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# The Watchman.

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

VOL. I. TORONTO, CANADA WEST, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1850. No. 35.

## Poetry.

### PREACH THE TRUTH.

Fear ye not the face of clay—  
Preach the truth—  
It will spring another day,  
If you're faithful,  
And the holy word obey.

What if scolding men oppose i  
Preach the truth,  
To your friends and to your foes,  
If you're faithful,  
These will yield as well as those.

With the message from the skies,  
Preach the truth,  
To the foolish and the wise—  
If you're faithful,  
Vice will sink and virtue rise.

If men hear or men forbear,  
Preach the truth;  
Truth is never lost in air;  
If you're faithful,  
You a crown of life shall wear.

## Ecclesiastical.

### WESLEYAN AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Proceedings of Conference, continued from our last.

The 12th 13th and 14th days of Conference were occupied with the examination of character, and revising the stations. Several Preachers were called to account for want of stringency in the enforcement of Discipline. During the evening of the 12th sitting, the Rev. Dr. McClintock of the Methodist Episcopal Church, United States, was introduced to the Conference. The following day the Stationing Committee was engaged in a final revision of the Stations, at which time several committees presented their Reports to Conference.

On Wednesday the 14th, Mr. Rowland's case was again taken into consideration and called forth a good deal of discussion. His case excited a good deal of interest.

"Dr. Beaumont said it was necessary that he should repeat the remarks which he had made when the resolutions in that matter had been brought forward last week. As he disapproved of those resolutions, he, of course, disapproved of that attempt to carry one of them out for such reasons, on such grounds. But, as to degree, that measure was, of course, far more open to objection than the former one, as it was more severe to a great and shocking amount. He could not approve of any method of carrying out any resolutions so objectionable in themselves as those in Mr. Rowland's case were, but extreme was his animosity to so hardy and severe a measure as was then proposed. It was a terrible punishment which they proposed to inflict; one sufficient for almost any ministerial crime; and to inflict it for refusing to sacrifice independence to a very objectionable resolution, was most unwarrantable and dangerous. He could not too earnestly oppose it, and remind the Conference of the arguments which he brought forward against the resolutions of last week. He must make a remark upon an inexcusable attack by Mr. Waddy upon Mr. Rowland. He had said that the latter "could not, of course, yield to the Conference, as he was pledged elsewhere—bound to another party."—That assertion Mr. Rowland had very properly, and, he (Dr. Beaumont) was convinced, truly and sincerely, denied; and he (Dr. Beaumont) thought it incumbent upon Mr. Waddy to retract his word.

Mr. Waddy was surprised that Dr. Beaumont should venture upon such an observation. He appeared affronted in him, under the censure of that body, to make such a requirement.

Dr. Beaumont had had some idea of the object of the vote to which Mr. Waddy so gratuitously referred, but it required, indeed, the effrontery of Mr. Waddy to venture upon the declaration he had just made.

The sentence of condemnation which had been passed by the Conference against the Rev. Thomas Rowland having been read by the Secretary. [We gave it in our last.]

Mr. Rowland was called upon to make the required apology. He spoke as follows:—"Mr. President,—As may well be imagined, I now have to speak with no ordinary emotion—an emotion produced by the sentence which has been read. My emotion increases when I look round, and think that that sentence has been passed by some who were the guides of youth; by others, who have been the companions of my riper years; and by many with

whom I have often taken sweet counsel during the thirty seven years that I have been in this ministry. Nor is the emotion lessened when I view you all in connexion with that bleeding Cross, which is the grand theme of our preaching, and the only foundation of our dearest hopes. Had the sentence which you have passed against me been only half what it is—or only one quarter, or even half a quarter what it is—yet then I should have felt it to be a serious thing. But you have passed the whole of that sentence! What then? My soul still throbs in warm affection and high esteem towards you! My heart's desire and prayer is, that every one of you, with myself, may find mercy of the Lord, at that day when we must all stand before the judgment seat of Christ!—But allow me, sincerely and heartily, to thank those few brethren who, I understand, held up their hands against the sentence. May their deed be no discomfort to them on reflection, amidst the vicissitudes of future life, and when they come to lay their heads on their dying pillows, I think it will give them no pain, nor excite a blush, to remember, that they held up their hands against that sentence upon a Brother Minister of thirty seven years' standing, who is without a stain on his moral character. Still, after all, in my conscience, I cannot do otherwise than adhere to the principles which are contained in my Nine Reasons, that were partly written in the Minor District Meeting at Yarmouth, and every one of them revised there, after the whole of the evidence had been received. As to the publication of those reasons I hardly need to repeat what has been already so explicitly stated, that that was done without my sanction or knowledge. *Consider also, that the right of private judgment is seriously involved in this affair.* Besides, I think that if the sentence pronounced against me had been drawn up on purpose to render it impossible for me to make the required apology, I know of nothing so calculated to effect that purpose. Under these circumstances, and others that might be mentioned, while I wish to avoid everything which is contrary to the respect which is due from me to you, Sir, in your high office, and to the members of the Conference, yet I must say, that I have no apology to offer—*nor do I intend to make one!*

During the delivery of the above the most breathless silence prevailed throughout the Conference."

Several curious cases were disposed of on the 15th day, to which we forbear devoting any space, that we may be able to give more extensive information on other matters. The case of the venerable Bromley was, after considerable discussion finally disposed of; and as his case has so largely occupied public attention we make lengthy extracts from the Report given in the *Wesleyan Times*.

### EXPULSION OF JAMES BROMLEY.

"Upon the reading of the minutes of Mr Bromley's committee, which recommended the expulsion of that minister,

Dr Bunting proposed the *dilution* of the term *expulsion!*

After a few merciful words from Mr Lomas,

Dr. Beaumont said that he considered that it would be extremely unseemly in the Conference, at that late hour of the night, to enter upon a case so full of importance and solemnity as this was made by the course which had been, and which was proposed to be, pursued. It was then already half an hour beyond the ordinary limit of their sitting; the assembly was in a most disordered state; members dropping off one after another; those who remained were evidently fatigued; he, for his part, was wearied and harassed, and felt deeply the solemnity of considering such a report, and such recommendations, as were now before the Conference. It was a weighty and an awful matter which was to be brought before them; it required the most solemn and profound attention; and he accordingly was most unwilling to entertain it, and still more so to speak to it on that evening. He therefore proposed that the consideration of the report of the committee which had considered Mr Bromley's case, should, as a measure of imperative justice, be postponed till the morning.

This did not suit the purpose of the Conference. They had got rid of Mr Budden, so that Dr. Beaumont would probably stand alone in his opposition, and the Conference was in a state in which the most powerful speech would lose part of its effect,—the discussion moreover must be short,—a night's reflection, a few pillow thoughts and feelings, might be dangerous with men, justice might possibly be attained by delay—and upon the whole to lose so favourable an opportunity could not be thought of.

It was not easy to find an executioner. Mr Waddy, upon whom that grateful office at first devolved,—the *stupant* Waddy (who was particularly violent against postponement) shrank—and said that when he considered the standing of Mr Bromley, he felt that a *father in the connexion* ought to deal the blow! And, accordingly, the paternal Naylor rose and moved that Mr Bromley, having resisted the Legal District Meetings in general,—having refused to appear before that summoned at Bath to adjudicate his case—having violated pledges given to the last Conference, and having written a letter that day to the President, indecent and unbecoming in tone and contumacious in spirit, *should be expelled from the Wesleyan body*. Where are these pledges, of which we hear so much? Why are they not forthcoming? We do not believe in their existence!

A long, long panic ensued, fierce eyes scanned certain dubious countenances, and at last up sprang two headsmen, trembling at their awful task, and each other most fraternally anxious to yield precedence to his brother. Mr Scott's resignation in favour of Mr Corbett Cooke, was accepted, and the latter minister seconded the resolution, saying that he considered Mr Bromley had been a very injurious man in the Connexion, whatever good qualities he might have.

Mr Scott *could cordially support* the resolution, thinking it requisite to show that the Conference and the District Meetings must not be set at naught.

Dr. Beaumont then rose, and regretted that the Conference had persisted in proposing so momentous a resolution, at such an hour more especially. He felt the solemnity of the occasion extremely: he shrank from the consideration of such a proposal as was before the house; but, as a member of that Conference, as a minister of the gospel of peace, as a christian man, he could not be a party to that matter, either as opponent or supporter, without declaring his opinions. He should feel silence an inexcusable neglect of duty. He had three grounds for most strenuously opposing the resolution before the house. First, he mentioned Mr Bromley's conscientious opinions upon District Meetings and the law of 1835, as a ground for the severe course proposed. This he thought was an untenable and invalid ground. For many years it had been well known that Mr Bromley repudiated, and persisted in repudiating the resolutions of 1835. He was allowed to do so year after year, in private, in District Meetings, in Conference, and in print; and now, after fifteen years permission of that course, after fifteen years liberty had been allowed, after for fifteen years he had been allowed to fortify himself with the permission of the Conference and the right of habit, were those permitted acts and feelings to be brought forward as a ground for ministerial and Methodist death with decency and justice? How could they with any consistency act thus; punishing in the most solemn and awful manner, in which it was in their power to do, so esteemed, and devoted, and aged a minister of Christ, in contradiction and condemnation of their permission of years? If this was just, how culpably negligent must have been their former conduct! Secondly, as to Mr Bromley's refusal to attend the Minor District Meeting at Bath, the considerations he had already urged came again into force here, and above and beyond these considerations, weighty and conclusive as they appeared to him to be, he remembered, and he called upon them to remember, the punishment which Mr. Bromley had already suffered—the anxiety of mind, the degradation of position, the deprivation of that most precious trust—the preaching of Christ's gospel: this surely was enough, and far more than enough, for such an error of judgment!—It was an awful penalty, to be put out of the pulpit, to be debarred from the exercise of the ministerial office even for a week. How much more for months! How fearful for ever!—Thirdly, as to the tone of Mr Bromley's communication of that day, doubtless it was not perfectly humble, nor perfectly moderate—Could it be expected that it should be so? Had they deserved that it should be so? Had Mr Bromley been treated in a manner to warrant the Conference in claiming his full respect and consideration? Must he not have become excited under the torture to which he had been subjected? After months of punishment, anxious and painful as they must have been, he had been treated by that house very carelessly, very harshly, very inconsiderately. When his appeal was ungraciously denied, he had not been informed of the decision for days, each of which must have been wiredrawn by the heat of his anxiety, and then had not been informed of it, he (Dr. Beaumont) feared, in a fitting manner. After a fortnight's suspense, so perilous and

harrowing, it surely was not to be wondered at, or severely reprobated, if the sorrow of such a period had made Mr Bromley exhibit somewhat of a wayward feeling, even more than in that letter he had done. Such was the natural consequence of the ordeal through which he had passed. That letter was a most unfitting and unsubstantial ground for so severe a course as that proposed. He could not, then, find himself justified in supporting such a resolution as was before them, and he entreated his brethren not to do so. Dr. Bunting had, indeed, said something about inserting a periphrasis for *expelled*—something about *separated from his brethren*. The Conference itself revolts from the awful word *expulsion* with horror! But, do not let them deceive themselves, they were aware that the effect would be the same. Their act would be *expulsion* still—would have all the melancholy and terrible effects of that melancholy and terrible act. They would, by acting on Dr. Bunting's suggestion, only be deceiving themselves. He (Dr. Beaumont) then had but one course for himself to take. Had any milder method been taken with Mr Bromley, it would, of course, have depended upon its peculiar nature, whether he (Dr. B.) would have sought to modify it by amendment, or have supported or opposed it, but as it was he could not, in any way, be a party to the resolution; the consequences of it must lie elsewhere than on him; and he accordingly must vote against it. (Dr. Beaumont was very much interrupted, and Dr. B. did not profess to speak his sentiments.)

Dr Bunting: Dr. Beaumont had said that the Conference had acquiesced in Mr Bromley's conduct as to the laws of 1835. This was quite a misrepresentation. More especially, some years ago, the Conference decided that Mr Bromley's annual protest should not again be received by the District Meeting.

Dr. Beaumont admitted this fact, but that did not alter the case. The Conference had, through a series of years, acted up to a certain point, and never beyond that, and accordingly it acquiesced in Mr Bromley's conduct thus far—that it waived any further proceedings against him, and yet it was proposed of a sudden to go all lengths with him!

Dr. Bunting observed that Dr. Beaumont had taken up three grounds in favor of Mr Bromley. There was, however, a fourth recital in the resolution, and that Dr. Beaumont had left untouched. He referred to Mr Bromley's having violated the pledges which he gave to the last Conference.

Dr. Beaumont: "I could not imagine that such an assertion could be put forward as an actual ground for the proposed act. I know that it is often made, but I want to see it proved.—I cannot condemn a man unheard; how much less can I sentence him! I call upon you not to take such a responsibility upon you. It is alleged that Mr Bromley bound himself not to agitate against the law of 1835, and, further, that he has broken that pledge. Taking the pledge and the violation as granted, I protest against his punishment on that ground, until he has been heard in explanation. For anything I know, all these assertions and charges may be susceptible of being completely cleared up by him. He may be able to explain away all suspicion; and until he has failed to do so; I cannot condemn him.

Mr. Lomas said a few words, regretting (so we understood) Mr Bromley's course, and regretting, further, that his appeal had not been heard.

The resolution was then put and carried, with only one hand held up against it! That hand was Dr. Beaumont's.

The President then declared Mr Bromley to be expelled from the body!

On Saturday the 17th August Mr Rowland's case was finally disposed of; a communication having been presented by him, the substance of which may be learned from the following extract—

Mr Rowland, in his letter, begged to know whether the Conference would permit him to live anywhere, say in any of a certain list of places which he named, including Liverpool, Merthyr Tydvil, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Manchester, &c.; whether he might be permitted to travel out of his circuit, to visit Yarmouth, in case a friend should be sick, and very sufficiently implied a contrast between the freedom of a Methodist preacher and a clergyman of the Church of England, referring to the last act of the case of Mr Gorham, a single-handed conscientious man, who had been able to set at naught a legion of proud and haughty prelates and churchmen, and to call up the nation of the defence of justice. The Conference immediately

Continued on page 275.

