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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 9, 1850.

No. 34.

## Poetry.

### WHERE CAN THE SOUL FIND REST?

Tell me, ye winged winds that round my pathway roar,  
Do ye not know some spot, where mortals weep no more,  
Some lone and pleasant dell, some valley in the west,  
Where free from toil and pain, the weary soul may rest?  
The loud wind whistled to a whisper low,  
And sighed for pity as it answered, No! No!

Tell me, thou mighty deep, whose billows round me play,  
Know'st thou some favored spot, some island far away,  
Where weary man may find the bliss for which he sighs,  
Where sorrow cannot live, and friendship never dies?  
The loud waves roiling in perpetual flow,  
Stopped for a while and sighed to answer, No! No!

And thou, serenest moon, that with such bold face  
Dost look upon the earth, asleep in night's embrace;  
Tell me in all the rounds, hast thou not found some spot  
Where we poor wretched men may find a happier lot?  
Behind a cloud the moon withdrew in woe,  
And a voice sweet but sad responded, No! No!

Tell me, my secret soul, oh! tell me hope and faith,  
Is there no resting place from sorrow, sin, and death;  
Is there no happy spot where mortals may be blessed,  
Where grief may find a balm, and weariness a rest?  
Faith, Hope, and Love, best boons to mortals giv'n,  
Wav'd their bright wings and whisper'd, "Yes, in  
Heav'n."

## Miscellany.

### TEMPERANCE CELEBRATION.

For the Watchman.

A Temperance celebration took place at Simcoe on Thursday, August 29th, 1850. The day was most favorable: the sun shone brightly, and was very warm—though in the grove where the meeting was held it was most pleasant, being beautifully shaded with trees. The meeting was numerously attended; at the lowest calculation there were two thousand people present. Every countenance seemed to smile, and every eye beamed with gladness.

What added to the interest of the meeting was, that the Sons of Temperance were specially invited to attend on the occasion, when the Order from Simcoe and Waterford attended in their regalia. They met in the morning at 10 o'clock, in the Temperance Hall, Simcoe; then they marched in procession about a mile to the Grove, headed by a splendid banner presented by the ladies of Simcoe. This speaks well for the cause; when the ladies become so interested in it, we need entertain no fears of its ultimate success, but look forward to the day when the laws of intemperance shall be free, and we be blessed with a sober world.

A choir of singers were in attendance, who favored us with beautiful odes appropriate for the occasion. The first business of the meeting, after singing and prayer, was the presentation of the banner, with a short and suitable address from the ladies of Simcoe, by the Rev. Mr. Bell; when the Rev. Mr. Clark, W. P., of the Sons of Temperance, acknowledged the same with an appropriate address to the ladies, where was quite a supply of Ministers and gentlemen of different denominations, who addressed the meeting with good humor, interest, and wit.

About one o'clock there was an intermission of one hour, when the Sons of Temperance and ladies were invited to partake of an excellent dinner, which had been most generously provided for them by Mr. Beamer, of Simcoe. For which the choir favored us with a few beautiful Temperance Odes; then a number of appropriate addresses were delivered on the subject of Temperance, which occupied the time until about half-past four o'clock, when the singing dismissed in peace and harmony, which characterized all the proceedings of the day. The happy result of this Temperance celebration will be witnessed for days and years to come!

B. HAIGH.

Waterford, August 30, 1850.

The foes that attack a good man, are by the magic wand of his goodness, transformed into angels, which encamp about his dwelling and guard him from sloth and pride,

### A CORPSE IN A BALL DRESS.

The gay circles of London have been rendered the subjects of a momentary stupor, by the death of a young lady at a ball, which has just appeared in the public papers. This circumstance brings to our remembrance an article we recently read in a Foreign Journal, in which the writer says:

"I was present, a few days since, at the funeral of a young lady who had suddenly fallen a victim to that fearful disease, which has been so prevalent the past season, the dysentery. After the usual religious services, and before the coffin was closed, I approached with others to view the lifeless remains. Judge of my astonishment, when I found the corpse arrayed in the fashionable finery of a ball dress! I subsequently learned that she had a few weeks before attended a dancing assembly in the neighborhood, for which occasion this dress was procured; and that just before her death she had requested that she might be buried in it. Her wish was obeyed; and there, as her friends and associates gathered around to gaze on the countenance they should behold no more, there met them the strange spectacle of death tricked off in the attire and ornaments which had so recently been displayed in the ball-room.

"A corpse in a ball dress! And why not? If it were a proper garb to be worn at all, if prepared for an occasion in which it is fitting for an immortal and accountable being to participate, it was proper for the body when about to be laid away for the resurrection morn. We feel it no incongruity for the bride who is smitten in death as she comes from the altar, at which she has pledged her affections, in God's own ordinance, to the companion of her choice, to be laid to rest in her bridal white. The soldier, who has died gallantly in the defence of his country, may be buried on the battle-field,

"With his martial cloak around him," with no shock to our sense of decorum. Why not, then, the lover of the world in the costume of pleasure? If the business of the ball-room be appropriate for the employment of the solemn hours of probation, why not use its decorations to give a fitting adornment to their close?

"A corpse in a ball dress! Why not? She is going to a banquet. The festive hall is prepared, and its guests awaiting her coming. That beautiful face, those once blooming lips, that graceful form which moved so lightly in the mazy dance, are soon to be a prey to corruption and worms. The ribbons and roses will then adorn it well. The snowy robe of the latest Parisian fashion will set off her charms in the most becoming manner. There will be feasting and riot in that 'narrow house'; why not wear there the finery devoted to pleasure? Who seeks not to honor it and its guests, by appearing in a costume worthy of it and of them?"

"A corpse in a ball dress! Yes let her strange request be complied with. She would doubtless afford consolation to those parents who had educated her to love these gaities, who had taught her to prefer them to the pleasures of God's service, and the adorning of a meek and quiet spirit in Christ. They will need support in this hour of affliction. She was their youngest child, their best beloved. As they come to take a last look of one so dear, how soothing will be the thought awakened by that attire! How cheering a token of her preparation for death, and of the felicity of that state upon which she has entered in eternity! How satisfying the recollections it will call up in their minds of their own parental faithfulness in training her for immortality, and the destinies of the future life! How welcome the premonition it will afford of that hour in which she and they will meet before the judgment-seat of Christ! Yes, if they can gain any comfort in their grief from beholding it, let the admired dress be put upon that lifeless frame, and let Death, for once, show to the fairest advantage, under the recognized garb of Pleasure!

"A corpse in a ball dress! She would, it may be, address her companions—and among them him to whom she was betrothed, and who was present in the circle of mourners—and would bid them continue in the amusements in which they had so recently mingled. She would, perhaps, have them behold how fitting those amusements to those who are so rapidly descending to the grave. She would have them see their value to cheer a dying hour, and prepare the soul for its approach into the presence of its Maker. She would incite them, by the impressions of the scene before them, to pursue the gaieties of life with renewed zest, and when they had thus filled up a few more days of mirth and folly, get ready to come and lie down beside her.

"A corpse in a ball dress! Let the young

and the gay consider the spectacle. If they see in it congruity—if in the juxta position there witnessed between the pleasures of life and its end, they see ought to enhance their admiration of those pleasures, then let them follow them without restraint. If they can feel that it is wise, it is becoming, for those who are hastening to eternity to spend thus its precious hours—that it will fit them the better for death and the judgment, let them dance on, and fear not the issue. But if not, if they feel that they could not die thus, if they would shrink from wearing the habiliments of their gaiety when borne to their last resting-place, then let them pause, reflect, and hasten to secure, instead of the unfading robe of a Saviour's righteousness. Rejoice, O young man, in thy youth, and let thy heart cheer thee in the days of thy youth, and walk in the ways of thine heart, and in the sight of thine eyes; but know thou that for ALL THESE THINGS GOD WILL BRING THEE INTO JUDGMENT."

### MERCY AND LOVE IN AFFLICTION.

How simple, and yet how beautifully expressive, is that promise of the Lord to his servant, "He shall make all thy bed in thy sickness!" By affording us the image of a person who as suitously and tenderly watches over another who is sick, arranges the clothes of his bed for warmth and comfort, and smooths down the pillow when it is ruffled, the inspired writer shows forth the tenderness and care which the Redeemer exercises towards his people in the time of suffering. The Lord, by these severe and protracted trials, is chiselling you into his own likeness; by each stroke he is removing something that diminished the resemblance, and he is making the symmetry and beauty of the Christian character to shine out more and more by every painful dispensation. A figure that is designed to occupy but a comparatively low position in the house of the Lord, receives but little chiselling, and is soon finished; but a figure destined to occupy a more conspicuous niche, requires the hand of the sculptor to be busy day after day, and month after month, continually shaping and modelling it into a more perfect likeness, till the last requisite touch is given, and it is removed from the humiliating circumstances of the workshop below, in order to shine in faultless symmetry and beauty in the temple above.

