuted.

9. John Teubo, Larceny (4th conviction) three years in the provincial Penitentiary.

George Lay was the last brought up for sentence. On being asked if he had anything to say why the sentence of the Court should not be passed upon he replied: no my Lord—I have violated the laws of my country—I have been tried by an impartial jury and convicted, and I humbly bow to their decision—throwing myself entirely upon the leniency and mercy of the Court. There are two favours which I would ask, if a felon in the dock dare ask a favour; first that, as I have no means of my own, part of the money taken from me was my own, the Court would see my Counsel properly fee'd since he has ably, though unsuccessfully, defended me. The second is that when I am sent to penitentiary, they would intercede, and have me taught a trade or profession in order that should I ever be released from it, I may be able to learn an honest livelihood. I attribute my present course solely to the circumstance, that I was never brought up to any trade. Should I not be taught any occupation while in the penitentiary, when I come out I shall be friendless, homeless, penniless, and ragged; and I must necessarily resume my old habits and become what I was before—a Robber.

The prisoner spoke warmly and feelingly, and listened to the Judge's address to him with marked attention.

On the first indictment he was sentenced to ten years confinement in the penitentiary; and on the second ten years more, commencing at the expiration of the first term. The Solicitor General did not move for judgment on the indictments to which Lay pleaded guilty.—Patriot.

Cathedral Church of St. James.

On Wednesday last, the corner stone of this edifice was laid. The congregation assembled in the Holy Trinity Church at one o'clock, p. m., when after reading the lesson selected for the occasion, the Bishop preached from 2 Samuel, vi. ch. and 12th v. A collection was then made in aid of the new church; and the assembly on coming out, formed under the direction of Mr. Denison, who acted as marshal, into a procession, led off by eight beadles, two vergers followed by about 150 sabbath school children; then, priests, deacons, the building committee, the Bishop and congregation, &c. &c. They marched from the Holy Trinity to the site of the new church, which they reached about half-past three o'clock, the ceremony commenced. Several passages from the Scriptures having been recited, Mr. Moffat put into the Bishop's hands an oval-shaped bottle, closely sealed, containing a copy of Scobie's almanac for 1851, several reports and documents of the Church Society, and a variety of coins. A quantity of pulverized charcoal having been put into the cavity in the under stone, the Bishop deposited the bottle and the cavity was nearly filled with charcoal. The brass plate of the old church was then put in; and the new brass plate was then placed above it. On the new plate was a lengthened inscription, stating that the corner stone of the Cathedral Church of St. James, in the City of Toronto, in the County of York, Canada West was laid on the twentieth of November, 1850, in the fourteenth year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, the Right Hon. James Earl of Elgin and Kincardine being Governor General of the Provinces, and John Strachan, D. D., L. D., being Bishop of the diocese. The names of the building committee, the architects, and builders were also given. This inscription having been read by Mr. Moffat, the plate was handed to the Bishop, who put it in its place. The silver trowel was presented to the Bishop, and he spread a little lime on the stone with it. The corner stone was then lowered down in the triangle, and the Bishop applied the plummet, and gave the stone two taps with a nicely carved mallet; and having seen it properly adjusted, recited the following words:—

THE STONE BEING LAID.

This Corner Stone of the foundation we lay in the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and Holy Ghost; and may God Almighty grant that this building thus begun in His Name may be happily carried on to its complete termination, without let or injury hindrance or accident; and that when completed it may be consecrated and set apart for Him and His services, to the honour of His Name and the salvation of the souls of men from one generation to another, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

"Other foundation can no man lay than that is laid which is Jesus Christ," who is "God over all,

blessed for evermore;" and "in whom we have redemption through His blood even the forgiveness of sins." Amen.

Several anthems were sung, and prayers read, suited to the occasion, the choir and congregation then sang the hymn beginning:—

Christ is our Corner Stone
On Him alone we build;
With His true Saints alone
The courts of heaven are fill'd
On His great love
Our hopes we place,
Of present grace
And joys above.

The devotional exercises were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Grasscott. After singing the hymn, the Bishop pronounced the benediction, and three cheers being given for the Queen, three cheers for the Bishop, and three for the Ladies of Toronto the company separated.

The Queen City of Canada.