## Family Circle.

## FORECAST.—SOMETHING FOR LADS GOING OUT TO BUSINESS.

Few habits are more valuable than that of forecast; and perhaps no element of character contributes more to happiness, usefulness, and success. Forecast is that anticipation of futurity that calculates against and induces a careful preparation for probable events. It is one distinguished property of reason, which, in penetrating the undeveloped, raises man infinitely above the blind impulses and present gratification of mere instinct. Observe we a few illustrations affecting the bearing of forecast on the every-day concerns of life.

**Punctuality.**—This virtue is the soul of business. Its exercise is an element of social morality; its violation an outrage upon society. And yet, while few transgressions are more mischievous and commonly practised, few errors are more readily excused and accounted of more lightly. Whoso is guilty in this matter, let him cultivate forecast, and he will reap a rich reward. He will find few helps in his way more timely and effectual.

**Engagements.**—Treachery is severely reprobated by Divine and human laws. Violated engagements frequently arise from inability rather than indisposition. Unexpected pressure of business, unforeseen contingencies of various kinds are referred to; and all may be correctly pleaded. The evil lies not in the performance, it lurks in the omission, not in the procedure of the eleventh hour, but in the neglect of the preceding ones. Attentive forecast would, in the cases, "foresee the evil," and escape it.

**Self-improvement.**—This is an indispensable necessity of the age. Incompetency must now file off to the left, and post itself on the back-ground. Forecast a large ingredient in personal advancement. Its operation is immediate rather than remote. Self-culture requires such forecast in regard to the imployment of time, the limitation of effort, the course of study, and the tracing of effects from existing or supposed causes, that no great measure of excellence was ever probably arrived at without its vigorous exercise.

**Peace of mind.**—Who has not felt the sharpness of all stings—those of self-reproach; the offspring of that fruitful parent, neglected duty. And wherefore neglected? Very frequently from being unexpected, because unthought of; culpably unforeseen, and therefore unprovided for. A much greater portion of our every-day disquietude than our philosophy dreams of, may be traced—if the scrutiny be honest and severe—to spirits ill at ease from this cause. Need we adduce the inference.

The foregoing analysis regards chiefly the "life that now is." No phase of neglected forecast, however, is so obnoxious to sound reason or so fatal in its consequences, as that of disregarding—we speak practically—the existence of a future state of being.

"Of man's miraculous mistakes this bears the palm."

Beings sentient and rational, to whom all things within, around, proclaim their immortality, live as if no such consciousness existed as if no indications of a state other than the present ever presented themselves. Such indications are unheeded by their very familiarity. Perception is turned aside, feeling is petrified, the understanding blinded, the will paralyzed, by this awful perversion. "Oh! that they were wise; that they understood these things; that they considered their latter end!"

## THE YOUNG MEN

No position is more critical than that of a young man entering upon business, and beginning to acquire property. If he does not narrowly watch and jealously guard against the influences and tendencies which are then operating upon him, they may gain the ascendancy and become predominant, in spite of his better feelings, perhaps even of his sincere intentions. Man is a creature subject almost mechanically to certain laws; and no law is of greater force and operates with greater certainty, than the law of habit; but it is impossible to come under the power of two opposite habits at the same time. If a man suffer the habit of acquisition to predominate and prevail over him,—as it must predominate and prevail unless carefully held in check, and resolutely counteracted—he may become, before he is aware, a miserable victim of "the pitiful passion for accumulation." Hence the immense importance of early forming and diligently cultivating, the habit of liberality; of beginning to give as soon as a man begins to get; and increasing the amount of his givings in proportion to his gains. One of the greatest deceptions which men are too apt to practice upon themselves is, to defer being bountiful till their means have greatly increased. This is, indeed, a striking proof of what our Lord calls "the deceitfulness of riches." There is much sound sense and Christian philosophy in the homely rhymes of George Herbert:—

"Yet in thy thriving still misdoubt some evil,  
Lost gain'g gain on thee, and make thee d'n  
To all things else. Wealth is the conjuror's devil,  
Whom when he thinks he hath, the devil hath him.  
Gold thou mayest safely touch; but if it stick  
Unto thy hands, it woun'th to the quick."

If a young and thriving tradesman do not consecrate his increase unto the Lord, he may expect to gain nothing but harm and loss, base and filthy lucre, which will prove his bane and poison. His position is one full of danger, and it becomes him diligently to consider what hath said, "No man can serve two masters." "Ye cannot serve God and Mammon." Neutrality is impossible; and he must choose, and choose speedily, whether of these two will he serve. If he does not resolve in the strength of Divine grace, vigorously to resist what may be called the tradesman's peculiar temptation, to "lay up for himself treasures upon earth," under the specious pretence of providing for his family, he will, in all probability, become, in process of time, one of the votaries of Mammon.—(Life of T. Wilson, by his son)

## DOMESTIC PEACE.

Nothing in the wide world is so pleasant to behold as a loving family. This was intended to be the happiest place on earth. When our first parents were formed it was to make each other happy; and when children were given to them, it was to increase their happiness by sharing with others who were bone of their bone and flesh of their flesh. God has chosen the family relation to represent his kingdom. He speaks of himself as our father, and tells us, when we pray to him, to say, "Our Father which art in heaven!" He speaks of those who love and obey him as his children—his sons and daughters—adopted into his family, and made his heirs. He teaches us to regard our fellow-men as brethren, and heaven as our final and happy home. In all these descriptions, however, it must be that a peaceful as well as a happy home is meant. We have seen houses or rooms in which a father, and mother, and brothers, and sisters lived, whose temper and conduct towards each other would lead us to think of anything rather than happiness. Loud and harsh, and sometimes profane words; sullen looks, selfish and cruel acts, cries and blows; these and other things like them, remind us of that dreadful place to which all the wicked will go at last, and where no kind word, or look, or thought, will ever enter! Is your home as happy as you wish it to be, young friend? If not can you not do something to make it happier!

## THE SENSE OF JUSTICE.

The boys attending one of our public schools, of the average age of seven years, had, in their play of bat and ball, broken one of the neighbour's windows; but no clue of the offender could be obtained, as he would not confess, nor would any of his associates expose him.

The case troubled the Governess; and on the occasion of a gentleman visiting the school, she privately and briefly stated the circumstance, and wished him, in some remarks to the school, to advert to the principle involved in the case.

The address to the school had reference, principally to the conduct of boys in the streets and in their sports. The principles of rectitude and industry which should govern them everywhere—even when alone, and when they thought no eye could see, and there was no one present to observe. The school seemed deeply interested in the remarks.

A very short time after the visitor left the school, a little boy arose in his seat, and said: "Miss L—, I batted the ball that broke Mr —'s window. Another boy threw the ball; but I batted it, and struck the window. I am willing to pay for it."

There was a death-like silence in the school as the boy was speaking, and it continued a minute after he had closed.

"But it won't be right for—to pay the whole for the glass," said another boy, rising in his seat; "all of us that were playing should pay something, because we were all engaged alike in the play; I'll pay my part!"

"And I."

"And I."

A thrill of pleasure seemed to run through the school at this display of correct feeling. The teacher's heart was touched, and she felt more than ever the responsibility of her charge.

## INDUSTRY.

Every young man should remember that the world has and always will honor industry. The vulgar and useless idler whose energies of mind and body are rusting for the want of exercise, the mistaken being who pursues amusement as relief to his enervated muscles, or engages in exercises that produce no useful end, may look with scorn on the labourer engaged in his toil; but his scorn is praise; his contempt is honour. Honest industry will secure the respect of the wise and the good among men, and yield the rich fruit of an easy conscience, and give that hearty self-respect which is above all price.—Toil on, then, young men and young women. Be diligent in business. Improve the heart and the mind, and you will find "the well-spring of enjoyment in your own souls," and secure the confidence and respect of all those whose respect is worth an effort to obtain.

**NEVER EAVES-DROP.**—Little boys and girls, are any of you eaves-droppers? Do any of you stand at a door, window, or anywhere, to listen to the conversation of others? O shame, shame! how mean, how very mean! It is

said of eaves-droppers, that they seldom hear any good of themselves, and doubtless this is true, for any one guilty of eaves-dropping is a very suspicious character, they are suspicious of themselves, and others are suspicious of them.—Golden Rule

## Geographic and Historic.

## JACOB'S WELL AND THE SAMARITANS.

BY HARRIET MARTINEAU.

Continued from Page 226.

From my earliest youth, I had always taken a strong interest in this old quarrel, feeling sympathy with both parties, and a keen delight in the wise and soothing words of Jesus concerning it. What a truth it was for both parties to hear, that God was now to be worshipped every where; and that all places were henceforth to be as sacred as the Jerusalem temple, or the mount of Syccher! And what a lesson in liberality it was to the Jews when he gave honor to scribble interest that I looked this day upon Mount Gerizim, and remembered that some where in the city we were approaching, was treasured that sacred copy of the Samaritan Pentateuch, (Books of Moses) which the possessors believe to be the true one, and to be 3500 years old. The most learned men among the Christians do not believe it to be near so old as that; but they have a high opinion of its value and would follow it sooner than any other, I believe, excepting instances where the disputed texts about Ebal and Gerizim are concerned.

The present inhabitants of the city hate the Christians as heartily as the old inhabitants used to hate the Jews. The present inhabitants are Mahomedans of the most bigoted character; and they would admit neither Jews nor Christians within their gates till within a few years; when the government of the country (then Egyptian) compelled them to better manners. They dared not refuse us admission; but they behaved with great insolence. We had to ride from end to end of the city, our tents being pitched on a green on the other side—Our horses had to go as slowly as possible through the narrow street, which would not hold two abreast, and was paved with large slippery stones. As we road along, one behind another, at this funeral pace, all the people came out to stare, and many to mock.

Three times things were thrown into my face; men and women laughed and sneered and children thrust out their tongues. I felt what a lesson this was to intolerance about matters of opinion. These people hold a faith which is very noble and beautiful. Few of us know how noble and beautiful is the Mahomedan faith. And there is no need to say what their visitors thought of the Christian faith as they hold it; and yet what a sense of hatred and misunderstanding was here! And thus it is, but too often, in the streets of other cities, where men ought to know better than despise each other for worshipping the same God in a different manner. In the streets of other cities men take upon themselves to pity and despise one another, with no better knowledge of one another's views and feelings, than those Mahomedans had of ours, or we of theirs.

At last we were through! and glad I was to issue from the gate at the farther end. But a sad sight awaited us there. A company of lepers were under the streets, crying out to us for charity, and stretching out their maimed hands. It is a terrible sight which we see too often in that country. It saddened us at Jerusalem, almost every day.

Our tents were pitched on a woody plot of ground, among gardens, orchards, and rippling streams, and looking up to Ebal on the one side, and Gerizim on the other. Ebal is still the sterner looking mountain of the two; but Gerizim has lost much of its fertility. Both have tombs and votive buildings on them, which show them to have been places of pilgrimage.

After dinner, we ascended a height, past the Mahomedan cemetery whence we had a fine view, in the last sunlight, of this most beautiful city. It was once the capital of Samaria; and it is still, and must ever be, from its situation, a very striking place. It completely fills the valley, from side to side, and ascends a little way in the skirts of Gerizim. Its house, with their white flat roofs, are hedged in by the groves which surround the town; vines spread from roof to roof, and from court to court; two or three palms spring up in the midst, and higher aloft still a graceful minaret here and there.

Then to my delight, we descended to seek the Samaritan synagogue: We were guided to it, and I saw nearly all the Samaritans of the place; good-looking people, the men wearing the high helmet-like turban which we see in the portraits of Josephus, and other old Jews. They said their number was sixty in this place and about forty elsewhere; only a hundred in the whole world. They declared their chief and the rest of their sect to be at Genoa. They keep three great feasts in the year, going up to Gerizim as the Jews used to go up the Temple.

The synagogue was a small ordinary looking chapel with a certain recess of which is kept the old copy of the Pentateuch. It was shown to us, after some entreaty on our part; but I found it was impossible that I could be allowed to touch it.

I felt it a great event to have seen it. It is written on a sort of vellum, in the Samaritan text, clear small and even. The vellum is tattered; but it is well mounted on parchment. The priest himself, dares not touch the MS. without careful purification, and he holds it by the ends of the rollers on which it is fixed as a scroll, like the copies of the Jewish law in synagogues.

We were lighted through the archways of the street on our way home, and down the hill, by a single candle which burned steadily in the still air.

Our employment this evening was reading aloud the history of the Jewish and Samaritan controversy, and the fourth chapter of the gospel of John. While we were thus reading in our tent, the Jarkal was in full cry on the slopes of Gerizim.

## CENTRAL AMERICA.

Central America consists of five States, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, San Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras. The first has a population of 250,000, though capable of supporting millions. Costa Rica has been free from anarchy for many years, and is steadily advancing in prosperity. San Salvador has a population of only 250,000, and is situated upon the Pacific. Her chief production is indigo. Honduras has a population of 230,000 and is chiefly remarkable as a mining district. Gold and silver, lead and copper, as well as opals, emerald and cinnabar, abound there. Vast herds of cattle range over her pastures, and mahogany and dye-woods are abundant in her forests. Guatemala has a population of 600,000. The finest field for European or American emigration is found here, owing to the salubrity of the climate and the extent and fertility of available lands. The mineral and agricultural wealth of Central America is unlimited. Copper and silver ore of great richness abound in several districts. The soil produces in the utmost abundance, grass, grain, maize, cocoa, indigo, rice, sugarcane and cotton, while the forests abound in mahogany, cedar, and pine. There are farms on the Eastern side of Lake Nicaragua on which are herds of from 10, to 40,000 cattle.—Horses, mules and sheep are raised in great numbers. Sugar, where labor is abundant, can be produced at one-fourth its cost in the West Indies.—Albany Express.