### THE BELIEVER SATISFIED.

"They behold his face in righteousness; and they are satisfied, when they awake with his likeness," Psal. xvii. 15. When they leave this world of dreams and shadows, and awake in that bright world of spirits, they behold the face of God, and are made like him, as well as when their bodies shall awake out of the dust of death, in the morning of the resurrection, formed in the image of the blessed Jesus. That glorious Scripture, Rev. xxi. 3, 4, be the sense of it what it may, can never be fulfilled in more glory on earth than belongs to the state of heaven. "The tabernacle of God is with men; and he will dwell with them, and they shall be his people, and God himself shall be with them, and be their God. And God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes; and there shall be no more death, neither sorrow nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain: for the former things are passed away." The saints above see their blessed Lord and Saviour in all his exalted power; and "they are with him where he is," according to his own prayer and his own promise, John xiv. 3, and xvii. 24: "They are absent from the body and present with the Lord." They have esteemed him on earth above all things; and longed after the sight of his face, whom having not seen they loved, 1 Pet. i. 8; but now they behold him—the dear Redeemer that gave his life and blood for them; they rejoice with joy much more unspeakable, and full of superior glory."—Watts.

### TRACES AND INDICATIONS OF THE SABBATH IN THE INSTITUTIONS AND OBSERVANCES OF THE ANCIENT WORLD.

BY REV. JOHN JORDAN, VICAR OF ENSTONE, OXON.

Continued from Page 257.

1. We purpose first to attempt this in the family of Shem. The Jews, to whom were committed the oracles of God, were of the race of Shem, and upon his family specially rested, in these early ages, "the blessing of the Lord his God," Gen. ix. 26. It is, therefore, but reasonable to expect that a Divine institution like the sabbath was more likely to survive and be honored amongst these people than amongst others, and the more because the sacred volume is the only authentic record that can be relied on of these very ancient times. In the absence of all direct evidence of sabbath observance, we yet find indications of its institution in certain well-known customs and usages. And first amongst

these is to be noticed the division of time into weeks of seven days—a system suited neither to their months, which consisted of 30 days, nor to their years, which consisted of 360 days, and which could not therefore result from any subdivision of these, nor they from multiplication of seven days. Such a week is, in fact, altogether unsuited to any natural year like the solar, or to a month such as the lunar, and could not therefore have originated with them. We seek in vain, therefore, among natural phenomena for such an origin of it, while the institution of the sabbath, and the reasons of that institution taught by Moses, at once point to one which there is no disputing. Now that this mode of dividing time was well known in the ages referred to is obvious from the fact mentioned respecting Jacob, who, marrying two sisters, first fulfilled the bridal week to one and then to the other, Gen. xxix. 21—30. That these were weeks of seven days is certain from the fact that the same Hebrew word is employed here to mean week that is everywhere else used throughout the Bible, and is further evidenced from what occurs at the bridal feast of Samson, who puts forth a riddle for a reward, "if it can be certainly declared within the seven days of the feast." Such a division, then, of time we feel justified in presenting as a traditional custom, indicative of the primitive institution of the sabbath.

Equally remarkable is the fact that, amongst the very family and people we have now been referring to, the number seven was regarded with a mystical and superstitious reverence. Seven ewe lambs did Abraham present to Abimelech in token of his forgiveness for the injury done to him regarding Beersheba. Seven times did Jacob bow before Esau in proof of his submission to him. Seven years did he serve Laban for Rachel, and seven more for Leah. Thus the number had, for some reason or other, obtained special favor in the family of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob; and what is more natural than the conclusion, that all this had its origin in that institution which commemorated the course and progress of God's great and gracious work of the creation of the world?

The institution of the ordinance of the Passover furnishes us with another example of the division of time into weeks. Seven days are the people commanded to eat unleavened bread in all their houses, and whatsoever eateth leavened bread from the first day to the seventh should be cut off. Now it might be pretended that this appointment was made, in anticipation of what was to be enacted at Sinai; but, besides that such a plan seems inconsistent with God's general dealing with man, it is much more agreeable, with the condescension he has always mercifully shown, to understand, that this division of time was already well known to the people: for it is spoken of as if it were, and that God therefore graciously adopted it as the period of the ordinance, because it was one with which the people were well conversant. But this being so, it is therein implied that the people had amongst them the use of this division of time, which, as we have already seen, must have its origin in that primitive institution, which appointed the seventh day as one of holy rest.

To bring down our evidence from this source to the latest period possible, we must refer to the circumstances that occurred in the camp of Israel, immediately antecedent to the giving of the law at Sinai, and the relation of which will be found in Exodus xvi. There can be no doubt whatever that the facts here narrated took place nearly a fortnight—that is, they commenced more than a fortnight—and had all occurred more than a week, before the giving of the law at Sinai. The people came to the wilderness of Sin, where they occurred, on the fifteenth day of the second month after their coming out of Egypt, and the circumstances referred to then immediately took place. But the law was not given at Sinai until the third month after the Exodus—that is, the eighteenth day after they came to Sin. But, as the facts we are about to refer to took place during the first seven of these days, so they had all occurred at least ten days before the giving of the law. Now this is most important, for since, as we shall have occasion to see, the circumstances plainly indicate an acquaintance with the sabbath, so is it thereby made evident, that such their acquaintance with it was previous to the giving of the law, independent, therefore, of it and plainly indicative of an origin of the sabbath antecedent to the law of Sinai.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Here is a demonstration of the reality of religion, that I, a poor, weak, timorous man, as much afraid of death as any, am now enabled by the power of grace, composedly and with joy, to look death in the face.—Haliburton.

## Family Circle.

## THE CLAIMS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF STEP-MOTHERS.

Continued from Page 258

But there is more frequently cause of complaint from the unwillingness of grown up daughters to take their proper share of domestic duties; and the new wife is mortified to find that she must either content herself with seeing her husband's house in confusion, or be the servant of those who ought to be her cheerful and active coadjutors. While she is desirous of pleasing only the husband of her choice, they wish to be pleasing to all; while she is content to smile at home, they are anxious to shine abroad, and gladly leave to a stranger the duty of attending to their father's comfort, and to the training of their younger brothers and sisters. It will require a clear head and a steady hand to guide aright under these circumstances.—The desired changes must be effected gradually. Let the father join his wife in requiring judicious works be read aloud in the hours of leisure, and freely commented upon by all parties. It seems almost invidious to mention only one of the authors who have written on the duties of the female sex; but Mrs. Ellis's "Women of England," and her "Daughters of England," are works so peculiarly adapted to the case in point, that we cannot forbear strongly to recommend them. Let me advise the new mother not to talk at her stepdaughters; but kindly point out what she thinks wrong in their conduct, and induce them, if possible, to join with her in striving to correct their bad habits. Let her also avoid speaking of their faults to strangers: nothing will be more difficult for them, to forgive, than having their characters discussed in their absence, or in the presence of indifferent persons. They know that they have it in their power to make their new relative uncomfortable; and they will not fail to exercise that power if provoked to it. A strong appeal may be made to the young people, so circumstanced, on behalf of the father, whose happiness must be destroyed if he see the wife of his choice treated with unmerited disrespect and neglect.

Shall we be searching too deeply into the springs of action in the female breast, if we remind the young step-mother that there is a danger of her feeling jealous of any real or supposed personal superiority in her adopted daughters? It is possible that such a feeling may unconsciously exist: let her, therefore, examine her own heart, and carefully guard against a passion so destructive of peace.

Let us also warn the step-mother against partiality towards one or more of her adopted charge. There is so great a difference in the tempers and dispositions of children, that their own mother has frequently to struggle against this evil. Some are so lovely in person, so amiable in temper, so noble in spirit, that it is impossible not to admire and love them. Others are so much the reverse of this picture, that it becomes, even with parents, a point of duty to cultivate a feeling of love towards them.—We do not require impossibilities. It is not likely that a step-mother should feel the same affection towards one who repulses all her approaches, and defies her authority, which she must feel for one who receives her with respectful kindness, and contributes as much as possible to her comfort; but if she cannot govern her feelings, she may control her words and actions; and she will find it her best and wisest plan to show no partiality whatever.

But it is not from the children of her adoption, with all their faults and all their perversities; it is not from the watchful jealousy of her husband, who is perhaps apprehensive that she may either neglect her duty, or stretch her prerogative too far; it is not from the envious, malignant world, who mark her every action, and misconstrue her every motive; that the step-mother needs to apprehend danger: it is from the purest emotions of her own heart that she has most cause for fear.