The people of Prescott have come forward and done their duty most nobly. That town, containing only one third the population of Bytown, and as a business place less than one-third the importance of Bytown, has decided to pledge the credit of their Municipality for £7,500 stock in the Bytown and Prescott Railroad. The proceedings of the meeting held last Saturday, are copied to day from the Prescott Telegraph. A full report of the excellent speeches delivered at the meeting appears in the Telegraph, which for want of room, we are unable to insert. Let the people of Bytown only reflect on the grand prospects which this undertaking opens up, and they will be prepared to make any reasonable sacrifice to force it forward. What will Bytown be in twenty years from this day if this Railroad be now successfully carried through? A Railroad direct to Prescott, and another to Montreal—a cut made from the Rideau Canal across to join the waters of the Ottawa in Deception Lake—the navigation of the Ottawa carried past the obstructions at the Chatta, the Calumette, and the Des Alunettes, and the Grenville canal widened—Bytown will then be,—not the city of the Woods, but the Queen city of Canada, with a forest of masts and crowds of steamers, both on the Ottawa and on the Basin, which will then require to be something like a mile square to accommodate the vessels navigating the Rideau and Ottawa; vessels which will have a clear run for more than two hundred and fifty miles on the Ottawa alone. Only be stirring, there is a good time coming.—Bytown Packet.

Schooner Sunk in Lake Huron.

DETROIT Nov. 11, 1850.

The schooner Telegraph and S. F. Gale, a few nights ago came into collision on Lake Huron, about five miles from Bois Blanc. The bulwark of the T. was carried away, and the Gale went down so rapidly that those on board of her could not tell where she was injured. Fifteen minutes had not elapsed from the time they discovered each other's lights, before the G. went down. The crew of the G. were lucky enough to save a compass, and the small boat, by which they were enabled to reach Macinac, and from which the steamer Keystone State transported them to Chicago. The officers and crew lost everything they had on board. The cargo, consisting of beef tallow, &c. was partially insured.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Monday night last, Mr. John Hays, of Tyendinaga Bailiff, came to his death in this town under the following circumstances: he had come from Shannonville in company with two or three others, to bring a prisoner to gaol, and after feeding their horses at Fanning's tavern, they got into the waggon to return, when the horses gave a sudden start round the corner, and threw all out.—Mr. Hays striking upon his head, and fracturing his skull. He was immediately taken into the house, and soon after expired. An inquest was held over the body the next day, with a verdict in accordance with the above facts. The deceased was about 38 years of age, and has left a family to deplore their sudden bereavement.—Victoria Chronicle.

It is reported in the English papers that the Hon. Dominic Daly, has been appointed Governor of Prince Edward's Island.—Patriot.

We learn from the Pilot that, in consequence of the representations made to the Executive, a Medical Commission has been appointed, to enquire into the sanity of Shutts, the soldier who was convicted at Montreal of murder, before, at the time, and since he perpetrated it.—Ib.

In the Whig, it is stated, that the sentence of Mattea, the murderer of Sanssouci, has been commuted to seven year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary.—Ib.

Messrs. Temesurier, & Co., of Quebec have entered the barque "Hartland," to load for San Francisco.—Ib.

The Grand Jury of Quebec have found a true bill against Thos. Hamilton, Book-keeper of the City Bank Agency, as accessory before the fact, in the robbery committed by the teller, Robert Coles.—Ib.

UNITED STATES.

George Thompson in Boston.

The New York Herald contains an account of an anti-slavery meeting in Boston, at which George Thompson was to have spoken. The Herald is so bitterly hostile to Mr. Thompson, that we were doubtful of publishing the report, but there is too much reason to fear the main features are correct, and that the city of notions has been disgraced, we have done so, cautioning our readers; however, to receive it with a discount:—

Boston, Nov. 15 1850.

The meeting in Faneuil Hall for the reception of George Thompson, the English abolitionist, was very large, and the galleries contained many ladies. Edmund Quincy presided. When Mr. Thompson entered the hall, he was greeted with shouts of applause from his friends, mingled with hisses from the other party.

Wm. Lloyd Garrison commenced the proceedings by reading the address of reception, containing a history of Mr. Thompson's movements in the anti-slavery cause, in England and this country and concluded by stating just fifteen years ago he was obliged to fly clandestinely from this country "Lut," said the speaker, "thank God the Boston of 1835 is not the Boston of 1850. The Massachusetts of 1835 is not the Massachusetts of 1850." (Loud cheers.)

Towards the close of Mr. Garrison's remarks, the meeting began to be disorderly, and when he finished many cheers were given for Daniel Webster and the Union.

Wendall Phillips then ascended the platform, but was greeted with groans, hisses and exclamations which completely drowned his voice.

Loud cheers were again given for "the Union and Daniel Webster, and for Governor Briggs and Jenny Lind."