## MR MOFFATT, THE AFRICAN MISSIONARY.

"On the following day we reached Kuruman or New Latakoo, a lovely green spot in the wilderness, strongly contrasting with the sterile and inhospitable regions by which it is surrounded. I was here kindly welcomed and hospitably entertained by Mr Moffatt and Mr Hamilton, both missionaries of the London Society, and also by Mr Mume, an old trader, long resident at Kuruman; the gardens here are extremely fertile. Besides corn and vegetables they contained a great variety of fruits, amongst which were vines, peach trees, nectarines, apple, orange, and lemon trees, all of which in their seasons, bear a profusion of most delicious fruit. These gardens are irrigated with the most liberal supply of water from a powerful fountain which gushes forth, at once forming a little river, from a subterraneous cave, which has several low, narrow mouths, but within is lofty and extensive. This cave is stated by the natives to extend a very great distance underground. The natives about Kuruman and the surrounding districts generally embrace the Christian religion. Mr Moffatt kindly showed me through his printing establishment, church and school rooms, which were lofty and well-built, and altogether on a scale which would not have disgraced one of the towns of the more enlightened colony. It was Mr Moffatt who reduced the Bechuana language to writing and printing; since which he has printed thousands of Bechuana Testaments, as also tracts and hymns, which were now eagerly purchased by the converted natives. Mr Moffatt is a person admirably calculated to excel in his important calling; Together with a noble and athletic frame, he possesses a face on which forbearance and Christian charity are very plainly written and his mental and bodily attainments are great. Minister, gardener, blacksmith, gunsmith, mason, carpenter, glazier, every hour of the day finds this worthy pastor engaged in some useful employment; setting by his own exemplary piety and industrious habits, a good example to others to go and do likewise."—R. Gordon Cumming.

## HOW THE ARABS LOAD THEIR CAMELS.—

The hire of a camel to cross the desert is about twelve shillings, and his load seldom or never more than two packages; one on each side. A lady, therefore, with a heavy portmanteau and two large paper boxes, might be called upon to pay a camel and a-half, whilst her husband, with two enormous and weighty bullock's trunks, would probably pay but for one camel. The Bedouins have no idea of balancing a load, and I have frequently seen a heavy iron-bound trunk, counterpoised by a huge, but light paper bonnet-box, or a colossal carpet-bag and a bird-cage in ludicrous contraposition.—Sand and Canvas.

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took this letter into serious consideration, and decided that he might reside in any place except Norfolk, and (Dr Bunting insisted) London, in which latter place the Corresponding Committee might ruin him!"

On the same day—

"A Committee, composed of the Ex President, and George Osborn, John Lomas, &c, was appointed to consider the memorials of the June Special Meetings. There were sixty six in all, and sixty of them were for changes."

AGGREGATE MEETING OF WESLEYAN DELEGATES.

The second Convention of the Delegates has taken place, and we proceed to lay before our readers some account of their proceedings, so far as the report has reached us. The brief sketch of the first days proceedings as given in the *Wesleyan Times*, we copy entire.

"The Delegates began to arrive in town on Wednesday last. Many made their appearance on Thursday. About 150 were present at the devotional service on the evening of that day, which was held in the small hall, Exeter Hall. It was "a season of refreshing from the presence of the Lord," and reminded us of days long since passed away. There was a heartiness and fervour in the supplications and responses of the brethren we have not witnessed and heard since they were here before. Messrs. Boothby, Tufield, Hurley, Stanley, Griffith, &c, engaged in prayer. Before and after the service the Delegates received their admission-tickets, and the addresses of the friends where they are accommodated.

FRIDAY—AUGUST 16. FIRST DAY.

The delegates assembled in Albion Chapel at ten o'clock on Friday morning, and the proceedings having been commenced with devotional exercises, G. W. Harrison, Esq., of Wakefield, was called to the chair.

The delegates then resolved themselves into a committee of the whole house, for the purpose of a free conversation on the position of the Reform Movement, and the steps to be taken during the subsequent sittings of the aggregate meeting.

The resolutions passed at the March meeting were confirmed and adopted. The Corresponding Committee presented a report of their proceedings during the interim, and also a tabular statement of the protesting circuits, with the number of signatures appended to their memorials, and the relative standing of the officers and members in the different societies.

The report was adopted, and several suggestions offered on the subject of the memorials and the anomalous conduct of the Preachers' Conference in reference to them.

It was then resolved that all the subsequent sittings of the delegated should be with open doors.

A lengthened conversation ensued on the state of feeling in the various circuits: the unanimous testimony of the representatives was, that the societies were every where prepared for the most decisive and energetic measures being adopted, to check the outrageous pretensions of the Conference.

The question was then discussed, whether the delegates should go in a body to the Conference to present the memorials and demand the restitution of the people's rights? It was ultimately resolved that the course would be undignified, after the insulting communication received from the Conference in reply to the application of the Committee of Privileges. The following matters were then taken into consideration, and a committee was appointed to frame resolutions in accordance with the views expressed by the brethren, to be submitted for discussion at the future sittings:—What shall we do in reference to any secessions from the body during the next year, supposing the Conference persists? What shall be done with reference to withholding supplies? Whether or not it would be well to have one or more judiciously drawn up addresses for free circulation in the Connexion? Also, an appeal to the Christian church at large, containing a statement of the grievances under which the Methodist community is groaning? What shall be done in the case of expelled trustees, so as to free them from pecuniary liability? Whether the Corresponding, or some other permanent Committee shall be appointed at the close of the Delegate Meeting; and whether such committee should have authority, under certain restrictions, to expend moneys in such legal causes as may arise out of the movement, and what shall be done in the case of the expelled ministers? Some minor arrangements were then made, and the Committee rose at three o'clock."

On the evening of this day, public service was held in the same place; when an appropriate discourse was delivered by the Rev. James Everett from the general Epistle by St. James, iii. chap. 13 versu.

Saturday, at 10 A. M. the Delegates assembled for the transaction of business. It is impossible for us to give an adequate idea of the sentiments delivered by the Delegates who spoke to the several resolutions. To insert the resolutions, accompanied by an occasional re-

mark, is all our space will admit of. Before presenting the resolutions, we observe—several points of difference between the meeting of the Delegates, and that held in March, are apparent—The first which strikes us, is, the marked difference of the treatment with which the expelled Ministers (including Rev. J. Bromley,) are treated by the late Assembly of Delegates, compared to that of the Meeting in March—Then it was questioned, whether they had better be recognized, now they are received with enthusiasm, then they were kept aloof from the proceedings, now they are intimately identified there-with. Another point of difference which deserves a passing notice is the increased unanimity of the Delegates. Nor can we overlook, what the bare reading of the resolutions establishes to any unprejudiced mind—that the measures adopted by the late Meeting are more stringent, more plausible and more practicable than those of the previous Meeting. The following and other resolutions were passed:—

"That this meeting is convinced, from the conduct and spirit of the present Conference, from its rejection of all conciliatory overtures, and especially from its total disregard of the memorials, signed by thousands of office-bearers and tens of thousands of the members, that the most decided measures are necessary, on the part of the Wesleyan Reformers, to carry out their objects."

"That this meeting, although deeply interested in the progress of Wesleyan Methodism, and having strong attachment personally to many of its ministers, is painfully convinced that the assumption and acts of the Conference are palpably opposed to the authority of the Great Head of the Church, at variance with the design and constitution of the early Christian churches, and practically opposed to the genius and spread of Christianity; and that, consequently, it is no longer possible to contribute to the system as it now is, or to the support of the preachers without being partakers of their shame and guilty of their deeds; and this meeting therefore recommends the immediate withholding of all funds, as the only remaining practical means of memorializing Conference."

#### RESTITUTION.

From the *Wesleyan Times*:

It is allowed by all dispassionate Wesleyans, that the constitution of Methodism, as settled in 1797, was a solemn compact between the preachers and the people. This being admitted it is easy to shew that the preachers, without the consent of the people, violated the said compact, by the law of 1835. What, then, is the object of the present movement? Not concession. The term is inapplicable in the case before us; and, while we cannot but compliment the modesty of the anti-Conference writers who have so freely employed it, we deplore, at the same time, the mistaken views and impressions which have originated in its use. Concession, in the ordinary acceptation of the term, is the act of granting or yielding a favor; implying courtesy and condescension on the one hand, and grateful feeling on the other; as when a Sovereign makes certain concessions to his subjects, without impairing his Royal authority; or the House of Commons makes certain concessions, by granting of certain charters, for the benefit of public bodies. It is not in this attitude the Conference stands; nor is it with bended knee that the people are to approach that "august assembly." Ask for concession, and you not only flatter the pride of despotism, but cede to it the right of all its unjust claims. Concession will never give satisfaction, nothing will be doled out beyond that which can be retained no longer; and to think that the people will be satisfied with small concessions, is preposterous. The Conference pledged itself to abide by its part of the compact; that pledge it has violated, and yet it has had the hardihood to declare that the restrictive enactments of 1835 are an enlargement of privilege. The people were promised bread, and received a stone; were promised an egg, and offered a serpent. The promisers destroy while they deceive, and the hope they inspire is dearly purchased by the dependence subsequent to disappointment. Men who are wantonly profuse in promises, sink in credit as much as does the tradesman who utters a number of promissory notes payable at a distant period. The proper conclusion in both cases is, that neither intend, or will even be able, to pay. And as the latter, most probably, intends to cheat you out of your money, so the former at least designs to cheat you out of your thanks. This is left for the Wesleyan Conference to apply.

Restitution is the proper term to be employed. The people have been robbed of their rights; and their straightforward course is, to make a bold, peremptory demand:—"Pay me that thou owest." If 'honest men,' according to the declaration of President Jackson, 'have nothing to conceal,' honest men have nothing to fear.—It is not the practice in this country for men, who have been robbed of their property, to go up to the villain who has plundered them and request him to make concession. People would laugh at the absurdity. Make the demand at

once; and, if the property is not given up, call in the aid of the civil authorities, and of the law. Take the Constitution of 1797 in your hand.—These are natural rights, inherent in all; and, to prove these, the people stand in need of neither charters nor precedents, nor yet of professional gentlemen to interpret them. They exist with every man, in every country, and in all countries alike, the despotic as well as the free; though they may not be equally easy to be recovered in all. But here, in addition to their rights as men the Wesleyans have law to support their just claims—the constitution of 1797. By the law of 1835, the Conference has lost its character for honesty and honor. While a sense of duty ought to have bound it to the one, reputation ought to have held it to the other.—Men, in civil life, hold a breach of faith in abhorrence: how much more so in religion? At the very moment the Conference party, in Conference, profess to hold in detestation Mr Bromley's supposed breach of promise, they never once advert to their plighted faith with the people; they are all nerve in the one case, and mere asses' heads in the other. Honest men, in some instances, have to deal with others under such disadvantageous circumstances, that they find the pen as useful as the sword, by insisting upon the written parchment being the witness of their contract. But here, not only is friendship cancelled, everything sacred in Christian fellowship is trodden under foot, though sealed signed, and delivered as the honest "act and deed" of the Conference. Look at the Conference in its rulers,—full of disquietude, full of intrigue, full of shiftings; and for what is it content to pass through all this? Merely to obtain the credit of "plain dealing;" whereas, two or three grains of common honesty would save it all this trouble.

The great duty of the Wesleyan Conference is to confess—repent—forsake—and restore.—Repentance is characterised as a 'severe magistrate,'—'a rough physician;' capable not only of humbling, but of improving; stripping off the covering which makes the stripes less sensibly felt producing the shame which constitutes an essential ingredient in the punishment. On assuming the office of a physician, it drains off the blood which enflames the system, purges away the humors that corrupt and annoy the vitals, expell the phlegm that cherishes envy, destroys the cholera and melancholy that would engender pride, and will reduce the body to a mere skeleton, rather than suffer such pernicious humors to have a source from whence again to issue, and so prove equally fatal to body and mind. It is with public bodies as with the individual: the man that is careless of his reputation is to be in reality what we are anxious to appear. Till the Wesleyan Conference shall restore what it has taken away, and repent of its deed, it ought, with its adherents, to be treated with public scorn. Talk not of concession; nothing short of Restitution can give satisfaction; after that, talk for forgiveness.

From the *Palladium*, a new and able Magazine.