It is when she becomes indeed a mother, when she presses the dear object of her love to her throbbing bosom, that she has need to tremble, to doubt herself, to pray for grace and strength to perform her duty to those whom she now feels she never has loved, never can love, with all the tenderness, all the devotedness, of a mother.

Let not the step-mother think we speak too strongly of the difficulty she has now to encounter. We have thought it needful to guard mothers against exciting jealousy in the first-born, by the caresses lavished on a second infant.—How much more, then, will it be needful for her to exercise caution, lest the children of another should think themselves slighted, for one she feels to be the most emphatically her own!

We are not so ignorant of the workings of a mother's heart, as to advise that any efforts should be made to check the full flow of her feelings towards the helpless object of her love. We only warn her against the injudicious display of those feelings. Let the mother indulge the natural impulses of her heart; let her exult in the new and delightful feeling her infant inspires; let her thankfully enjoy the happiness which almost overwhelms her; yes, let her confess to herself that she loves her own child infinitely more than she ever loved the child of another; but let her rest. She must on no account indulge a wish that her husband may

love her child more than his others. The wish, even, is sinful, and may tend to awful consequences. How often has the almost heart-broken husband been heard to exclaim, "My second wife was kind to my children till she herself became a mother!" And how much more frequently have the oppressed or slighted children been constrained to say, "Now that she has children of her own, we are evidently an encumbrance!"

It is true that the firmness and affection of a father may shield his offspring from open oppression, but no care on his part can guard them from the coldness and indifference, which is more galling to a susceptible mind than positive unkindness. But these things ought not to be. While the young mother feels how dearly she loves her own infant, she ought to cherish increased sympathy for those whose loss she can now appreciate: she knows that no one could fully supply her place, and should resolve so to act towards her charge as she would wish another to act towards her own child, should she be removed from it.

One of the most fearful effects of a second family is, the entire or partial alienation of the father's affections from the children of his former wife. Who can foretell the result of woman's influence on man, when that woman is the wife of his bosom, the mother of his younger children? The cares of business occupy the father's attention during the day; and if, on his return in the evening, he is required to listen to the dark catalogue of offences committed by his first children, while he is cheered with the praises and soothed by the caresses of the others, is it to be wondered at that he should in time look upon the one party as a painful burden, and on the other as a source of consolation and delight?

But we are not now addressing the wilfully unjust and malignant. We could scarcely hope that so feeble a pen as ours could reach hearts so hardened. It is our more pleasing duty to guide those who conscientiously desire to perform the duties which devolve upon them in their new relation. To her who, under these circumstances, has become a mother,—who knows, by actual experience, what is meant by a mother's love,—we would say, Do not by any influence of yours, deprive the motherless children you have promised to protect of the greatest earthly blessing they can enjoy,—a father's love.

But let not the step-mother look only on the dark and cloudy side of her prospects. An incident has been mentioned to the writer since she commenced this chapter, which is calculated to encourage and stimulate this important class of society in the faithful discharge of their duty.

A young lady was united to a gentleman who had been left with one daughter by his former wife. The lady treated this child with judicious kindness, secured for her a liberal education, and at a proper age initiated her into the duties of domestic life. It need scarcely be added, that the adopted child loved her step-mother, and strove to return her kindness by every attention it was in her power to render. In the course of a few years, a second family surrounded the domestic hearth, and were treated with tenderness by the oldest daughter, more especially when she perceived that their mother's health was failing. That fond mother died, and left her own motherless children to the care of her step-daughter. And well did the faithful and attached girl repay the kindness which had been exercised towards her. She supplied a mother's place to the young family, saw them well brought up under her own care, and most of them comfortably settled in life. "Cast thy bread upon the waters, and it shall be found after many days."

A step-mother may be placed in circumstances more complex, if not more difficult, than any to which we have yet alluded. She may herself have children by a former marriage, so that there will at once be a union of two families, whose tastes and habits will be in great danger of clashing, even if their interests be not opposed to each other. If the children be young, the difficulties are much lessened, as young children easily become attached. If they be more advanced in years, it will require much judgement on the part of both parents to prevent petty jealousies and bickerings. True, self-interest may strongly induce both parents to be kind and just to each other's children, in the hope of securing kindness and justice for their own. The young people may from similar motives, be respectful and obliging to their new parent, or they may be naturally amiable and conciliating in their disposition and manners: If to these be added a liberal education and cultivated minds, there is great reason to hope that family concord may subsist; but it is on the influence of religion alone that entire dependence can be placed. If genuine piety reign in every heart, there will be little danger of discord pervading the domestic sanctuary. Parents and children who daily meet to hear the word of God, and to bow in humble supplication at his footstool, will not need to apprehend any serious misunderstanding: still, such a position involves serious responsibility on all parties. If a third family be added, the difficulty will probably be decreased, as the younger children will be equally related to both families, and will perhaps be the favourites of all.

Great as are the difficulties, and strong as are the prejudices, the step-mother has to encounter, she may certainly evince the possibility of overcoming these sources of discouragement and anxiety. By steadily pursuing the course of duty, in humble reliance on divine grace, by manifesting a spirit of judicious kindness towards those who may not have the first place in her affections, she may substantiate the claims of woman to those refined and noble attributes which are the glory of her character. She may be rewarded by the esteem and gratitude of those who realize the advantages her influence confers upon them: to her they will ever look with mingled feelings of reverence and affection; and fondly will they cherish the memory of one who has blessed them with all but a mother's love. But greater still will be her reward in heaven, when that God who has marked her conduct, and sympathized in her trials, will give her the tokens of his special approbation, and welcome her to that kingdom where the toils of duty are exchanged for endless rest, and the sorrows of tribulation for boundless joy.

And should the step-mother be instrumental in leading her young charge to give their hearts to God, and to devote their lives to his service, she may look forward with holy confidence to that day when they must all appear before the Judge of the whole earth; and when she may hear the joyful sentence: "Well done, good and faithful servant; enter thou into the joy of thy Lord!"

## Geographic and Historic.

## JACOB'S WELL AND THE SAMARITANS.

BY HARRIET MARTINEAU.

Our last view of Jerusalem was very fine. We looked back from a ridge on the northern road, and saw it lying, bright and stately, on its everlasting hills; but it looked lower than from most other points of view, from the Moab Mountains forming its lofty background. We descended the slope before us, and lost sight of the Holy city forever.

Again we were struck with the vivid coloring of the scenery. All this day, the hills were dressed in brilliant hues:—the soil, red, gray and brown, the tiled portions of the brightest green; and the shadows purple or lilac. All the hills show traces of having been once terraced, and they were still completely so in the neighbourhood of our encampment this evening,—the terraces following the strata of the stone, which all lay slanting. This gives a singular air of wildness to the most cultivated spots. Here and there were basins among the hills, the red soil drooped all over with fig and olive trees, or full of corn; and the upland tracks winding among slopes all strown with cistus, iris, cyclamen, and anemones, and bristling with tall flowering hollyhocks. On we went, past deep old wells yawning in the hollows, or stone cisterns, few camels here and there, browsing in the dells; past groups of Arabs with their asses, carrying corn to the city, past stone villages crowning the steep, till, at 6 P. M., we were encamped beside a beautiful old pool. We were under the shelter of a rock whose crevices were fringed with delicate ferns. While dinner was preparing, I went back on our road—the narrow, stony road which wound round the verdant promontory opposite to our rock—to find a honeysuckle which I had seen climbing and blossoming to a great height, and I brought back a charming handful of flowers.

While we were at dinner in the tent, a sound of scuffling was heard outside; and when our dragoman next entered, he was out of breath. We afterwards heard the whole story, and were amused to find how zealous our Mahomedan servants could be in the cause of Christians. Some Arabs with their loaded mules, had come with the intention of encamping beside the pool; and, on finding the ground partly occupied, though there was plenty of room left, they became abusive, and wondered aloud what business these cursed Christians had in their country. Our dragoman resented this, and threw the speaker down over the tent-ropes. There was then a stout scuffle, and our cook coming to help, and the Arabs falling one upon another over the tent-pegs in the dark, they had the worst of it, and went off vowing vengeance. We heard no more of them, however.

The next morning we saw the Mediterranean, like a basin of deep blue water between two hills. We were not going towards it, however, but to Nablos, the ancient Sychar, where lies that Jacob's well at which the women of Samaria were wont to draw water.