Mr. Phillips appealed to them to hear Mr. Thompson, and wipe off the stain of 1835, when Boston drove him off a fugitive.

Mr. P. then retired, and Mr. Thompson took the stand, but instantly the Hall became a perfect bedlam of noise and confusion—he tried to speak but in vain. Cheers were reiterated for "the Union and Webster," intermingled with groans, cat calls and hisses.

After remaining upon the stand for some time, Mr. T. bowed to the audience and was about to retire, but his friends would not permit him, and he sat down fronting the audience.

From this time the anti-abolitionists had it all their own way. Groans were given for John Bull, a ring was formed on the floor, and one or two commenced dancing.

Abbey Kelly was called for, and endeavored to speak: but after uttering a few sentences stopped.

The Rev. Wm. Henry Channing next appeared, but his voice was drowned in hisses and outcries.

The Rev. Theodore Parker next ascended the platform. He minutely pointed to the pictures of Washington, Adams and others, and endeavored to make himself heard—but the cries were redoubled.

The President of the meeting, at this point, came forward and shook hands with Mr. Thompson, when he bowed to the audience, and retired amidst thunders of applause.

During all this time there was no attempt at violence, and the ladies in the galleries remained quiet spectators of the scene.

After a consultation between the get-together-up of the meeting, it was deemed proper to adjourn—which was declared by the President; but the noise still continued.

Friederick Douglass then ascended the platform, and appealed to them to hear a fugitive slave speak. The audience would not hear him.

The gas was then partially turned down, and the hall being in a state of semi-darkness, the scene was quite picturesque. Above stood the stalwart frame of Douglass, waving his hands aloft, and occasionally crying out to be heard—and below was the vast audience, swaying about, and uttering cries of every description.

The officers of the meeting then began to retire, Mr. Thompson having previously left. Shouting and cheering still continued, but the audience commenced dispersing.

A police officer here appeared on the platform, and said that he was ordered by the City Marshal to request the audience to retire. By half past nine, the hall was wholly cleared, but a large crowd waited outside apparently for Mr. Thompson. As a carriage drove up, and a man got in, supposed to be him, three groans were given for John Bull. Some person added, "Let him not interfere in our affairs." No threat was made, or violence offered, and the carriage drove off. It did not however, contain Mr. Thompson. This ended the scene.

The doors of Faneuil Hall were shut, the lights put out, and the crowds dispersed: discussing, as they went, the scenes of the meeting.

The Mayor and Marshal are much blamed by some for not putting a stop to the disorderly scenes in the Hall; but they urge the impossibility of interfering effectually in a Hall crowded with such a vast mass of excited people, more especially as no overt act of violence was attempted. The police and watch were, however, ready to protect Mr. Thompson, at all hazards, from any personal outrage.

The speech that Mr. Thompson was to have delivered will be published.

Toronto Market Prices, November 28.

Corrected weekly for the Watchman.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Flour, per brl., 196 lbs.....	15	0	a	18 9
Wheat per bushel, 60 lbs.....	3		a	3 8
Barley per bushel, 48 lbs.....	2	6	a	3 0
Rye per bushel, 56 lbs.....	2	3	a	2 6
Oats per bushel, 34 lbs.....	1	1	a	1 2
Oatmeal per bbl., 196 lbs.....	17	0	a	20 0
Pease per bushel.....	1	6	a	2 0
Potatoes per bushel.....	1	3	a	2 6
Beef per lb.,.....	0	11	a	0 3½
Beef per 100 lbs.,.....	15	0	a	17 6
Veal per lb.,.....	0	9½	a	0 4
Pork per 100 lbs.,.....	17	6	a	18 9
Bacon per cwt.,.....	30	0	a	40 0
Hams per cwt.,.....	35	0	a	40 0
Lamb per quarter,.....	0	0	a	0 0
Mutton per lb.,.....	0	2	a	0 3½
Fresh Butter, per lb.,.....	0	6½	a	0 8
Firkin Butter per lb.,.....	0	5½	a	0 6
Cheese per lb.,.....	0	3	a	0 5
Lard per lb.,.....	0	9½	a	0 4
Apples per bbl.,.....	3	9	a	7 6
Eggs per dozen,.....	0	5	a	0 7
Turkeys, each,.....	1	3	a	3 9
Geese, each,.....	1	0	a	2 0
Ducks per pair,.....	1	0	a	1 8
Fowls do.,.....	1	3	a	2 0
Straw per ton,.....	25	0	a	35 0
Hay per ton,.....	45	0	a	50 0
Fire Wood,.....	11	0	a	15 0