We come now to the notorious Wesleyan squabble. We use the word advisedly, for the thing, in some of its aspects at least, has been very undignified. Vituperation, name-calling, crimination, and banter, have been rather too freely indulged in to our taste; yet, for this, the circumstances of the case seem to plead some allowance. It is rather a family feud than a question of national interest; and in such cases, wounded affection takes considerable liberties, as saccharine substances make the most troublesome bile. With the question at issue between the belligerent parties we have no desire to grapple; indeed, if we had, the task would be found anything but easy, for the original cause of disturbance has become so complicated and unwieldy—has ramified into so many interests, legal, pecuniary, and moral, affecting this great denomination—that a simple presentation of the thing in its naked identity would require more time and space than we have at command. Nor is it necessary to make the attempt, as our readers have, doubtless, formed their own conclusions on the matter, and as our object is rather to inquire how the interests of truth are affected, than how the details of this singular agitation may be reduced to order. The "Fly-Sheets"—trenchant missiles they are!—have, like the Letters of "Junius," long gone in search of an author; and, also, like the stinging epistles they have not been afraid to speak freely of dignitaries. We venture the opinion, however, that neither the "Letters" nor the "Sheets" would have made so much noise had the authors of the respective productions been known.—There is much in mystery. People imagine that a close-veiled face must be beautiful. It is assumed that he who travels incog. must be some great one. It is not always so; but whoever wrote these documents, they told. Hence, if we err not, the anxiety of the Conference to discover and punish the writer of writers.—Whether they have punished the real delinquents, which is doubtful, is a matter of little consequence compared with the question—What has been gained by the expulsion of the three brethren? To Wesleyanism, as a corporation absolutely nothing, and less than nothing. It has "gained a loss" which it will never recover. It has alienated from itself myriads of active men, who were the sinews of its strength, and its right arm in the day of battle. These men have sympathized with the expelled; have lis-

tened to their statement of the case in many of the large towns and cities of England; have passed resolutions of confidence in the speakers and of non-confidence in the Conference; have liberally supplied the wants of the former; have formed committees to co-operate in the reform which they declare essential to the existence of their "beloved Wesleyanism;" have encouraged those periodicals which advocate the desired amelioration; have sent delegates to large meetings in London and elsewhere; and have announced their determination to abide by the issue of these deeds, whatever it may be. These are significant facts, and as facts beyond controversy, we give them. They are, we repeat, significant; for, be it recollected, this is no foreign and phenomenon. It is still a family affair. The movement is within the denomination. It is well known that the sympathy of many clear-headed English Dissenters is with the movement, rather than with the conservative party; but that sympathy has had no material effect upon the facts we have noted. The Dissenters did not crowd these meetings; did not vote upon their resolutions; did not dictate nor interfere at all. This has been alleged; but it so happens that we are in circumstances to deny the truth of the allegation—nay, we know that care was taken to avoid the foreseen danger of a charge of this kind—that Dissenters in most cases remained away from these meetings—and that the expelled gentlemen were most anxious to elect a fair and honest verdict in the case from members of the Wesleyan society. That verdict has been given, and it fully justifies the charge so often laid against the Wesleyan body, that, as a body, it neither grants becoming liberty to its children, nor understands very clearly the great question of civil liberty, as it bears upon the prosperity of nations. But to return to our question; what has been gained by the expulsion? Truth is superior to party, Christianity to denomination, the gospel to sect; and every good man will rejoice in the advancement of truth, even though it should be at the expense of his own party. A friend of ours remarked to a member of the society of Friends, the other day: "Your body does not increase." "Our principals do," was the shrewd and prompt reply. Now, it strikes us that out of the expulsion there have come already, and are likely to come in yet greater fulness, illustrations of two or three great principles, in the working of which Christianity must ever be the grand agent. The first is, that no organization of human contrivance can be formed in one age fully adequate to meet the wants of another. The perpetual changes to which society is liable, and the stream of which it must guide by every available facility, proclaim the absurdity of erecting any machinery at a given period of the world's history, with a view to meet the wants and wishes of posterity. The circumstances of posterity are likely to be widely different from those amidst which the parties who constructed the machinery lived. It will therefore want the chief element of success—adaptation. The organization may have been perfect in its kind for the time being, but utterly inadequate half a century afterwards. To stamp immutability upon it, and send it forth to work where all its mutation, is to court defeat. The laws of the Medes and Persians, are often referred to as a popular illustration of an absurdity. No one doubts the clear-headedness of John Wesley as a practical man; in this respect he has had few equals. As a theologian, or profound thinker, many have greatly surpassed him; as a practical evangelist, knowing what to do, and when to do it, he stands nearly alone; but, from this very attribute of his character, we argue that if he were alive at this moment he would reconstruct the system that bears his name with an energy that would make some of his admirers tremble. The second is, that the success of Christianity is not dependent upon the prosperity of any denomination of Christians as such. It is too much the fashion for men to talk about our cause, our interest, our church, and the like; but sometimes that which is a heavy blow and great discouragement to a party, only liberates pent-up zeal—commanding, in effect, the earnest and the ardent not to 'give to a party what was meant for mankind.'—Denominations are apt to grow proud in the day of prosperity, as well as individuals. It is the herald of a day in the one case, as well as in the other. Master of the Christian dispensation will allow the transfer of allegiance. For him, and for humanity, the teachers of divine truth are to work; but if in any case the aggrandizement of a sect be the end, or even an end, of exertion, it is better to have attention aroused to the error, although the mode by which this is done should be painful. We are persuaded that this denominational zeal is too common even in this day of vaunted catholicity. There must be a spirit of the body, or it could not exist; but we must convince the world that this is perfectly compatible with the higher and nobler spirit of universal love to man. The word of God is not bound; and we believe that what has happened in the case under notice has turned out to the furtherance of the gospel. We like them not. And the end never sanctifies the means; but "truth, immortal as her Sire," stops not in her career of beneficence, but pours her blessings down with liberal hand, and compels men to appeal to her decision; and thus to keep her before the public eye, in the midst—and even in consequence—of their evil quarrels.

## English Church Intelligence.

The thirteenth annual report of her Majesty's Commissioners for building new churches states, that, in addition to 419 churches, with accommodation for 483,273 persons, including 281,076 free seats, formerly reported twenty-one additional churches have, by the aid of grants from their funds, been completed.

Sir William and Lady Cockburn have presented to the parish church of New Radnor, Herefordshire, "the new casting of the church bells," as a monument to their deceased son. In a letter to the churchwardens Sir William says:—"Will you kindly ask permission of the parish of New Radnor that I may present the casting of the church bells as a useful monument to my beloved eldest son, born in your parish, and whose twenty-fifth and last birth-day was celebrated, as he himself wished, last year, at Downton. I make no stipulation as to my wish that those bells, when completed, should, by a muffled peal, record the 3rd of each May when, at Rome, God 'stripped me of my glory, and took the crown from my head.'"—*London Correspondent of the Oxford Herald.*

The Right Rev. Dr. Fulford, first bishop of Montreal, in Canada, the second Son of the late Col. Fulford, rear Exeter, Devon, was born in 1803, and educated at Tiverton Grammar School, from which he entered Exeter College, Oxford, where he took his degree of B. A., at the Easter term of 1824, and of which in the following year he was elected a Fellow. Dr. Fulford is known not only as an esteemed and laborious minister, but as an able writer. In 1838 he published a volume of plain Sermons on the Ministry, Doctrine, and Services of the Church; in 1840 a second volume under the same general title on the Church and her Gifts, and in 1841 an Essay on the progress of the Reformation in England, and a reprint of two Sermons by Bishop Sanderson. At the Privy Council held at Buckingham Palace, on Thursday week, the Bishop was presented to Her Majesty. His Lordship did not arrive on Saturday, as he purposes to remain a few days in Boston. The Bishop of Quebec was in Montreal waiting to give him welcome.—*Illustrated News.*

LETTERS.—Rev. J. Bell, T. Goldsmith, Mr S. Haskett.

## The Watchman.

Monday Evening, Sept. 16, 1850.

Owing to bodily indisposition we have been unable to devote attention as usual to the preparation of matter for the *Watchman* of this day. For the items below we are indebted to the kindness of a friend.

## NOTICE.

A meeting of the Committee of the Auxiliary Missionary Society of the Canadian Wesleyan Methodist New Connexion Church, will be held (D.V.) at the residence of the Rev. W. McClure, in this City, on Wednesday the 18th inst., at half-past seven o'clock, p. m. A general attendance is earnestly requested.

T. T. HOWARD, Sec. Com.

Toronto, Sept. 16, 1850.

## NEGLECTED YOUTH.

Every day we live, every step we walk, every prison-house we enter, we behold the consequences of neglected youth. This world is a theatre constituted for exertion; in which employment is the natural attendant of industry, morality, and intelligence; and suffering, that of ignorance and sloth. The constitution of mankind, physical and moral—that of the human mind and body, as well as the relations between them—are fixed and determinate; and man becomes prosperous and happy in proportion to the degree in which his social institutions and personal conduct harmonize with these unchangeable elements of nature. We have all been born ignorant of everything; but our kind Benefactor has bestowed on us capacities to learn all that is necessary or essential to our temporal as well as spiritual welfare. The mighty and mysterious departments of our nature, physical and moral, are unceasingly revolving within us, which must, of necessity influence our every action. To be fortunate in our undertakings in life, we must possess a thorough knowledge of the business we embark in; to enjoy the fruits of our labor, we must look higher than the mere creature; we must humbly petition the Giver of gifts, to implant into our natures holy desires, intellectual capabilities, and simple and lowly feelings, so as to be able to more fully comprehend the heights and depths of happiness that are attainable through the influence of purified knowledge.

We may have natural talents of a superior character; but if there are no suitable teachers to train us, we may prove a curse in the land. Parents are the proper teachers; unfortunately, however, the best of us profess to feel the importance of home education, we advise and instruct our children to do what is right, and at the same time train them to do what is wrong. Now, we want to impress upon the minds of all, the propriety of teaching what is wrong, and training the ignorant to do what is right.

If we wish our children to make honorable, pros-

perous, and happy christian members of Society, we must commence to train them; and we had better do well trained ourselves before we attempt to guide others. Example is powerful.

## REVIEW OF NEWS.

The Agricultural Exhibition for Upper Canada commences this week, at the pleasant little town of Niagara. We learn that the arrangements for this great gathering are about completed. The site is said to be, most convenient and picturesque, being only a short distance from the steamboat landing. Professor Croft, of this city, is to lecture on the Wednesday evening, a Public Dinner on Thursday, and a Balloon ascension either on Friday or Saturday. Steamboats will leave Toronto, as usual, early in the morning, and return in the evening. The passage from Toronto is 3s. 9d., cabin, meals extra; deck 2s. 6d.; the same returning.

The Governor General returned from his Western Tour on Wednesday night. On Thursday he transacted business at the public offices, and the same evening took his departure by steamboat for New York, there to join Lady Elgin, who has been stopping for a short time at Long Island.

A sad accident occurred on the Erie Railroad, on Monday night last. The train for Albany, when near the Washington summit, the axle of the second passenger car broke, when the car was going at the rate of twenty-six miles an hour, in which state it was drawn three hundred yards; the axle forced itself through the bottom of the car, causing very great confusion and injury among the crowd of passengers. Three were killed: Col. A. W. Mountfort, New York; Miss Rosele, of Albany, and Mr Whittemore, of Lester, Massachusetts. Fortunately the third car was detached in time to prevent the most serious consequences to its occupants.

It is stated that Sir Edmund Head is about to pay a visit to Canada.

The Rev. Dr. Judson is no more. This distinguished gentleman was advised to take a voyage for the benefit of his health; accordingly, he left Maulmain on the third of April, and died at sea, nine days afterwards. A member of the "Mission family" was with him, but his wife and three children had been left at Maulmain. The eminent Missionary was highly esteemed by christians of all denominations, who will feelingly deplore his loss.

There are in New York at present two Indian Dwarfs, a brother and sister, who have been brought from St. Salvador, said to belong to one of the tribes of Indians in central America. They are spoken of, by the Editor of the *Medical Gazette*, as a greater curiosity than has ever been exhibited in the line of dwarfs, not excepting the notorious Tom Thumb. The stature of the female is less than his, while the male is somewhat taller.



## Arrival of the Asia.

The *Asia* arrived at Halifax on Monday the 9th inst., at 9½ o'clock with 160 passengers—but the wires have been down and some irregularities caused delay.

Indian Corn has advanced 1s. Yellow 27s. 6d. a 28s. White 28s. a 28s. 6d.

Flour firm—for Western Canal 22s. a 23s. 6d. Ohio 23s. a 24s.

Wheat quoted at 5s. 6d. a 7s. 5d. per 70 lbs. Imports from America for the week have not been large.

The demand for American cured Provisions keeps steady. Business done in Lard has been to a good average amount at very steady rates; but generally markets are firm holders continue to demand full prices. Dealers continue to supply themselves very sparingly.

Beef unchanged.

Cotton very dull—decline ¼d to ½d per lb.

Money Market easy. Consols 96½. Little doing in American securities.

Louis Phillippe died on the 26th August.

Louis Napoleon is still on his tour through the Provinces.

Queen Victoria has gone to Scotland.

Austria has given in her adhesion to the English protection on the Danish question. There is nothing new from the seat of war beyond the account of some slight skirmishes.

The Submarine Telegraph between England and France has been completed, and works well.

The *Canada* arrived at Liverpool at half-past five o'clock a. m., on the 26th.

The steamers of the Cunard Line running between Liverpool and New York, via Halifax, will hereafter run direct.

The *Asia* will not touch at Halifax on her return London, Aug. 30.—English Wheat is without supply to-day. Business limited but prices are sustained. Foreign is unaltered in value, but dealings are small. Oats are rather firmer and good corn hardly to be had at former rates.

Foreign Arrivals.—Wheat, 11,700 quarters. Oats, 11,020 do. Barley 2,090 do. Weather fine.

## Arrival of the Europa.

HALIFAX, Sept. 6th.

The steamer "Europa" arrived here this morning after being detained some time by a fog. She sailed on her voyage at 7½.

NEW YORK, Sept 6th.

The steamers "Atlantic" and "City of Glasgow" both sailed to-day; the former taking out 100 passengers, and \$50,000 in specie. Among the passengers are quite a number of our principal merchants, who go out to make their fall purchases; also several bearers of despatches to the court of St. James.

DEATH OF THE RECORDER OF LONDON.—Intelligence has been received at the Mansion House, this forenoon, of the melancholy death of the Rt. Hon. Charles Ewan Law, Recorder of the City of London, which took place rather suddenly this morning, at his Lordship's residence, Eaton Place. The hon. gentleman has been ailing some few days but his illness was not of that character to create alarm to his family. He filled the office of Common Sergeant from 1830 to 1832, when he was elected to the dignified position of Recorder. By this death a vacancy occurs in the representation of Cambridge University in Parliament. Mr Russell Gurney (son of the late Baron Gurney,) Judge of the City Sheriffs' Court, is spoken of in the city as likely to be appointed the new Recorder.

## General Intelligence.

CAUTION TO FARMERS AND TEAMSTERS.—A team ran away on Saturday, between eleven and twelve o'clock, in Yonge Street. As they dashed down the street at a fearful speed, they soon smashed the waggon and left part of it behind. With the two fore wheels still attached, they continued their course, until they came in contact with a loaded cart in front of A. V. Brown's Store. The shock was so great, that one of the horses had his thigh broken by a stroke of the waggon tongue, and at the same moment the cart and horse were dashed on to the foot path. Fortunately no person was hurt but it is really too bad that the lives of citizens should be jeopardized through the carelessness of the country people, who will not take the most ordinary precautions when they bring high spirited horses into the crowded streets of a town. One man at all events has received a warning that he will not readily forget, and we hope that others will profit by it, lest they buy their experience equally dear.—*Daily Patriot.*

Sabbath Observance.—The friends of the Sabbath observance will regret to see by the English news, that the British Ministry have resolved to rescind all the steps recently taken to prevent the desecration of the Lord's Day in the Post-office department. It is sad to think that after deliberately trying the experiment—weighing a direct breach of God's law in the scales with man's inconvenience—England, free England, religious England, has resolved that it is better to set the Divine Law at defiance than that business men should want their letters on Sunday.