Our road lay through a most fertile valley now called Hawarrath, where the crops were splendid for miles, and the villages were thickly planted on the hills. The ground rose in a series of table lands, of which there was a succession of three, when we were leaving to the Hawarrath valley. The roads in this part of the Holy Land were mere lanes full of stones between walls, or tracks through olive grounds and meadows, or paths running along shelves of the rocks, with a bit of rocky staircase at each end, above ascending or descending which our good horses made no difficulty.

Before entering the valley where old Sychar lay, between the mountains Ebal and Gerizim we came to the fine fertile parcel of ground

which Jacob bought. The valley opens out into this wide basin; and the junction of the valley and the basin is the old well which is the supposed scene of the conversation of Jesus with the Samaritan woman. Some of our party wound round the base of the hill to the well; and some (and I for one) rode by the upper path, over the shoulder of the hill, and came down on the other side. I had thus a fine view of the whole locality, of the valley where the city lies—a narrow valley, rich with fig and olive groves, and overhung by the rocky bases of Ebal and Gerizim where the square black entrances of tombs dotted the strata of the rocks. From this height, Jacob's land looked a beautiful expanse. The well is a mere rough heap of stones, with a hole in the middle, nearly closed up. What there is below ground, I cannot say, but this is all that is to be seen on the surface. It is not a well likely to be in use now, for there are many springs and shallow cisterns (though no well) between this and the town, which lies about a mile and a half off.

Everybody knows that the Jews had no friendly dealings with the Samaritans in the time of Jesus. The quarrels had then lasted above 500 years. How many suns had gone down upon their wrath! The Samaritans had wished to assist the Jews in rebuilding the temple of Jerusalem; but the Jews hated them as a mixed race, and would not admit that they had any right to share in temple worship, or any other Jewish privileges. It really was a most serious objection to the Samaritans, that they were of a mixed race, not only because the Jews believed that they held the promises on the very ground of the purity of their race; but because the intermarriages of the former Samaritan Israelites with Assyrians and others disposed them to idolatry, or at least to a worship as mixed as their race. So the Samaritans were excluded from the rebuilding of the temple above 500 years B. C. And not being permitted to help, they did all they could to hinder!

About one hundred years after, they obtained leave from the Persian court (to which both the Jews and they were subject) to build a second temple to Jehovah, and they built it on Gerizim. This was a shocking impiety in the sight of the Jews, and it was the occasion of a number of tax-minded Jews, who had broken the law, by marrying heathen wives, or otherwise, and who yet wished to worship Jehovah in the temple, resorting to Sychar, to join the Samaritans, and render their race yet more mixed.—This was the quarrel which the woman of Samaria referred to when she spoke of the question, whether "men ought to worship in this mountain or in Jerusalem?" and thus explained her wonder, that Jesus being a Jew, should ask water of a Samaritan. There was also a quarrel about their Scriptures; the Jews insisting to this day, that the Samaritans had altered two or three texts, relating to these two mountains, Ebal and Gerizim, in their own sacred copy of the Books of Moses; the Samaritans insisting, of course, that their was the only true copy.

TO BE CONTINUED.

## A CITY OF PRIESTS—A PICTURE OF ROME IN 1847.

Rome is a city of priests. They penetrate every cranny of domestic life with the subtlety of air or light, are found everywhere from the coarse to the dungeon, they cluster in the streets like musquitos, you cannot turn round without stumbling against an ecclesiastic; in short that which is a very large episode in the life of all Italian cities, is the whole life of Rome. This is the first and last impression left on the mind of a stranger. When you enter Rome, the first thing that strikes you is the immense concourse of priests of all kinds, crowding, pressing, driving, sauntering, and hanging about the streets; when you leave Rome, this same tumult of priests is the last thing you see and hear. The image of that ghostly multitude rises upon your imagination long after you have crossed the Roman frontiers; and when years have elapsed you can never think of Rome, that the same heaving multitude of sacerdotal costumes does not come upon you as vividly as ever.

CURIOS CRY OF AN AUSTRALIAN BIRD.—There is a ridiculous, owl-like bird, which sits upon the trees at night, and utters a peculiar cry, which cannot be mistaken for any thing but "more pork." The bird is, in consequence, called by that name. And I heard of an instance of a young man, of rather moderate intellect, who had gone out with a friend at night opossum shooting, and who, on hearing one of these birds for the first time, insisted on leaving the spot and returning home, being morally convinced that he heard the voice of a man calling for "more pork," and that the man must be a bushranger; and indeed who else could eat pork at that time of night?—*Sinclair's Colonial Magazine.*

GRASSHOPPERS OF BORNEO.—Some of the grasshoppers found in the island of Borneo are as large as sparrows, and in St. Edward Belcher's narrative of the voyage of the Samarang, it is stated that a specimen presented to him by Mr Brooke measured more than four inches in length, and was of a delicate grass-green color.



The Press and General Review.

FRENCH CORRESPONDENCE OF NATIONAL ERA.

Paris, July 11, 1850.

On Tuesday last, I had the pleasure of hearing Victor Hugo's eloquent defence of the liberty of the press. A noble cause and a noble advocate. Had not the cause been condemned in advance, the advocate would have found it— His style of eloquence is worthy of the French Assembly, the first forum in the world. Polished and sonorous, every sentence fell from the lips of the orator as it will be transmitted to posterity. The personal appearance of Victor Hugo is highly prepossessing. Above the middle height, well formed, the outlines of his person elegant and voluptuous, rather than severe, his manner composed and graceful, he does not disappoint the anticipations of those who have admired him in his works. His blond hair and ruddy complexion do not bear the marks which half a century rarely fails to make. Like his rival, Montalembert, he seems to have bathed in the fountain of perpetual youth. A stranger would not suppose him to be older than thirty or thirty-five, although he is now between fifty and sixty. He scarcely seems older than his two grown sons, the editors of *Levenement*.

Why should I add that the eloquent appeals of Victor Hugo were without effect? You, who are a past high master in the science of liberty, know that the law against the press was necessary the moment the law against universal suffrage was passed. The one implied the other. Class, privileges, corruption, and injustice, may be sustained so long as they are hid from a public view; as soon as they are exposed, they fly like hideous night-birds before the light of day. Convince the intelligent poor man, if you can, that he should submit to be a paria in society, that he should be willing to intrust his fortunes and dearest interests to bankers, rich Jews, and men incruated with selfishness and corrupted by luxury. You cannot convince him, and if you persist, you must kill him, or put out the light of his intelligence. I know that there are in the United States many avaricious Christians of tender consciences, who would wish to compound for the sin of holding slaves by instructing them. This is pitiable feebleness. The Southern slaveholder and the French Reaction know that the only safe way to perpetuate oppression is to do it in the dark. The former forbids teaching the slave to read, and the latter destroys the press. This is the inexorable logic of tyranny, whether it is in Europe or America.

The institution of the jury must next be modified so as to conform to the laws on suffrage and the press. If a privileged class has alone the right to vote and to print, it must have that of judging and punishing. This is the wanting term of the proportion. The jury must go next and I would risk the favor of your readers on the prediction.

What shall I say of the new law against the press, except that it will destroy nine-tenths of the French newspapers, and place the rest at the mercy of the Ministry for the time being? Those that survive the stamp tax may be prosecuted for a dozen offences in one day, and found in one article. On each prosecution, the journal must deposit in advance one-half of the highest fine that may be imposed for the offence. As the trial may be postponed for any time, and the number of prosecutions is unlimited, the Ministry may demand a deposit of several millions from the publisher. What capitalist will risk his capital in publishing an opposition paper, on conditions so hard as these?

There are members of the legislative majority who regret deeply having entered on the high road to reaction, for they tremble for the consequences. But they cannot stop now. You remember the fable of the horse, which, to gratify his animosity against the stag, permitted the man to mount him and hunt down the stag. After his enemy was killed, he found it impossible to disembarrass himself of his rider.— This unfortunate beast is the type of that repentant fraction of the majority.

The Reaction is becoming more and more hardy. Last Monday, M. Rouher, the Minister of Justice, called the revolution of February "a veritable catastrophe," and President Dupin did not call him to order, nor did the majority disavow him. This insult to the Revolution which drew him out of obscurity was unbecoming, to say the least, in the Minister of Louis Bonaparte, the returned exile. But it indicates very surely the determination of the administration to patch up some sort of a royalty for the benefit of Louis Bonaparte. The ingratitude of the President to the Republic is only another proof that men without intellect are, almost without exception, men without heart. The next revolution will no doubt burn off a good deal of the dry stubble left standing in 1843. After crops will be much better.

Whom do you think the royalist journals blame for the passage of the law against the press? You could never guess it, if I should give you fifty trials. Listen to the *Union*, a Legitimist paper: "Cursed be those madmen, those turbulent and absurd tribunes of demagoguism, those charlatans of freedom and liberalism, to whom God has given, as a final punishment, the mission to veil in France the statue of liberty. Will they be satisfied at last,

and will they recognise that nothing is wanting to their glory, when by extravagances and follies they shall have ruined the respectable and sacred cause of the press in France?" A right hearty curse. Perhaps you suppose it is directed against the authors of the law. Not at all, but against the opposition. Just as the abolitionists are abused by Kentucky slaveholders as the cause of the continuation of slavery in that fine State.

An incident, which occurred last Friday at the gate of the Elysee National, has afforded quite prolific theme of comment to the correspondents of London papers, but produced no sensation at Paris. A lad of seventeen, who had been pacing to and fro before the gate for an hour or two, advanced suddenly to the sentinel, and requested to be taken into custody, as he intended to kill the President. His request was complied with. A subsequent examination has proved him to be quite insane. The case is only interesting, as it shows the tendency of insanity to take its hue from the preoccupations and anxieties of the popular mind.— Self-lage at Berlin, Robert Pate at London and Walker at Paris, are diseased and purulent secretions of the social body, and thrown to the surface by a quickened circulation. It is worthy of remark, that the Governmental press does not seek to make political capital out of this caprice of insanity.

The great conspiracy of Oran, in Algiers, is now admitted by the Government journals themselves never to have existed. They announce that nearly all the prisoners have been discharged, and those retained in custody are only held to answer to a charge of having been connected with reunions not permitted by law. The whole affair was, as asserted in my letter of last week, nothing but the explosion of an old jealousy between the military and civil government of the Province of Oran. It has been pressed into service by the Minister of War, who now declares it impossible to change the military government of Algiers. That fine colony is therefore doomed to a longer term of the blighting rule of gentlemen in epaulettes.— Twenty years of this rule have resulted in the dissipation of several hundred millions, in the destruction of the whole system of education among the Arabs, the demolition of the agricultural and commercial prosperity of the country, and in the increased hostility of the natives. All the efforts of the French Government—its premiums for settlers, its donations of land, cattle, and farming utensils, its free passages from France, its supplies of provisions for a year—have succeeded in placing in Algiers a French population of less than thirty thousand, which must be protected by an army of three times that number.

The new list of voters have been made out. What the number of the eliminated may be in the departments will be known in a week or two; that at Paris is already known. The whole number of adult male citizens at Paris is about 350,000. The old electoral law, by its requirements of residence, and its disqualifications of bankruptcy and crime, left of these 244,000 voters. This number has been reduced by the new law to 74,000. Thus there are more than 550,000 citizens deprived, on one pretence or another, of the right of suffrage. In the purification of the lists, the opposition has, of course, suffered all that the Administration could make it suffer under the law. Spite of this, the Reaction party is far from being contented with the results. Some of their presses assert that the majority of the 74,000 voters on the new list are socialists. This is doubtful, but the general discontent of the royalist parties with the result show that they are by no means reassured as to the result of the next election at Paris. The strength of the Republican, or, as it is here called, the Socialist party, lies principally among the commercial and manufacturing classes, who are by principle opposed to change and a repetition of the revolution. But these are the very classes which are most steadily domiciled in the same place. The Royalists, on the contrary, have many of them their permanent residences in the country, and change their town one to suit their convenience during the winter; no inconsiderable number of them are young men, of good families, perhaps, but without professions, attached to the pleasures of the capital, but having a permanent abode nowhere. These, together with large numbers of priests and domestics, have been excluded from the lists, and represent a large loss suffered by the Royalist parties. It must be said, in honor of the mayors charged with the preparation of the list in Paris, that most of them have performed their duties with impartiality. The *Assemblée National* makes this the subject of a furious article in its last Monday's number. It says that "under pretext of a judicial execution of the text of the law, the public functionaries, the majority of whom are red or mixed, repulse with a smile on their lips all the voters of the moderate party who did not satisfy literally the conditions of the law." "Things have reached such a pass that with the new law we are in verity marching blindfold." "The great error of the present day is that, under pretext of impartiality, men strike their friends as well as their enemies.— They say that the laws, being made for all, are obligatory to all. In peaceable times this is true; but in the heat of a contest, men should philosophize less after Montesquieu's fashion,

and accomplish a little more salutary repression. When the question is to save society, the good grain must be distinguished from the bad.— This parable is as old as the Scriptures." The unblushing depravity of this article has not met with the blame of a single one of the royalist presses.

Ecclesiastical.

WESLEYAN AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND. THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.

From the British Banner.

At this moment, City Road Chapel presents to the reflecting passer by a strange and most un-English spectacle. There it is! with five hundred or six hundred met to do the business of a great community, not one soul of whom is suffered to be present to either hear or see the transactions! Both Houses of the British Parliament are in effect, open; the humblest may obtain admission to hear the voice of the legislators who frame the laws; courts of justice, from the lowest to the highest, are open, and every man, of every country, whether Englishman or alien, may spend a live-long day in these sanctuaries of British justice. Not so the great court of parliament which legislates for the realms of Methodism!

Our friends will expect us to report the events which have transpired since our last; and, with every disposition to meet their demands, we regret to say the record must be very brief. It seems that more than one journal applied to the President—and very properly so—for permission to send a reporter to the Conference meetings. For our own parts, we spared even the small modicum of trouble which would have been involved in such an application, knowing how utterly unavailing it would have been; of course, none was admitted in any capacity whatever. The People's Delegates Committee have sought an audience for a delogation, but in vain. Though Drs. Dixon and Beaumont reminded the Assembly that the applicants were still brethren, it was to no purpose. But while unconcerned about the feelings and the Jesires of it, may be, a hundred thousand persons, there was felt a yearning towards her Majesty's servants in the Post office, and hence, on Friday, the third day of the meeting, the secretary read the draft of a memorial to Government in favor of a measure for closing all business on the Lord's day. Among the deaths of the year is that of the late Rev. Richard Reece. For this good man, it seems, Dr. Beaumont preached a funeral sermon, in which he uttered something which implied, or was supposed to imply, that the deceased did not approve of some of the recent acts of the Conference. Dr. Bunting was concerned at such an idea going abroad. In explanation, Dr. Beaumont said that Mr Reece was opposed to all acts of expulsion, except such as proceeded on Scripture principles, and the expressions which were deemed exceptionable had the entire sanction of the family of the departed. Dr. Beaumont, as if anticipating difficulty and danger, said he wrote out every word of the sermon—a thing which he had never done before—and stuck to what he had written. Mr Dunn, by some casualty, tumbled into the Conference, to the deep consternation, as may well be supposed, of the President of the Assembly. The effect, according to THE WESLEYAN TIMES, was very much like "the sudden descent of a huge wasp into the midst of a picnic party of timid young ladies." The falling of a shell from a mortar could scarcely have raised a more sudden and general panic. Mr Dunn, it seems, was ejected literally by main force. The worthy minister, it appears, went to offer his subscription to the Legalized Fund, of which he considers himself still a member, and as there was no one disposed to receive it, he laid down at the door £6 6s., which the chapel keepers, it is said, put into their pockets. It was expected that Mr. Bromley would have been allowed to address the Conference in defence of himself, but it has been ruled that, because of his conduct since his suspension, he has forfeited the right of appeal. Dr. Beaumont and Mr. Macdonald, notwithstanding, asked a hearing from him, as an act of indulgence; for this amendment, however, only twenty-five hands were held up, and it is to the honor of those who held them that, under the circumstances, there was such a number. We are gratified to find that among them were W. M. Bunting, S. D. Waddy, Robert Young and other respected ministers. It seems, this year, the assembly of the City-road, like that of Paris, is on the advance in the path of persecution. Several brethren are cited to appear before the Conference, not for any immortality, but for entertaining and uttering, and in some instances publishing through the press, sentiments at variance with those of the Divan. The error of these parties is a leaning towards the Reformers. If men wish to enjoy the confidence of the ruling party, and to advance in honor and station, let them beware of liberal tendencies! THE WESLEYAN TIMES, which has done such service to the cause it so ably represents, and the community it serves, on its application for admission of a reporter, in its anxiety to remove obstacles, offered to submit his notes to Conference revision—an act of condescension to which they had no claim, and which only tends to aggravate the offence of the party who refused.

It seems now clear, that all attempts at negotiation to bring about a pacific arrangement are hopeless. The Divan is determined to enforce the despotic rule of 1835; and the tendency of such a course will only be to exasperate still further the spirit of the people. The committee of privilege appointed by the Delegate Meeting sit daily, communicating their decisions to their friends as early as possible; and in the mean time the Delegates have been summoned for the 19th inst., but THE WESLEYAN TIMES supposes they may meet a week earlier. Meetings, at the same time, are to be held in every circuit this week, for the utterance of the people's opinions on the act of the Conference, in refusing all intercourse with the committee of the delegate body. For ourselves, we are in no degree disappointed; thus far things have occurred precisely as we had anticipated and predicted; nor can we doubt that the leaders and adherents of the reform party will act a part worthy of the occasion, which is certainly great; and properly to perform the part which it involves will reflect everlasting honor upon those who shall, at every cost, and at all hazards, do it.