We trust this result will not discourage the friends of the cause in Canada. It should rather be an additional incentive to action, that our example may yet tell in the Mother Country. We have a far better field here—the Government and Legislature can be more directly and practically brought to feel the influence of a moral movement here than at home. Our Ministry are pledged to use the large powers they possess under the Post-office Act, for the prevention, as far as possible, of Sunday labor; and it will rest with the friends of Sabbath observance how that pledge is to be interpreted.

The question should be taken up vigorously—the public mind should be enlightened and consolidated upon it—and every means should be used to bring the united strength of the friends of the cause to bear on the future action of Government in regard to it. The great points, in our opinion, to be insisted on, are, 1st, that in no Government department shall any business be done on Sabbath, especially as regards the Post-office, the Canals, and the Public Roads; and 2nd, that the public shall be protected from unseemly disturbance, such as would prevent Sunday from being observed in the sacred manner becoming a Christian country.—*Globe.*

SCHOOL TRUSTEES.—The election, under the new School Act, of Trustees for the public schools of the city, took place last week, and resulted as follows:—

St. Lawrence Ward—Mr Alderman Beard, Mr Wm. Gooderham.

St. James' Ward—Mr David Paterson, Mr J. D. Ridout.

St. George's Ward—Mr J. Lukin Robinson, Mr E. F. Whittemore.

St. David's Ward—Dr. Workman, Mr A. A. Ridout.

St. Andrew's Ward—Mr A. McDonald, Mr G. P. Ridout.

St. Patrick's Ward—Mr Jas. Price, Mr J. H. Hagarty.—*Examiner.*

MORE LAW REFORM.—Last week the Court of Queen's Bench granted what is called a *rule nisi* against Adam Henry Myers, M. P. P., to show cause at the first day of next Michaelmas Term why he should not be struck off the Roll of Attorneys of that Court. We learn that the cause of the above rule being granted was the application of Mr. William Robinson of Belleville, for whom Myers had acted as Attorney. It is said a serious suit had a short time ago been decided against the latter, and that for some reason, best known to the Judiciary, it does not appear in the Reports of Queen's Bench.—*Id.*

TORONTO INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.—There will be held, in this city, on the 23rd instant, an Industrial Exhibition, with a view to the collection of specimens of Natural History, and the Arts and

Manufactures of Canada, for transmission to the world's exhibition in England. In connection with this the third annual exhibition of the Toronto Mechanics' Institute will be held. It is intended to keep it open ten days. The prizes are numerous, and the field is open to all agriculturists, manufacturers, and mechanics—actual residents—who may desire to compete for them. The highest prize is the Governor General's gold medal of \$50.—*Id.*

The Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroads are under contract throughout the whole line, and by June 1851 the cars will very probably pass from Ogdensburg on the banks of St. Lawrence to Rouse's Point on Lake Champlain—thence all is clear to Boston and New York.—*Id.*

SINGULAR.—In removing, the other day, the remains of some bodies buried in St. James' church yard, to prepare for the foundation of the new Episcopal Church, we are informed that a coffin was spewed whose tenant had been in "the narrow house" 33 years, and yet the body was found in a state of good preservation.

The Kingston *Chronicle & News* contains a very full report of the evidence taken by a Coroner's jury, respecting the death of Charles Sanssouci, otherwise Damien, in the French Village. It was proved clearly that the blow of the knife which caused death, was not accidental, one of the witnesses having affirmed that he saw the deceased and the prisoner, Joseph Matteau, rise from the breakfast table and enter into personal conflict, Matteau being armed with a knife. The medical gentleman who examined the body also stated that there were three wounds, inflicted by a knife on the body; two of them of a trivial nature, and the third mortal, having severed the jugular vein. Under these circumstances, there could be but little difficulty in arriving at a decision; and the *Chronicle* says that "19 out of 20 of the jury had agreed to a verdict of wilful murder," but the inquest was adjourned, in order to afford the Coroner an opportunity of taking the opinion of the Law officers of the Crown on a legal point.—*Patriot.*

INCENDIARY FIRES.—On Monday night about 9 o'clock, an uninhabited house on King Street was discovered to be in flames; the alarm soon brought the firemen together, and it was extinguished without much damage to the building. About 1 o'clock two more fires were discovered, one on Division Street, a barn, and another an old dwelling near Victoria College, in which a family was living, the former was burnt to the ground, but the latter was saved. At a special meeting of the Council yesterday a reward of £1000 was offered for the conviction of the perpetrators of these diabolical acts.—*Cobourg Star.*

ACCIDENT AT THE CHAUDIERE GOLD MINES.—On Monday last, while Mr. Kane, one of the miners, was drawing a needle, he struck a spark, igniting the charge, and causing an immediate explosion.—His face was very much disfigured and his leg fractured. A Canadian who was assisting him, had a leg and thigh broken, and an arm much lacerated. A little child, standing almost alongside, had a miraculous escape. The stone struck him in the back and raised him into the air, and he received no hurt, not even in the fall. We hear that the man who was the unfortunate cause of the accident is in a very precarious state.—*Quebec Mercury.*

The new steamer *Highlander*, built at Lachine for the River and mail line, passed up to Kingston yesterday, on her first trip. The *Highlander* is a very fine boat, and is commanded by Captain Stearns.—*Prescott Telegraph & N.*

MUNIFICENT PRESENTS.—The Mayor, Aldermen and City Officers of Buffalo have presented a massive Silver Snuff Box, lined with gold, to the Mayor of Toronto, and also to each of the five gentlemen who acted as the Committee of arrangement during the recent festivities, as mementos of the occasion and as tokens of the feeling they entertain of their unwearied attention and kindness. A special messenger was sent over with the munificent gifts and we can only say that the act is fully appreciated by the Citizens of Toronto, and they hope to tell hundreds of the Buffalonians so, personally, at the Agricultural Show to be held at Niagara two weeks hence.—*Globe.*

FOURTEEN LIVES LOST.—On the 15th inst., twenty-five persons, belonging to the First Christian Society at Lynn, were proceeding in a flat-bottomed boat to Lynnfield, on a picnic excursion, and when about one hundred yards from the shore the boat upset and fourteen of the party were drowned.—All the bodies, except two, have been recovered.

The Montreal *Gazette* says that there are over 1200 unlicensed dram shops in the City of Montreal at the present time.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.—Charles Durand, Esq., Barrister, was on Monday struck off the roll of Attorneys, for unprofessional practices. The case of Mr Hawke was deferred.—*Id.*

GOLD IN LOWER CANADA.—The Quebec *Chronicle* has it that the Chaudiere gold region is one of no ordinary value. The yield is stated to be continuous and affording a company,—employing from 20 to 30 men in its extraction,—net profits about \$5 per day. This from the auriferous gravel,—but the editor has seen "a piece of the precious metal weighing over one quarter of a pound—as pure as if it had been taken from the smelting pot,"—and he adds, that as "Sacramento has peopled California, and raised it to the condition of a state; it is yet difficult to tell what the Chaudiere may not do for Canada." Pleasant dreams to him!—*Guardian.*

ATTEMPT TO KILL.—A Dr. Crew, living on Yonge Street, within the City limits, armed himself yesterday morning with a double barrel gun, dirk, and pistol, and proceeded to a tavern near Yorkville. On being asked by the landlord what he intended to do with his gun, he replied that he meant to shoot some boys who had robbed his orchard. He requested the landlord to take charge of his gun, but in a few moments he returned and asked for it, and before it could be handed to him drew his pistol and fired at the tavern-keeper, wounding him slightly in the side. No provocation was given.

for such a wanton act. He was taken into custody, but while in the Court House contrived to escape from the Constable! As he was a man of intemperate habits, it is supposed he was temporarily deranged.—*North American*.

**PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.**—The "London Proof Line Road" is now completed. The tolls commenced on the whole line on Monday last; so that scarcely thirteen months have expired, from the time when the first ground was broken, until the final completion of this highly important work. We believe this to be the first road completed under the Act 12th Vic. London Town and Township may therefore feel justly proud, in being the first in Upper Canada to unite under the wise provisions of the above named Act, and in having given practical proof to other localities, that the means of improving every thoroughfare in the Province is fully within the reach of the parties interested, without the aid of Legislative grants, which have heretofore been considered the only means of effecting any great or expensive work. We therefore sincerely hope that other townships in this extensive and flourishing county will ere long, awake to their true position, and, by the formation of Joint Stock Road and Bridge Companies, ensure the speedy improvement of the leading roads, so much required by the growing wants of our fast improving agricultural population. The law allows the imposition of tolls to the amount of 1 1/2 per mile, for two horse teams (each time of passing,) while the directors of the London Proof Line Road have thought proper to impose only one-half of this rate; believing that from such reduced charges, the stockholders will receive ample dividends, while the humblest traveller can easily meet their demands. Another proof of this liberality (if not christianity) of the directors is given, by the fact of their never having collected toll on the Sabbath day, from any parties whatsoever.—*London Times*.

**THE CANAL.**—It will be seen by advertisement in another column that the Canal will again be opened its full length on the 1st of next month, and that during the current month only half the usual tolls will be charged. Early this morning the water was let into the enlarged portion and the basin. Another coffer dam has been put in about three hundred paces lower down than the present one, and should the same success attend the future operations of the contractors which has so far marked the progress of the work, the public may look forward to the 1st of October, as the commencement of altogether a new era in the navigation of the Desjardins Canal, and, we trust, it will also prove a brighter epoch in the history of Dundas than any which have preceded it.—*Warder*.

**MURDER.**—It falls to our lot to record one of the most melancholy cases that we have heard of for many a day—it is that of a child murdered by its own mother! The name of this unfortunate woman is Jane McDonald, formerly a resident of this city, but lately residing in Stewartstown, in the township of Esquesing. She was committed to our County Gaol on Thursday last, on a Coroner's Warrant, charged with the wilful murder of her son, a boy about six or seven years of age, which it is alleged she effected by strangling, and, it is stated, that she had also made attempts upon the lives of her other children. The only reason assigned for the committal of this awful deed is, that she must have been deranged.—*Hamilon Gazette*.

We have only space and time to say that the Demonstration given by the Sons of Temperance of the Niagara District, at the Falls on Tuesday, was the largest Temperance display ever seen in this District. The Sons, numbering 1000, were marshalled on the plains opposite the Pavillion, and marched in procession to Drummondville—passing through the streets thereof proceeded to the grounds where dinner was prepared. It is supposed that from six to seven thousand persons were on the ground.

We have, we find, at present in Montreal, a visitor from the Holy Land, in the person of the Rev. Father Flavianus, a Maronite Monk of Mount Lebanon, whose convent was, some years ago, destroyed by the Druses, and who now visits the new world on a mission to collect the means for rebuilding it.—*Mon real Herald*.

We regret to learn, from a Buffalo paper, that a fatal accident occurred at the Niagara Falls a few days since, Mr Nobles, Hardware Merchant, of St. Catharines, with his wife and two children, in a carriage, was driving through the ravine leading down from Drummondville to the Falls, when the horse became unmanageable and backed off a precipice about 40 feet in depth. Mr Nobles, jumped from the carriage with the two children, and escaped without injury. Mrs Nobles, however, was precipitated down the bank and so severely injured, that, we understand, she has since died.

Two French Engineers, who came to Montreal to superintend the construction of an Artesian well for Mr Donegani, are now making a large balloon, with which they intend to ascend during the period of the Industrial exhibition.—*Montreal Courier*.

**PAINFUL ACCIDENT.**—Mr William G. Travis, printer, lately employed in one of the Toronto printing offices, was, we mourn to learn, drowned a few days ago, in the river at St. Clair, while bathing. He had waded out into the river and was standing in water about four feet deep, when he was suddenly seized with cramps and immediately sank to the bottom. A little son who had accompanied him to the shore, seeing his father sink, ran and procured a pole, which he extended to him as he rose for the last time. He made an effort to seize it, but his limbs were so disabled that he could not succeed. He appeared conscious of his fate; and as he yielded to his inevitable doom, bade his little son run home to his mother and be a good boy. Mr T. was an excellent Printer, and much esteemed by his associates. He has left a wife and three small children to lament the loss of a kind husband and parent.—*St. Clair Observer*.

**A MAN KILLED BY A BULL.**—We regret very much to learn that a man named Murray, resided on Mr McArthur's farm, was attacked by a furious Bull, on Saturday last, and so severely bruised and

that he died in great agony the same day. It appears that some three weeks ago, the deceased was attacked and severely injured by the same beast, and we are informed would have been killed at that time, but for the interference of a steer that was grazing in the field, which animal made a sudden attack on the Bull, and gave the man an opportunity of escaping.—*Bytown paper*.

**UTTERING BLANK NOTES.**—Edward Millward was yesterday committed to the County Gaol, by the Mayor and Robert Spence, Esq., on a charge of having, on the 11th inst., uttered a blank five-dollar bill, purporting to be of the Commercial Bank of Fort Erie, Upper Canada. It appeared that the prisoner, Millward, purchased an accordion from Nicholas Wyth, at the tavern of John Hore, village of West Flamboro', and gave the note alluded to in payment.—The blank is well executed, and bears the imprint of Rawdon, Wright & Hatch, New York. On the left-hand side of the note, the words "five dollars" is printed crosswise; there is a large figure of 5 on either side of a portrait of William IV, and on the right-hand side is a well executed engraving of St. George and the Dragon, surmounted by the words "Upper Canada," in the centre of the base line is a beaver, and in the right-hand lower corner is the letter V. In no instance, however, were the blanks filled up.—*Dundas Warder*.

**COUNTY COUNCIL AND THE ROADS.**—It will be seen that the Walden has again called the Council together for the 20th instant, for the purpose of renewing the negotiations for the purchase of the Government roads within the County. We do sincerely hope that no further delay will take place in this matter—so important is it that the roads should be at once repaired. The difficulty in the transfer is, we understand, respecting the contracts now existing, and although it would be very unwise for the Council to fully assume those contracts, still they should not be unreasonable in their demands. It is not easy to get rid of contracts at a moment's notice.—*ib*.