CONFERENCE APPOINTMENTS SUPERSEDED.

We are glad to learn that many of the Circuits are so dissatisfied with the appointment of men who have "howed the knee to Baal," and distinguished themselves as the Jefferies of the Connexion, that they have determined not only "to stop the supplies," but to close the doors.— Our Holt friends have set a spirited example in this matter, as will appear from the following letter, addressed to the Rev. John Booth:— "Sir,—We have had an intimation that your name is put down for the Holt Circuit, but we wish you distinctly to understand that, unless reasonable concessions are made to the wishes of the people by the Conference, there will be neither house nor quarters for you from this circuit, as we intend to stop the supplies until our just grievances are redressed. We have deemed it right to intimate our intention to you, that you may not be taken by surprise on your arrival at Holt.

We are, Sir, your obedient servants,  
JOSHUA HILL,  
JOSEPH COLMAN, } Circuit Stewards.  
To the Rev. J. Booth."

The insult just offered by the Conference, in their refusal to receive the Memorials of the People, and in their determination to hold no intercourse with their representatives on the questions now agitating the Connexion, will, we doubt not, lead many other circuits to adopt a similar course of determined action, which the maddened policy of the Dominant Party has rendered absolutely necessary.— *Wesleyan Times*.

Religious Services, August 4th and 5th, in connection with the Conference.

Our space forbids anything more than a mere allusion to those interesting services. The pulpit in the City Road Chapel, where the Conference holds its session, was occupied in the morning by the Rev. Dr. Beecham, President of Conference, who delivered a discourse from Col., 1st chap., 12th, 13th, and 14th verses; and in the evening by the Rev. Dr. Newton, whose discourse was founded on Eph., 2nd chap., 8th and 9th. In the Great Queen-street Chapel, the Rev. F. A. West preached from Acts, 11th chap., 24th verse, in the morning, and in the evening, in the same place, the Rev. S. D. Waddy delivered a discourse from Heb., 1st chap., 1st, 2nd, and 3rd verses.

In Spitalfields Chapel, Rev. T. Capp preached from Psalm 72nd, 15th to the 20th verse, in the morning; and in the evening the Rev. R. Young, from Mat., 26th chap., 69th to the 75th verse. In Southwark Chapel, the Rev. J. H. James delivered a discourse from Eph., 2nd chap., 18th verse; and in the evening the same pulpit was occupied by the Rev. G. B. Macdonald, who discoursed from Rev., 5th chap., 5th and 6th verses.

In Lambeth Chapel, discourses were delivered in the morning by the Rev. A. Barrett, from Rom., 14th chap., 7th, 8th and 9th verses, and in the evening the Rev. J. Bowers, from Acts, 16th chap., and 31st verses.

On Monday, the 5th, the annual sermon to the Conference was delivered by the ex-President, the Rev. Thomas Jackson, at the City Road Chapel. The discourse was founded on 1st Peter, 5th chap., 1—4 verses, and was read from manuscript.

Review of Proceedings of Conference. (Continued from page 260.)

August 5th to 10th—OR FROM 5th to 10th DAY OF THE SESSION.  
The business transacted the 5th, 6th & 7th days being for the most part destitute of interest to the majority of our readers, we shall not attempt giving the particulars. The principal attention of Conference was occupied by the examination, reception, and ordination of young men, who had completed the term of their probation creditably. On Tuesday the case of the Rev. G. B. Macdonald was taken into consideration. Mr. Macdonald's

crime was "not having exercised sufficiently severe discipline on Mr. Kaye, the proprietor of the *Wesleyan Times*."

"Another related to the complaint of a member of Society in the Bradford West Circuit, that his ticket had been withheld by Mr. Edward Walker, on a trial by the Leaders' Meeting. The justice of this complaint had been sanctioned by a Minor District Meeting, which had decided that the ticket should be given to him; and against this decision of the Minor District Meeting Mr. Walker now appealed to the Conference." On Wednesday this case was finally disposed of, Mr. W.'s appeal being rejected, and the decision of the Minor District Meeting thereby confirmed. This is a most important decision to the body of Reformers now within the pale of the Wesleyan Church."

The principal items in the business of the three following days, are cases wherom preachers were called upon to explain their conduct with regard to the non-enforcement of discipline. These cases appear to have been managed, to say the least, in a manner extremely inquisitorial. The expression of sentiments, which it was admitted a man might *silently entertain*, was deemed an aggravated offence. Among the parties arraigned before Conference for charges of this character, was the Rev. Mr. Rowland, to whose case we have already alluded. The resolutions show the position of the Conference relative thereto:—

1. "That the principles advanced in the nine reasons presented by Mr Rowland to the Minor District Meeting and to which he still adheres, are utterly inconsistent with the constitutional principles of Wesleyan Methodism.

2. "That Mr Rowland is bound and required to make an apology to this Conference for the publication of sentiments so objectionable.

3. "That he be removed from the Yarmouth Circuit, and also from the Norwich District.

4. "That he may not be entrusted with the charge of a circuit, until he has given assurance to the Conference, that his views have undergone a change.

5. "That he be solemnly admonished from the chair of the Conference.

6. "That for two years he be deemed ineligible to be elected a member of any minor district meeting."

Mr Rowland was then asked by the President if he was prepared to make the apology to the Conference which was required of him?

Mr Rowland replied; I am not!

The President: Mr Rowland, will you take a little time to consider of it?

Mr Rowland: I wish for no postponement.

The President: Mr Rowland, the Conference will give you a little time to consider of it, whether you wish it or not.

"To enable the reader the more impartially to weigh the justice of this sentence, we append Mr Rowland's reasons of dissent from his colleagues, in the Minor District Meeting, as published in this journal, but without his knowledge or consent:—

"I cannot concur in an act which will lead to the expulsion of these christian gentlemen, from the following reasons: Because.

1st I believe Jesus Christ himself would not expel such persons,

2nd Because the appeal to a Minor District Meeting was not made by their own pastor, who must be the best judges to whether they deserved expulsion.

3rd Because they were unanimously acquitted by their own juries.

4th Because, if the seventeen trustees and leaders who tried them were all wrong in their judgment, we five may be so.

5th Because the work of God would be seriously injured, and many precious souls probably perish through such expulsions—souls for whom Christ died.

6th Because their expulsion may lead to the most awful consequences in my own circuit, and in other circuits.

7th Because Wesley, though he condemned and agitated the Established Church, remained in it; and when he expelled any one from the Methodist Society, he did it only in accordance with Methodist rules.

8th Because the wrong-doings of brethren prominent in the agitation have been occasioned, I believe, by the expulsion of Messrs. Everett, Dunn, and Griffith; and at the proper time and place I am prepared to show that, in our zeal to put down the 'Fly-Sheet' evils, we unintentionally violated the laws by which we are governed; so that every minister among us, concerned in the matter, ought to do the penitent!

9th Because in regard to what may be erroneously promoting the agitation amongst us—as it began among ourselves, we ought at least to regard our Saviour's injunction, to 'Let both grow together,' &c."

Another party called upon to give explanation in matters pertaining to character, &c., was Dr. Alder. We copy the following from the *Wesleyan Times*:—

On Dr. Alder's name occurring, he entered into a defence of himself against the imputations which had been cast upon his character.

Dr. Bunting said that he had fully investigated all those charges which related to the voyage to Canada, and Dr. Alder's conduct while there; and, if there was truth

in man, he declared that those charges were totally false.

The Rev. Joseph Hargreaves stated that the young man who had brought forward, in a place of worship, a string of charges, in the shape of a series of accusations against Dr. Alder, had expressed regret for what he had done.

The same journal observes editorially:—

THE REV. DR. ALDER.—For this gentleman the Rev. D. Bunting, it appears, has assumed sponsorial responsibilities. What he failed to do in the Missionary Committee, he takes upon him in Conference. The remembrance of similar good offices performed for such men as P. C. Turner and John Stamp, with their results, is not flattering to Dr. Alder. All that has been said of him may be untrue; we should rejoice were it proved so; but why has he resigned his office of secretary to the Wesleyan Missionary Society? Mr Gibbons may have expressed sorrow for having asked a series of questions relative to the doctor at a public meeting, but we venture to doubt notwithstanding the Rev. Joseph Hargreaves so asserts. It does, however, appear, that charges were made which the Dr. deemed it necessary to investigate, and these, too, came from Canada! It is an old saying, that "where there is smoke there is fire," and it will be more than strange if there be nothing but smoke in this case. We have letters in our possession from Toronto, Hamilton, and Montreal, which we have carefully kept from the light, but it will be matter for consideration whether the retention of them be for the interests of truth and righteousness. We should not wonder if the sponsorial act of Dr. Bunting brings from Canada some crushing and convincing testimony.