The distress among the overland emigrants to California is said to be appalling. Their numbers are so great that fodder for their cattle has failed, and the people are driven in many cases to eat their dead animals to preserve life. The prospect is as bad were they to reach their destination: the country in its present state would not furnish supplies for such a multitude. Crowds are returning by sea; and to add to the miseries of the scene, the cholera has visited the coast and is making dreadful havoc. The *Panama* steamer, with 2,000,000 in gold dust, lost nearly 50 passengers by cholera after leaving Acapulco. There they had eaten freely of fruit: not one escaped death after being attacked.—*Examiner*.

**SUPPOSED MURDER.**—The body of an emigrant woman was found on Sunday week in the bay. There was a wound in the head, which leads to the belief that she came to her death by foul play.

The Electrical Telegraph, through this Province is, we are glad to learn, a most profitable investment—the receipt for the past month being £360! Let the obstructives to progress think of that and weep!—*Halifax Chronicle*.

Doctor E. A. Theller, well known as an agitator in the Canada rebellion, is now editor of the "Echo" a weekly paper published at Panama.

It is said that letters have been received stating the Imperial Government have agreed to assist in the construction of the Railroad from Halifax to Quebec, provided the Provinces are joined in a federal union.—*Halifax Copnist*.

**CANADIAN CALIFORNIA.**—The Lake Superior Journal states that gold abounds in many localities on Lake Superior.

We learn that the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railway have given out the contract for the extension of their line. The contractor is to be paid by 562 shares of £50 each, being £28,100, and the balance, £46,000 he will receive in the shape of bonds payable in 1860. The Company pay for the lands, which it is estimated will cost £5,000.—*Courier*.

Yesterday, Mr Jones, Barrister, was appointed Reporter of the Court of Common Pleas. The other candidates were, Mr Irving and Mr Proudfoot.—*Colonist*.

**FATAL ACCIDENT.**—Yesterday about 1 o'clock P. M., as Cox and Jacobs, two men belonging to the Rifle Brigade, were weathering Point Frederick in a sail boat belonging to Lieut. Sanford of that corps, by some unaccountable accident the boat upset and immediately sunk, and we regret to add that both the above mentioned persons perished.

**DEPLORABLE DEATH.**—A man named Davison fell down in a fit on Wednesday evening last, and on being carried home almost immediately expired.—Deceased was well known in town, more particularly for his penchant for whiskey. His melancholy end should warn all of the danger of indulging in the habitual use of ardent spirits.—*Dundas Warder*.

**DROWNED.**—A man named Brock Forsyth, living near Port Erie, took passage on the steamer Wave last Sunday, and as the boat passed his residence, jumped off for the purpose of swimming ashore—went down and did not rise again.—*Chippawa Advertiser*.

**DEATH BY LIGHTNING.**—We regret to learn, that Miss Hinds, residing with her parents near Guelph, was instantly killed during the dreadful lightning storm on Saturday night last. The rest of the family had gone to bed, and she was standing by the stove, when the electricity came down the stove pipe, tore up the floor, and struck her down in a moment. Her father hearing the noise got up and found his daughter lying dead. She was about 20 years of age.—*Galt Reformer*.

**CAUTION TO SPIRIT VENDERS.**—The "Bill for the protection of the Indians," recently introduced into the House of Assembly by Mr Baldwin, in its 8th Section, makes it a misdemeanor to sell, barter,

exchange, or give liquor to any Indian, and subjects the party to a fine of £5, and a further fine of £1 5s., for each offence; one moiety to the informant, and the other to the Crown.

H. M. Troopship *Resistance*, arrived at Halifax en route for England, in 6 days from Quebec, on the 17th inst.

We learn from the *Echo des Campagnes*, published at Bertmer, that a man named Louis Desilet dit Jacques, was killed on Sunday the 25th Aug., at Kildare, by lightning. He was accompanied, by two others, who were felled to the ground but escaped unhurt.

The bodies of five men were picked up in different parts of the river yesterday. They are supposed to be the unfortunate persons who were drowned on Friday last, by the capsizing of their boat, while endeavouring to board the ship *Ellen*.—*Quebec Chronicle*.

**ACCIDENT.**—It is our painful duty to chronicle another of those melancholy accidents which so frequently occur in this Province, from the careless use of fire-arms. On Saturday last, Frederiek, second son of William Lapenotiere, Esq., of Woodstock, returning from a pigeon shooting excursion, and in crossing a fence near his father's residence, the gun was accidentally discharged, and shattered his right hand and wrist in a frightful manner. It appears that, wearied from his journey, instead of keeping the gun in front of him, he dragged it over or through the fence after him, holding it by the muzzle. The whole charge entered the palm of his hand and passed out at the wrist, and it is feared that amputation will be necessary. We hope this will be a warning to others engaged in similar pursuits, and cause them to use that caution which is absolutely necessary in carrying loaded fire-arms.—*British American*.

**FIRE.**—About three o'clock on Sunday morning last, a fire broke out in a frame building, corner of Wellington and North Streets, formerly used as a theatre, which was speedily burnt to the ground. The house being unoccupied at the time, it was at once supposed to be the work of an incendiary. The following day, an affidavit made to the Mayor, a man named Beveridge, who used to keep a tavern in the house adjoining, was arrested on suspicion; but we believe no evidence could be brought forward sufficient to implicate him, and he was therefore discharged.—*London Times*.

#### UNITED STATES.

Mrs. Coburn, of Buffalo, obtained a verdict of \$2,500 a few days since against the owners of the steamboat *Atlantic*, for leaving a hatchway open in a dark passage, through which her husband fell, causing his immediate death.

Three New York Aldermen were arrested in Boston for drunkenness. They had come to the city of Notions to attend the funeral solemnities of President Taylor.—*Boston paper*.

**THE CHOLERA IN CUBA.**—The Havannah Correspondent of the *Charleston Courier*, of the 25th ult., writing under date of the 22nd, says:—Much anxiety is felt in regard to the cholera in the interior of the island. The disease has not yet become general, but it continues to spread in various directions, and its ravages are in many cases appalling. On several estates the destruction of life among the negroes amounts to twenty-five and thirty per cent of the whole number, and the most efficient are generally the victims. The period of the year is unfortunately not favorable for checking the malarial. The loss falls heavy on the production of sugar, because that has already absorbed the available labors previously employed in the culture of coffee.

**PITTSBURGH, August 26.**—The School of Sisters of Notre Dame at Chillicothe, Ohio, was mobbed on Wednesday last, and the inmates driven out. The mob was immediately suppressed, and some of the participants arrested.

A riot occurred on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, about eighteen miles from Pittsburgh, in which about 100 Irishmen were engaged. The Sheriff called out the military, and proceeded to the scene of action. We hear of no lives lost, but considerable bodily injuries have been inflicted.—*Oswego Daily Journal*.

**Mail Robbery.**—Cleveland, Aug. 29.—General Hinton, a wealthy citizen of Cleveland, was arrested last evening for robbing the Gainsville mail of a large amount. He escaped the guards, and is still at large. He has been suspected for a long time, and they at last discovered him. He was put under guard at the Wendall House, Cleveland, but slipped out and turned the key on the officers and escaped.—*Rochester Daily Advertiser*.

[We hear that he has been since arrested.—Ed. PATRIOT.]

The Printing Telegraph is now in working order from Buffalo to Syracuse, and performs its work most beautifully.

**SAD DISASTER.**—We learn from the *Oswego Times* that the schooner *Nekick*, Capt. Silas, was capsized in a squall, near the mouth of the St. Lawrence River, on Friday evening, and every person on board perished. There were eight persons on board, among them the wife of the captain. The *Nekick* was 40 tons burthen, and left Oswego with part of a cargo of merchandize on Friday, bound for Cape Vincent. The boat was found on Saturday floating bottom upwards and towed into Cape Vincent.

**FROM THE PLAINS.**—A correspondent of the *St. Louis Republican*, writing from ten miles west of Fort Laramie, June 25, gives the following statements of affairs on the Plains:—We passed Laramie on the 21st instant. The Register's office, at that place, up to the evening of the 20th, has the following statistics: "Total number of emigrants passed the posts up to June 20 1850—men 32,740; women, 403; 591; waggon, 7,536; horses, 20,798; mules, 6,724; oxen, 21,418; cows, 3,185." Those remaining behind will doubtless swell the number to 50,000—others in proportion. Out of this estimate has been left one drove of sheep, a coop

of hens and chickens, geese, ducks, &c. Here I would just say that whatever reports you see from Fort Laramie, may be relied on as correct. By no means believe the flying reports you chance to hear from the plains. A few remarks on another subject will perhaps afford you some interest—the prices of different things, command on the road. A good yoke of oxen will bring \$100 to 150; a good mule, \$200 to 300; a good horse about the same; good brandy, per gallon, \$15 to 20; whiskey, \$10 to 12; sugar and coffee, 30 to 40 cents per pound, bread-stuffs, double the price in the States; bacon, less. Wagons are worth nothing.

**JENNY LIND.**—The celebrated Swedish Songstress has created an unparalleled excitement in New York since her arrival by the *Atlantic*. About 50,000 persons turned out to give the Nightingale a welcome on her debarkation from the steamer. The most gorgeous apartments have been prepared for her at the Irving House, as for an empress or queen—presents of all kinds are flowing to her—and she fairly eclipses, at the present time every star in the society of New York. A Hall is being built expressly for her concerts, at a cost of \$125,000 to be opened on the 20th. Two hundred workmen are laboring at it night and day, and a steam engine is in construction. It will be one of the most magnificent ever erected, and will accommodate 8000 people. Mr Barnum, who engaged her services at \$2,000 for each concert, besides paying the expenses of her suite, has entered into a new arrangement for \$1,000 with the half of the net profits of each concert. The vast amount pledged by Barnum to Miss Lind, and which it was supposed by many would be a losing affair, it is now said he will probably realize from the concerts she will hold in New York alone. Applications pour in from all the principal cities, inviting her to visit them, and it is reported that even Toronto has offered \$5,000 for one or two concerts.—The musical powers of this gifted female are said to be of the most extraordinary kind, surpassing any living vocalist in the world. She appreciates the gift as from Heaven, and expresses her desire to consecrate it to the great moral ends, and in furtherance of her purpose has long since abandoned her connection with the theatre and opera. Her benevolence, it is said, is equal to her vast resources, and amidst the splendors of her fame, it is said she maintains all the simplicity and artlessness of her native home. She is of Middle stature—slim but well proportioned figure—large intellectual head—with a countenance of the most benevolent cast. Her age is 29 years, but to appearance she is not more than 25—a New York writer remarks, that she is one of those beings that appear in a century whose celestial gifts are designed to teach humility to man.—*Examiner*.

**HUDSON BAY INDIAN MISSIONARY.** The Rev. Mr Jacobs, a Hudson Bay Missionary, came from Sault Ste. Marie on the London, on her last trip down, with his family, on his way to London, England, having been called there by the Hudson Bay Company, in whose employ he has been as a missionary in the far North West, for 12 years.—He stopped a couple of days in this city, and left yesterday in the *Mayflower*. Mr Jacobs is one of the "red men of the forest"—a native of Canada.—He belongs to the Methodist denomination, is well educated, speaks the English language quite fluently, and is quite familiar with history, and well informed on matters and things in general. He has travelled 3000 miles in reaching this city, by land and canoes. He had his travelling tents with him. He informed us that where he had been, the bay was clear of ice, only about five weeks in the year he exhibited a specimen of their principal article of food, Pomice, or prepared Buffalo meat. He goes to Buffalo, thence to Canada, where he will leave his family, a wife and five sprightly interesting children—and then will cross the ocean to London for the first time.—*Detroit Advertiser*.

**FATAL RENCONTRE IN MERCER COUNTY.**—A Singular Affair.—We learn that a tragic affair occurred at the village of Lucktoe, Mercer County, Ky., Wednesday night, resulting in the death of a Dr. Fox at the hand of Dr. Randall, at whose house he was on a visit. It appears that Dr. Fox was sitting in a room of Dr. R.'s step-daughter, at a late hour, when the lady remarked to Dr. Fox that it was bed time and she would retire. Dr. Fox objected to it, and blowing out the candle caught the young lady in his arms. This caused her to scream out, and her step-father came to her rescue. Fox threatened him with a knife if he interfered or approached him, whereupon Dr. Randall knocked him down with a stick he had in his hand, and afterwards in a struggle cut his throat, causing almost instant death.—*Louisville Courier, Aug. 30*.

The *Detroit Tribune* of the 5th, has the following:—"We learn that, yesterday, a lady came to this city, expecting to meet her husband, to whom she was married on the 21st of last month, at Ohio city. Arriving here, she learned that her husband *allegedly had a wife and five children in Detroit*. She hunted up the first wife, and in company with her called on Justice Walker and produced her certificate of marriage, at Ohio city, a few days since.—Her name was Margaret N. Russell. The cause of her visit here, was in consequence of the rascal's statements to her, that he had a farm in Canada and desired to go upon it, and was to meet her upon the boat. The lady had by her some \$120 in cash, which he stole from her. He did not make his appearance upon the boat, and supposing she had missed him some way, came on her journey, hoping to see him by the next boat in this city.—Here she learnt that she was not his lawful wife.—His name is Joseph N. Reid, who has resided here a number of years, but left his family a few months since."

**Severe Gale on Lake Michigan.**—September, 4, 1850.—Lake Michigan was visited on Saturday and Sunday last, with a severe gale, doing great damage to shipping and to the piers on the west shore of the Lake. The brig *Flora*, Capt. John Hawkings with a cargo of 10,500 bush. of wheat from Michigan City consigned to L. H. Pratt, Esq., of this City, was disabled and went ashore below Chicago; cargo probably a total loss. The vessel and cargo were insured for \$14,000—\$7000 in the Columbus Co., and \$7,000 in the Buffalo Merchants Mutual Co. Several lumber vessels are reported ashore. It is also stated that the Steamer

Canada made Chicago harbor with three feet of water in her hold, having lost several of her men overboard in the gale. All the piers on the west shore of the Lake are carried away or very much damaged. We fear we shall hear of many more disasters by this gale.