The most striking case brought before Conference, so far as the report has reached us, is that of the Rev. Dr. Beaumont, to which in consequence of its furnishing a specimen of the *modus operandi* of the Conference in such cases, we devote a large portion of our columns.

#### CENSURE ON DR. BEAUMONT.

On Dr. Beaumont's name being called over.

The Ex-President said, there was in the District Minutes an entry, having reference to Dr. Beaumont.

It was read; and it was found to relate to the case of Mr Grosjean.

Dr. Beaumont: I must inform the Conference, first, what I have done. I stated to the District Meeting, that I did not believe that Mr Grosjean had related an absolute falsehood. I further stated my doubts as to whether Mr Grosjean had gone into other circuits to carry disturbance into them. I thought that one of my colleagues (Mr Strachan) ought to bring that accusation against Mr Grosjean if it was to be preferred against him. Dr. Beaumont having here related the course of events preceding and accompanying Mr Grosjean's trial, said: When Mr Strachan felt some delicacy at the thought of becoming the personal accuser, I endeavoured to relieve him from the difficulty by furnishing him with the charges. But at length Mr Strachan absolutely declined to have anything to do with the matter. I think I had a right to look to my colleague for his assistance in the case. ("No no.") My other colleague (Mr Clegg) then expressed his willingness to help me. But he met with considerable difficulty. The time of trial arrived. No one brought any accusation against Mr Grosjean. I had a private interview with him; and the District Meeting required me to take prompt and prudent measures to put him on his trial. I did so; no one, on that trial, would allege anything against him. I found myself obliged, afterwards, to put Mr Grosjean on his trial before the Local Preachers' Meeting and that meeting was adjourned. Mr Grosjean was subsequently suspended as a local preacher and remains to this time suspended.

The Rev. Thos. Jackson stated that he had thought it right to give some advice in the morning chapel that the brethren should keep their eye on the principal offenders, and call them to account for their conduct. Immediately Dr. Beaumont got up and protested against the sentiments which he (Mr Jackson) had uttered; and said that God, who had spoken to us in His word, and latterly by the cholera, was now speaking to us by the people. He (Dr. Beaumont) was astonished at the amount of ability which many of the people displayed, and he thought that their voice was worthy to be attended to. Mr Jackson proceeded at some length to unadvisedly on the principle that "the voice of the people is the voice of God," and illustrated his objections to it by referring to the clamor of the people of Ephesus, and the rebellion of the people under Korah, Dathan, and Abiram.

Dr. Beaumont thought it rather unfair of the ex-President to refer to something said some months ago, and which he had almost forgotten. But he still adhered to the words he had uttered. Was it to be supposed that he referred to the voice of people like those at Ephesus, or like those assembled under Korah, Dathan, and Abiram? No. He referred to our own people.

Several questions were asked of Mr. Arthur, (one of Dr. B.'s colleagues).—First, if Dr Beaumont had taken the sense of the meeting as to whether a reporter should be admitted. He replied in the affirmative. Secondly, did Dr. Beaumont say that he had taken the highest counsel (meaning legal advice) as to whether it would be safe for him to evade the determination of the District Meeting as to bringing Mr. Grosjean to trial? The reply was, that there was no reference to legal advice, no mention of a wish to evade any duty, and that Dr. Beaumont always expressed his conviction that the decision of the District Meeting was binding upon him. Thirdly, whether the terms ascribed to Dr. Beaumont about "sweeping the streets for evidence," had been used by him? He replied that terms of a similar import were used. Fourthly, did the reporter who was introduced into the meeting remain in it to the end? He replied in the affirmative.

Innumerable other questions were asked both of Dr. Beaumont and his colleagues; and after these had proceeded to a most unprecedented length,

Dr. Beaumont referred to two or three points which had been insufficiently explained. He referred to the introduction of the reporter into the meeting, a thing which he did not like in itself, but he thought he was following Mr Scott's example in proposing it to the meeting for their decision. He then went on to give a view of the state of the circuit, observing that he had obtained the approbation of Mr. Reece on the whole of the proceedings with reference to Mr. Grosjean. That venerable man always entertained hopes that Mr. Grosjean would be brought to a right mind, and it was worthy of observation that Mr. Grosjean had always been a kind friend to the preachers, as many of them could testify. Upon the whole on reviewing all that he had done in these most trying circumstances, considering the disposition of the men of most weight in the circuit, and the circumstances which (occurring a few years ago) had led them to look with discriminating eyes into every part of their discipline; considering, moreover, the approbation of his own conduct which he had always received from the late lamented R. Reece, he could not but conclude that upon the whole, whatever firmities might have marked it, it was the best he could have pursued. "If it does not meet," said Dr. Beaumont, "with your approbation, I am sorry for it."

This last sentiment was received with considerable cheering by the Conference.

The Resolutions proposed by the Rev. M. Keeling condemnatory of Dr. Beaumont's conduct having been read seriatim, —

"Dr. Dixon said, that having been prevented from attending the Conference that morning, he had perhaps no right to address them on the present occasion. They would, however, permit him to request of them to pause before they passed a vote of censure on Dr. Beaumont. There were such things as grace, mercy, and love. He needed grace and mercy from them, and from One greater than them. He, therefore, implored them to consider whether, instead of passing censure on Dr. Beaumont, it might not be sufficient to express their regret with reference to his conduct in the matter of Mr. Grosjean.

Dr. Newton said he might now be considered one of the fathers of the Connexion. He had never been so impressed with the solemnity of any act performed by the Conference, as he was on the present occasion. The present insurrection, he believed, chiefly directed against the District Meetings. Now, after the London District Meeting had issued its decision with reference to the Hind-street Circuit, that decision was for a long time almost entirely disregarded. He denominated those who had taken no action against the Reformers, "do-nothing preachers;" and said that from solemn conviction he was in favor of the resolutions.

Mr. Thomas Jackson dwelt on the many delinquencies of Mr. Grosjean, and on the defects attending his trial. Much had been said about a show of mercy; but he agreed with others that some mercy was due, and ought to be extended, to the society at large.

Dr. Bunting concurred in what had been said by Dr. Newton and Mr. Jackson. They owed much to their people, who had been told that because Dr. Beaumont did not believe the things alleged against Mr. Grosjean, he would not put him upon his trial. He (Dr. Bunting) called, not upon the aged ministers of the Conference, but upon the younger members of it, to confirm the discipline of the Society by the vote they were about to give."

#### DR. BEAUMONT'S DEFENCE.

On Saturday the tenth day of Conference, the President called upon Dr. B. to enter on his defence, Dr. Beaumont responded.

"There are averments in the document Mr Keeling has presented which are not correct. The document is voluminous. I wish you would let me have a sight of it, and allow me to hold it in my hand, while I attempt to answer it.

This was conceded.

The Doctor read the first clause, and proceeded to remark upon it. He contended that he had been prompt and prudent in attending to the decision of the District Meeting. But as to the assumption that he should be required to charge Mr. Grosjean with telling a falsehood, why should he do so when in his conscience he did not believe that that individual had done so? Now, as he could not do it himself, what more prudent means could he use than to devolve it upon Mr. Strachan, especially as he understood that Mr. Strachan had voted for the resolutions of the District Meeting? He (Dr. Beaumont) had had no communication with Mr. Grosjean, except to send him the charges. He (the Doctor) was willing to relieve Mr. Strachan from the difficulty and delicacy of the position in which he felt himself placed; but Mr. Strachan's retirement placed him (the doctor) in very great difficulties. Mr. Clegg then volunteered his services. "I (continued the Doctor) was unwilling that he should be placed in this position, but he was willing to lend me all the assistance he could. Mr. Arthur made no such offer: yet he is let off, and Messrs. Strachan and Clegg are blamed. If you wished me to expel Mr. Grosjean, why did you not tell me so, plainly? In the second clause of this document, it is said G. "I proceeded in this matter with great reluctance, so as to make the interposition ineffectual. This I deny altogether. Where is the evidence that I proceeded unwillingly? I repudiate and deny it in every form of language that can be used. Of course, as this proceeds on a mistake, the corollary that "I proceeded in such a manner as to ensure the failure of the attempt to bring Mr. Grosjean to trial," is also a mistake. The third allegation is, that in putting Mr. Grosjean on his trial as a local preacher, on charges that ought to have affected his membership, I have failed in my duty as a superintendent. Now, I differ from those in this Conference who do not think that the de-