WELL PAID.—The mileage and per diem pay allowed Daniel Miller while conducting the seat of Mr Thompson, in the House of Representatives, as a member from Iowa, amounted to the respectable sum of three thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.—Oswego Daily Journal.

The Boston Transcript announces that Mr Howes, a draughtsman artist of that city, has discovered a process by which an ordinary sized daguerrotypy miniature can be magnified to life size, or larger, if necessary, and thrown upon a canvass or any flat surface, retaining at the same time all the clearness and detail of the daguerrotypy, so that an artist may sit himself before this magnified reflection, and render it a perfect copy, in light and shade, as well as outline of the original.

About the year 1681, the Legislature of Pennsylvania passed a resolution that "no member should come to the House barefoot, or eat his bread and cheese on the steps."

A gentleman has given to the American Sunday School \$10,000 as a permanent fund, the net proceeds of which are to be applied to the circulation of the Society's publications in Africa.

UNITED STATES BALANCE-SHEET FOR 1849-50.—The public accounts of the United States for the past year have just been published. The income is as follows:—Customs, \$39,500,375; Lands, \$1,863,774; Miscellaneous, \$1,877,311; Total, \$43,241,461. And the expenditure for the year is as follows:—Civil, \$15,875,021; War, \$12,798,978; Navy, 7,908,830; Interest, \$3,781,933; Total, \$39,363,822.

By last accounts there were 5000 visitors at Saratoga Springs, and 1,180 dined at the United States Hotel on one day.

FOREIGN EXTRACTS.

Three of the Judges on the English Bench commenced life as Reporters for the public Press, namely, Lord Chief Justice Campbell, who was long engaged on the Morning Chronicle, and Mr Justice Talford, who was reporter to the Times, and Baron Alderson.

APPALLING LOSS OF LIFE.—An explosion of fire damp occurred in a coal-pit near Airdrie, (Scotland,) on Tuesday, July 23rd, when nineteen men were in the pit, all of whom perished, but one, who, though severely injured, escaped with life to tell the mournful fate of his companions.

It appears that the Black emperor of Hayti is really meditating an expedition against the windward West India Islands. It does not seem likely that his sable Majesty will venture an attack on any of the British Islands, his expedition must, therefore, be intended against the French or other foreign possessions.

We regret to find that a report which reached our office at an early hour this morning, of the death of Sir Laurence Shadwell, is too well founded. As we are going to press the bell of Lincoln's inn is tolling for the lamented judge.—London Globe.

The United States papers contain long accounts of very destructive floods in Pennsylvania. The loss of property, it is said, has been enormous, all along the Schuylkill and Lehigh, and many lives are reported lost. It is as yet impossible to say what the effects will amount to.

The settlement and winding up of the "British and American Steam Navigation Company" has been referred to the Master in Chancery, Sir Geo. Rose, on the petition of Henry Bainbridge and Charles Enderby, who state that the proposed capital was £1,000,000, in £10,000 shares of £100 each.

In Aberdeen the streets are swept every day at an annual cost of £1,400, and the refuse brings in £2000 a-year. In Perth the scavenging costs £1,300 per annum, and the manure sells for £1,730.

The late Sir Robert Peel's second daughter was to have been married to the late Lord Cantilupe, who died the week before her father.

THE PUBLIC REVENUE.—The balance sheet of the net public income and expenditure for the year ending the 5th of July, has just been presented to the Imperial Parliament, exhibiting the most gratifying result of a surplus of no less than £3,438,358. This surplus has been created in part by a large decrease of expenditure; and in part by an increase of income. Compared with the expenditure of the year ending the 5th of July, 1849, that for the year just concluded, shows a reduction of £2,383,535!

Every Lord's day in London about one million four hundred persons attend neither church nor chapel.

By the United Service Gazette we are informed of the following army movements, announced as authentic; the 54th and 66th regiments will be located in Quebec next year, in place of the 19th and 79th ordered home.

An Iron roof 400 feet long and 100 wide, fell at one of the London Railway stations. Fortunately, only one person was killed.

Several bales of carpets have arrived in London, from China, being the production of that empire.

The number of cigars consumed in Austria in 1841 was 9,700,000; and in 1849, no less than 59,100,000.

Wombwell's Rhinoceros recently died at Paisley, after a week's illness. It cost £1000, but the carcass will be purchased for the Edinburgh Museum.

It appears from a return to Parliament issued on the 16th, that the year ending the 5th January last, the duty was paid on 6,935,003 gallons of British spirits for consumption in Scotland. In the previous year the number was 6,548,190.

SHIPWRECK—Loss of Life.—On Saturday morning intelligence was received at Lloyds' of the total loss of the Barque Hope, of Portezuan, Richmond, master, on the Mumble Rocks, off Swansea. The vessel was first observed on the rocks about seven o'clock in the morning, when signals of distress, by firing guns, were made by the crew, and the life-boats of the district were immediately launched for the purpose of endeavoring to give assistance.—They approached the wreck closely enough to observe that the after-deck was crowded with human beings, but the state of the weather and the heaviness of the sea at the time rendered their efforts to save the lives of those on board unavailing. The vessel went to pieces soon after striking, and it is supposed that more than forty individuals went down with her.

Toronto Market Prices, Sept. 14.

Corrected weekly for the Watchman.

Table with 4 columns: Item, S, D, S. P. Items include Flour per brl, Wheat per bushel, Barley per bushel, Rye per bushel, Oats per bushel, Oatmeal per bbl, Pease per bushel, Potatoes per peck, Beef 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, Firkin Butter per lb, Cheese per lb, Lard per lb, Apples per bbl, Eggs per dozen, Turkeys each, Geese each, Ducks per pair, Fowls do, Straw per ton, Hay per ton, Fire Wood.

GENERAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY FOR THE PEOPLE.

THE Subscriber is now SELLING OFF his large and well-assorted Stock of BOOKS and STATIONERY at VERY LOW PRICES, with a view of re-opening the same House as a

Wholesale Book and Stationery Warehouse.

The Stock contains Writing Paper of every style and quality, from 6d per quire upwards. Envelopes, Wax, Waters, Pens, Pencils, Inks, Copy-Books, Slates, &c. &c.

Common School Books, in great variety. Classical and Professional Works; and a large Stock of the most valuable Works of the day, in every branch of Science, Literature and the Arts.

Every article is marked at the lowest possible price. THOMAS MACLEAR, 45 Yonge Street. Toronto, Sept. 9, 1850.

THE SUBSCRIBERS OFFER FOR SALE—

- 200 tons Scotch Bar Iron, 10 tons Hoop and Band do., 5 tons Cast, Spring, and other Steel, 1 tons Share Moulds, 3 tons Waggon Boxes, 100 coils Cordage, 2 tons Oakum, 100 casks Deck Spikes, 50 casks Pressed do., 300 casks Cut Nails, 50 casks Wrought Nails, 70 casks Horse Nails, 50 casks Coil Chain, 300 boxes Window Glass, assorted, 2 tons Putty, 2 tons Shot, assorted, 150 doz. Steel Spades and Shovels.

A large and varied Stock of SHEFFIELD AND BIRMINGHAM GOODS, All offered at LOW PRICES for Cash or approved Credit. WORKMAN, BROTHERS & Co. Toronto, August 30, 1850. 33-4in.

QUEBEC FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL, £250,000.

CONTINUES to accept Risks against Fire, in and about Toronto. Losses promptly settled. FRANCIS H. HEWARD, Agent for Toronto. August 5, 1850. 32.1m.

DOCTOR FOWLER, SURGEON DENTIST,

HAS the honor of announcing his arrival, in Toronto, with the intention of establishing himself in the City as a SURGEON DENTIST.

Dr F. feels confident that from many years' study under some of the most celebrated Surgeon Dentists in England and Scotland, and from a subsequent professional practice of Twelve Years in Britain, he will be able to give ample satisfaction to all who may honor him with their confidence.

Doctor F. has for the present rented the premises No. 40, King Street, West, adjoining the Cabinet Warehouse of Messrs. Jacques & Hay, where he will be found at all hours of the day, devoting himself exclusively to the several branches of Dental Surgery. Toronto, July 22, 1850. 27 12m.

NOTICE.

A FEW VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS, Improved Farms, Wild Land in different parts of the Province, and Stock in several Chartered Companies, for Sale on reasonable terms. Apply to, R. C. McMULLEN, Church Street. Toronto, Sept. 2, 1850. 33-4f.

LEATHER! LEATHER!!

THE Undertaker will be constantly supplied with every description of LEATHER, to which he will devote considerable attention, and would invite Traders to consider his terms of Commission, as an established Agent in a large market is invaluable, both as regards time, trouble and risk of loss. R. C. McMULLEN, Church Street. Toronto, Sept. 2, 1850. 33-4f.

DIVISION COURT AGENCY.

UNDER THE LATE ACT OF PARLIAMENT, ON the first day of January next, the Jurisdiction of the Division Court will be increased to £25, and from the experience the Undertaker has had, he hopes this branch of his business will extend in proportion. R. C. McMULLEN, Church Street. Toronto, Sept. 2, 1850. 33-4f.

WILLIAM HURDLE

WOULD most respectfully intimate to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Toronto and surrounding country, that he has opened a Shop on King street, directly opposite Messrs. Nordheimer's Music Store, where will be found a good assortment of

Gold and Silver Watches, English and American Jewelry,

Of the finest description, PLATED GOODS, CLOCKS &c., to which he would solicit an early call, his motto being "small profits and quick returns." N. B.—All descriptions of Watches, Jewelry, and Clocks repaired. Toronto, July 17, 1850. 28-4f

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 1, PRINCESS ST., BANK LONDON.

Capital—One Million Sterling. Reduced Rates of Premium—Half Credit Rates Premium

THE great and decided success which has attended this Institution, has induced the Directors to reduce the Rates originally required in British North America, to the ordinary European rates. The result of such reduction is to enable parties to avail themselves of the important benefits of Life Assurance, at much lower rates of Premium than those of any other Assurance Company transacting business in Canada. The most liberal conditions are offered to the assured in the limits to which they may proceed by sea or land.

Detailed Prospectuses and every requisite information may be obtained on application to FRANCIS H. HEWARD, Agent for Toronto. Office, New Market Buildings, } Toronto, August 5, 1850. } 32.1m.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PLACE FOR REALLY GOOD AND DURABLE HATS, IS TO BE FOUND AT JOHN 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

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 those 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. 24.10m

FORWARDING, 1850.

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

- H. JONES & Co., New Produce Stores, Canal Basin, Wellington Street, Montreal. W. J. MACDONELL & Co., 22, Front Street, Toronto, over the Telegraph Office. H. & S. JONES, Kingston. H. & S. JONES & Co., Brockville. Montreal, April, 1850. 25s.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.



THE COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC WORKS hereby give notice to all parties interested, that by an Act passed in the late Session of the Legislature, intitled "An Act to Amend the Laws relating to the Public Works of the Province," it is enacted that the Provincial Arbitrators shall meet within two months after the passing of the said Act, (10th August inst.), for the purpose of investigating and determining upon all claims filed in this Office within the time allowed by law. All parties who have duly notified this Department of the existence of their claims in general terms, but have neglected to comply with the provisions of the Act, 10 and 11 Vic., c. 24 which requires that the particulars of such Claims shall be filed with the said Commissioners; such parties are hereby notified to forthwith send in the following particulars as far as it may apply to their several demands, viz.—

Commencement of, and duration of damage; by what Public Work supposed to be caused; quantity of Land damaged by, or taken for the use of such public work, and the estimated value thereof per acre, at the time the Land was so damaged or taken.

Date of Contract, and the several items in detail composing the amount claimed, with measurement of every class of work done.

If there exists any other ground of claim, state how and when the same has arisen, and the sum demanded as compensation therefor.

It is requisite that all Claims shall be forwarded to this Office within one month from this date, in order that the Commissioners may be able to comply with the provisions of the law. If Claimants neglect to comply with this notice within the time thus fixed, their claims cannot be submitted for investigation in the manner required by the Acts.

Department of Public Works, } Toronto, August 14, 1850. } 32.

BOOTS AND SHOES! 30,000 PAIRS.

BROWN & CHILDS,

At No. 88, King Street East,

ARE selling the above stock, consisting of the following kinds and prices:—

- 5000 pairs Superior Thick Boots, 11s. 3d. 3000 " " Kip " 12s. 6d. to 13s. 9d. 2000 " " Calf " 13s. 0d. to 17s. 6d. 3000 " " Boys' " 6s. 7d. to 10s. 0d. 10,000 " Gents', Youths' and Boys' Brogans, 3s. 0d. to 10s. 0d. 5000 " Ladies' Cloth and Prunella Boots, 6s. 3d. to 10s. 0d. 2000 " Children's, of every variety and Style. R. & C. manufacture their own—their Manufactory producing from 500 to 1000 pairs daily. A liberal discount to the purchaser of more than £25. Any unreasonable failure repaired without charge. N. B.—No. 88, Painted Boot, nearly opposite the ruins of the English Church, is the place. CASH PAID FOR ALL KINDS OF LEATHER. Toronto, August 5, 1850. 29.12m.

REMOVAL.

H. F. NORRIS,

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

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

NEW WORK ON COLONIZATION.

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

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

JAMES FITZGERALD, ESQ.,

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

BOOK BINDING

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

WHERE every description of work is executed with neatness and despatch. The Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support received, and hopes by moderate charges to merit a continuance of the same. JOS. J. OTTO. Toronto, June 17, 1850. 22.4f

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.

WILLIAM BAILEY.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Hair Cutter and Dresser, Wig and...
Upper Manufacturer, No. 3, Wellington Buildings, King Street...

HAS constantly on hand a well-selected assortment
of Ladies Frontlets, Plain Braids, Front and Back...

WIGS and 194 P's made to order on the shortest
notice—for durability and natural appearance, cannot be...

Childrens Hair carefully Cut and tastefully arranged.
Families attended at their own residences, on the short-

Private apartments for Hair Cutting.
PROFESSOR A. C. BARRY'S
Tricopherous or Medicated Compound

When Theory and Comment authenticate each other,
there can be no mistake. This is the case as regards
BARRY'S Tricopherous. The theory of its operations is...

Sold in large bottles, price 1s. 9d., at the principal
office, 137 Broadway, New York. Also by the principal...

THE NEW YORK
Protection Insurance Company,
ORGANIZED UNDER THE GENERAL INSURANCE
LAW OF THE STATE, WITH A
CAPITAL of \$200,000,

ALL PAID UP and safely invested in State Bonds;
having established an Office for FIRE and MARINE
INSURANCE, in the City of Toronto, and having...

JOHN STRYKER, President.
T. JONES, Jr., Secretary.
JAMES MANNING, Agents.
HIKAM SCOVELL, Agents.
Office, Mammoth House, opposite the Market, King-st.
Toronto, July 22, 1850. 28-11

JUST RECEIVED,
At the Dublin and Manchester House,
Ex "Viceroy" Steamer from Galway.

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. 25-11

STEAMBOATS.

THE PRINCESS ROYAL,

CAPTAIN H. TWOHY,

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

The Sovereign,

CAPTAIN WILKINSON,

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

The Eclipse,

CAPT. HARRISON,

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

The 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.

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., ar-

Passengers arrive in Montreal the evening of the day
on which they leave Kingston.



DR. JAMES HOPE'S
VEGETABLE PURIFYING HEALTH
PILLS.

Dear Sir.—You may very safely and with every con-
fidence recommend the above PILLS, as a very superior
Medicine in cases of Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, Sick...

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

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...

From what I know of the above PILLS, I can unhesi-
tatingly recommend them as a valuable Medicine, espe-

S. F. URQUHART, 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 ac-
cording to a favorite prescription of the above emi-
nent Physician, Sir Ashley Cooper, also, frequently re-

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...

Yours, very gratefully,
GEORGE CLEZIE.
Cabinet-Maker, No. 4, Adelaide Street, East.
Price 2s. 6d., 3s. 9d. and 5s. per Bottle.
The above Medicine is for Sale by
S. F. URQUHART,
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...

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. URQUHART:
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...

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

BURGESS & LEISHMAN,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Corner of King and Church Streets, joining the Court House,
HAVE ON HAND
THE LARGEST, THE CHEAPEST AND THE BEST
ASSORTMENT OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS,
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.

Table listing various clothing items and prices, including Boy's Linen Coats, Boy's Fancy Vests, Boys Drill Trousers, etc.

Table listing various clothing items and prices, including White Shirts, Linen Fronts, Cloth Caps, etc.

DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT.

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

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

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

NO SECOND PRICE.

BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

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

Toronto, June 10, 1850.

DR. F. A. CADWELL.



OCULIST AND AURIST,

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

The advertiser has, for the last twelve years, given his
whole attention to the treatment and cure of diseases of
the Eye and Ear, and in that department of his Pro-

Office—No. 5 King Street East, three doors below
Yonge street, over the Drug Store of Robert Love.
Hours of attendance, from 9 A. M.; to 5 P. M.
Toronto, 7th June, 1850. 21.6m.

MERCHANTS' LINE

To Montreal, St. John's & Burlington, Vermont.
THE Subscribers have arranged with the Champlain
and St. Lawrence Railroad Company, for the trans-

POWLE, SMITH & Co.,
11, Wellington Street, York Street Wharf.
Toronto, 26th June, 1850. 24.5.

BIBLE AND TRACT SOCIETY.

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

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 in-

W. H. FELLOWES,

Land Agent, Toronto.

July 22, 1850. 27.12m

FRESH ARRIVALS!

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE CHEAP, AT
N. R. LEONARD'S,
HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTER;
GILDER, GLAZIER, AND PAPER HANGER;
Looking-Glass and Picture-Frame Maker,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
PAPER HANGINGS!

N. R. L. begs respectfully to inform his
friends, and the public, that he continues in his
old stand on Yonge Street, second door South of Queen...

The Subscriber embraces this opportunity of express-
ing his thanks to his Friends and the Public for the share
of patronage he has hitherto received; and, by constant...

MR. J. S. STACY,
Professor of Penmanship,
(Writing Master at the Normal and Model Schools, and
Knox's College) Toronto,

Is prepared to give instruction in the above Art, at his
Rooms, No. 67, YONGE STREET, (over the Store
of Mr. Eastwood, paper warehouse). Class for Ladies,

J. S. S. will guarantee to complete his pupils in this
accomplishment in Twelve Lessons of one Hour Each,
with ordinary care and ability, on the part of the pupils.
Private Lessons can be given at the Pupil's own resi-

Toronto, Jul 13th 1850. 28.12m.



MARRIED.

On the 9th Sept., by the Rev. William McClure, Mr. William Gore, of the City of Hamilton, to Phebe Wiles, of the City of Toronto.

At the residence of Mr. James Shaw, Toronto, on the 15th ult., by the Rev. Robert Burns, D. D., Thomas Miller, Esq., Merchant, Picton, to Anne Naismith, eldest daughter of the late Mr. James Christie, Merchant, Glasgow, Scotland.

At the residence of the bride's father, at Windsor, Nova Scotia, on the 14th ult., by the Rev. R. J. Marshall Wesleyan Minister, Mr. Thos. F. Knight, merchant, Halifax, and second son of the Rev. Richard Knight, Chairman of the New Brunswick Wesleyan District, to Mary Augusta, eldest daughter of the Rev. Matthew Richey, D. D., President of the Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada.

On the 19th ult., at the house of the bride's father, by the Rev. Robert Boyle, Mr. Kenneth Chisholm, to Miss Margaret Elliot, daughter of John Elliot, Sen., Founder of Brampton Village, all of Chinguacousy.

On the 28th August, by the Rev. A. T. Holmes, Mr. Benjamin Petch, Chinguacousy, to Eliza Humphries, of Esquing.

DIED.

In London, Canada West, on the 25th ult., at his residence, Eldon, House, John Harris, Esq., Royal Navy, aged 68 years.

At Picton, on the 24th ult., Mrs. Roblin, widow of the late Phillip Roblin, Esq., aged 79 years. Mrs. Roblin was one of the first settlers in the County of Prince Edward County—one of that hardy band through whose exertions the wilderness has been made to blossom as the rose. She was indeed "a mother in Israel."

PLANTAGENET WATER.

The proprietor of the Plantagenet Springs Water has received the following Testimonials. The efficacy of the Plantagenet Water is now an established fact.—

Montreal, March 22, 1850.

Since August, 1848, I have recommended the Plantagenet Water in a variety of Chronic complaints, and with good effect. It has proved very useful in Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, and Scrofula. Weakly and nervous persons, and those in whom there was an increased action of the bowels and kidneys, took but half a tumbler at a time, repeated every hour or two. When possessed of more strength, and there existed a tardy state of the secretions, the water was more copiously partaken of; and in cases of Plathora, where a disposition to congestion predominated, with a tendency to fever and irritation, it was taken to the extent of several pints a day. It would be a most happy circumstance if "Mineral Waters" generally, were to supersede, and be substituted for, the thousands of vile and pernicious compounds, under the style of Patent Medicines, with which a certain class of the community gorge themselves, to their manifest injury, and to the advantage, solely, of the unscrupulous manufacturers.

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

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CORPORATION SALE.

On Monday, the 23rd September, Inst., WILL BE OFFERED

For Sale by Public Auction,

ON A LEASE FOR FORTY-TWO YEARS, Renewable at an arbitration rate of rental for 21 years, certain and Renewable every subsequent 21 years, in a like manner, otherwise the Lessees to be paid for their improvements, the following

Lots on the Market Block Property.

Lot D, and Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, situated on the North Side of Front Street, each Lot having a frontage of 26 feet on the said Street; also, Lots Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, on the South Side of Colborne Street, containing each a frontage of 25 feet on the said Street; all of the Lots extend in the rear to a certain distance, as shewn in the plan.

The upset prices are from 17s 6d to 20s per foot frontage on Front Street, and 11s 3d on Colborne Street.

Sale at 12 o'clock, noon, upon the Lots. Any other information required may be had upon application at the office of the Chamberlain.

A. T. McCORD, Chamberlain.

Chamberlain's Office, Toronto, 11th Sept., 1850. 35.1in.

CHURCH STREET

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

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

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

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

R. C. McMULLEN, Auctioneer.

Toronto, September 4, 1850.

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

R. C. McMULLEN, 34.—5in.

Toronto, September 4, 1850. Colonist, Globe, Cobourg Star, Hamilton Spectator, and Gazette, to copy till date.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

RESIDENT SCHOOL HOUSE.

Minute of Council, (No 4)

ORDERED that advertisements be inserted in all the City papers, that the Resident School House will be opened for the reception of Boarders on the 23rd inst., on the following terms: for Board, &c., £3 per annum, payable quarterly in advance, the tuition fees in College not being included. Each boy will be required to bring his own bed, bedding, towels, and silver spoon and fork. Parents and Guardians intending to send boys to the RESIDENT SCHOOL HOUSE, will be pleased to notify the Principal, F. W. BARRON, Esq., as soon as possible. The Resident School House will be under the direct supervision of the Upper Canada College Council, who have also consented to act as Visitors, and all the Masters of the College, who will act as Censors.

To ensure the necessary inspection and management, residence within the College precincts will be required of all the boys who do not reside in Toronto or its immediate neighbourhood, with either parents, relatives, or guardians.

The following papers also to insert for three months—Morning Chronicle, Quebec; Gazette and Pilot, Montreal; Kingston News and Herald; Cobourg Star, Hamilton Spectator, and Journal & Express; and send their accounts to Henry Rowse, Bookseller to the College, King Street, Toronto.

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

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

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

TENDERS.

Minute of Council, (No 5)

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

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

Toronto, Sept. 5, 1850. 31--2in.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

A MASTER WANTED.

Minute of Council, (No 6)

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

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

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

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

MEN SERVANTS WANTED.

Minute of Council (No. 7.)

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

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

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

LEATHER! LEATHER!! HIDES, &c.

Beaty's Fortune made!!!!

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

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

JAMES BEATY No. 120, King Street.

Toronto, 5th Sept., 1850.

English Calf Skins.

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

French Calf Skins.

FOR sale by JAMES BEATY.

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

To Tanners.

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

To Butchers and Others.

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

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

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

DR. BADGLEY,

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

GEO. W. HOUGHTON,

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

THOMAS MACLEAR'S

BOOK AND STATIONERY WAREHOUSE, NO. 45, YONGE STREET, TORONTO. 34-12m

THOMAS DEXTER'S

CHEAP GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE, Immediately in the rear of the Mammoth House, facing on to Francis Street, Toronto.

All articles in the above line very low for Cash or Produce. Toronto, Sept. 2, 1850. 33--12m.

ROBERT C. McMULLEN,

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

J. R. ARMSTRONG'S

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

H. BURT WILLIAMS,

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

HAYES BROTHERS,

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

JAMES MINK'S

LIVERY STABLES, MANSION HOUSE, ADELAIDE STREET, TORONTO. Horses and Carriages supplied on the shortest notice, and at moderate rates. 24.6m

"THE BEE HIVE"

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

GEORGE B. WYLLIE,

IMPORTER OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS, 18 ADELAIDE BUILDINGS, KING STREET, EAST [Next Door to the British Colonist Office.]

PATRICK FREELAND,

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

W. J. TAYLOR,

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

JAMES MANNING'S

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

JOHN HENDERSON,

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

ROBERT HIGGINBOTHAM,

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

WILLIAMS, SEN.,

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

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

WORKMAN BROTHERS & Co., GENERAL HARDWARE MERCHANTS, 36, KING STREET, TORONTO.

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

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

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

MR. A. G. McLEAN, Barrister, &c. Office removed to Liddell's Buildings, Church Street. Toronto, Jan. 6, 1848. 24.12m

R. H. BRETT, 161, KING STREET, TORONTO, General Merchant, Wholesale, Importer of heavy Hardware, Birmingham, Sheffield, and Wolverhampton Shelf-ware, Earthenware and Glassware, in Crates & Hhds. Also, Importer of Teas, Sugars, Tobaccos, Fruits, Spices, Oils, Paints, Glass, Gunpowder, Shot, Candle-Wick, Twine, Batts., Stationery, Combs, Beads, &c., &c. 24.12m

McDONNELL & Co., Daguerrean Rooms, opposite the Farmer's Hotel, No. 192, Main Street, Buffalo, and No. 48, King Street, Toronto, over Mr. Thomas J. Fuller's. Ladies and Gentlemen will please call and see their numerous Specimens, whether they want Pictures or not. Likenesses set in Cases, Frames, Lockets, Pins and Rings, &c. Taken in all sorts of weather. Daguerreotype Apparatus, Plates, Cases, Chemicals, and every article used in the business, for Sale, Wholesale and Retail. 24.12m

PEARCY & MURPHEY, House and Sign Painters, Glaziers, &c., &c., No. 58 Yonge Street, Toronto, over Mr. G. B. Spencer's Foundry. 24.12m

DENTISTRY. CHARLES KAHN, Surgeon, Dentist, King Street, 2 doors West of Bay Street, informs the Inhabitants of Toronto and vicinity, that he is prepared to insert artificial teeth from a single one to a full set, equal in usefulness and beauty to the natural teeth. 24.12m

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 and 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. 24.12m

N. R. LEONARD, YONGE STREET, SECOND DOOR SOUTH OF QUEEN STREET, TORONTO, House, Sign, and Ornamental Painter; Gilder, Glazier and Paper Hanger; Looking-glass and Picture-frame Maker. 28.12m

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

Printing Establishment

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

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

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

TERMS—Annual Subscription, in advance, \$1.00; when not paid in advance, \$1.25. Five Copies, from No. 26 to end of Vol., 25c. 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 each subsequent insertion. A liberal discount will be made to persons advertising by year. Communications to be addressed to T. T. HOWARD, Box 321, Toronto, P. O., and invariably POST PAID.

ROBERT BOYLE, Printer.