posing of a local preacher is an act of equal magnitude with the taking away of membership. I think the local preacher is above the private member, and is above the leader. The act of discipline exercised on a local preacher is one of the highest. I have acted in this matter on my own individual judgment. My guide, in the first instance, is the Word of God, my second is, the Minutes of Conference. I maintain that I have gone far enough as a first disciplinary act. I must look to the example of holy men in times gone by to guide me. I have done so; and that you should regard this as a failure of duty, I am sorry. The next paragraph says that my conduct in the matter rendered the duty of my colleagues increasingly difficult, and discouraged them in the performance of duty. I deny this, too. There was no difference of opinion between me and my colleagues; and what obstruction did I ever throw in the way of the action of my colleagues? The next clause states that my colleagues, after having collected the evidence, were not justified in giving up the case, and suffering it to go to the Leaders' Meeting without being sustained. Now, do not blame my colleagues. If censure must fall, let it fall on me. On the whole, so the paper concludes, (and what a whole!) you proceed to censure me! I am there corrected by Mr. William Bunting, who says that the document states that my conduct 'merits censure;' but this is worse than my version! That you should censure me, might be the result of mistake. It might proceed from misapprehension of the case. But that you should determine that I have deserved punishment, this is the worst of all! But you seem to ground this censure on the basis of my having so conducted myself as to injure the interests of religion in my circuit. Let me see how the matter, in this respect, really stands." The Doctor then entered into a minute detail of the affairs of the Hind-street Circuit, showing that there was an increase of members, an increase of collections, an increase in the building of chapels, and various other signs of prosperity. "Have I not," said he, "attended to my own circuit? Look, again, to the Connexion! Dr. Newton has intimated that there are many eyes upon you, and he seemed also to intimate that those eyes were looking for my condemnation. You must not suffer those eyes to influence you. There are also other eyes which may look at me with other sentiments. In preaching Christ's gospel, in all my journeyings, I have injured no man's character; I have gathered up no scandal; I have never meddled with Connexional matters in my intercourse with our people. My wish has been to promote the cause of my Saviour, and this motive has actuated me in the government of my circuit. I believe I have promoted its best interests. If you think the contrary, I regret it. Mr. Prest, in his anxiety to obtain my condemnation, has thought it right and seemly to refer to the times of Dr. Warren. Yet he has produced nothing definite. I was in Edinburgh at that time. What complaint has Mr. Prest to urge against my conduct? To throw out dark hints—to allude to indistinct rumors for the purpose of damaging my case—is this the part of a brother? It is said that I pronounced a eulogium on Mr. Grosjean. And did not the Rev. Mr. Sherman the same? Why do you not blame Mr. Sherman? As to Mr. Rattenbury, whom I must here call 'grand inquisitor'—"

(cries of "order, order!")

The President interposed, and said that language of this sort was disorderly.

Dr. Beaumont: "Then I recall it; and as to Mr. Rattenbury, I pass by his numerous accusations as having little bearing on the case. Mr. William Bunting has said that the platform must decide the question now at issue; but Dr. Bunting, on the other hand, has referred to the younger members as the proper persons to come forward and settle it. Now, to all parties, in conclusion, I appeal. I appeal to their justice. Allusion has been made by Dr. Dixon to mercy and grace. I appeal not for mercy, I leave my case to the justice of the Conference. I believe I have done my duty, and I shall be glad if the Conference should decide that I have done so."

"Dr. Dixon: I feel what I believe every brother in this assembly must feel, in reference to this case as to its importance. But I think the resolution now before the Conference is somewhat too minute and particular. It states a great many particular facts, some of which Dr. Beaumont clearly denies. Dr. Beaumont was left great part of the year, like myself, to act according to the best of his judgment. But when you interposed, and determined that your discipline should be carried out, he endeavored to comply with your will. I propose the substitution of the word 'disapproval' in the resolution, for the word 'censure.'"

"Mr. Samuel Jackson hoped it would be henceforth understood that "Methodism expected every man to do his duty." He argued strenuously for "strict justice," against Dr. Dixon's views of mercy. He thought that the Conference ought not to entrust the care of a circuit to men of Dr. Beaumont's disposition of mind. That he should imagine that he had carried out the decision of the District Meeting, was most surprising: That he should still insist, that he needed no mercy from the Conference, showed that there was about him a great peculiarity of mind."

The Resolutions presented were in substance as follows:—

"1.—That the Conference learns with regret, that the decisions of the London District Meeting, which were so necessary for the maintenance of our discipline, have not been carried into effect.

"2.—From the evidence now received, it appears in particular, that Dr. Beaumont so exaggerated the difference of judgment between himself and the other brethren on one part of the case, as to make this difference the ostensible reason for acting in the case with reluctance, and by this means, ensuring the failure of the attempt to carry out our discipline.

"3rd That in bringing Mr Grosjean to trial before a Local Preachers' Meeting, for matters which belonged to

the Conference, and to which he was not entitled to be admitted, the Conference has been misled by the false and untruthful statements of Dr. Beaumont, and that the Conference has been thereby injured.

"4.—That the Conference, in consequence of the evidence now received, has been misled by the false and untruthful statements of Dr. Beaumont, and that the Conference has been thereby injured.

"5.—That the Conference, in consequence of the evidence now received, has been misled by the false and untruthful statements of Dr. Beaumont, and that the Conference has been thereby injured.



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

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

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

6th On the whole, the Conference resolves— 1 That as the failure of the due application of discipline is to be attributed mainly to the want of consistency in persevering endeavours, on the part of the superintendent, to fulfil his duty, such disregard of the authority of the District Meeting, and of the momentous interests at stake, merits the censure of the Conference.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

# The Watchman.

Monday Evening, Sept. 9, 1850.

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

## REVIEW OF NEWS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Letters Received.

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

### Additional Names in Business Directory.

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

### New Advertisements.

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

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

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

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

Signed,

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

Toronto, Aug. 31st, 1850.



### Arrival of the Atlantic.

New York, Sept. 2nd, 1850.

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

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

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

### FRANCE.

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

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

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

Cotton has declined in the Liverpool market full 1/4.

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

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

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

LIVERPOOL, August 20th.

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

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

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

The Hibernia has arrived at Halifax.

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

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

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

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

Since the Atlantic left, Cotton had advanced 1-8d and a spirited re-action had taken place and considerable sales were made.

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

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

Affairs in Germany are more and more complicated.

### General Intelligence.

A Tremendous Gale—Three Vessels Ashore &c. From the Chicago Democrat of Saturday.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Webster's Execution.

Boston August 30th.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Many climbed up spouts to the roof-tops at hazard of their lives. Houses which had been shut were forcibly opened by false keys, and about 500 women and children, witnessed the execution from the house tops. He was only upon the scaffold about ten minutes, after being hung.

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

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

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

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

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

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

tion introduced by Hon. Malcolm Cameron, and seconded by the Representative of this Riding, Peter Perry Esq., on the subject of the liberty of the Press, and that the members of the Press of this County be also invited as guests at said dinner.

Resolved--That the Dinner alluded to in the foregoing resolution, be given at Thompson's Hotel, Fifth Concession, Pickering, on Thursday, the fifth day of September next, and to be served up at three o'clock, P. M., precisely.

Resolved--That Dr. Allison, Mr Ezry Annis, Mr Richard Harrison and Mr Chester Draper, of Whitby, and Mr William Mitchell, Mr Rouben Parker, Mr -- Bostwick and Mr Edward Majors of Pickering, and Amos Wright, Mr David Reesor, Mr A. Barker and Dr. Wright of Markham, and Mr Peter Secor, Mr J. P. Wheeler, Mr -- Knowls and Mr -- Thom, of Scarboro' do compose a Committee of arrangement to carry out the objects of the foregoing resolutions, and that the members of this Committee who reside in the Township of Pickering do compose an Executive Committee.

Resolved--That the Secretary of this meeting do send a special copy of the proceedings of this Meeting to each of the guests, with a card of invitation to attend.

Resolved--That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the different Public Journals of the County.

Mr Barker having left the Chair, and Mr R. Parker being nominated to occupy the same, a vote of thanks was given to Mr Parker for his able and impartial conduct in the Chair, during the meeting; after which the meeting dispersed.

A. BARKER, Chairman.  
C. DRAPER, Secretary.

Pickering, 22nd August, 1850.

EXTRACTS FROM LATE ENGLISH PAPERS

SPEECH AT THE PROROGATION OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

The Chancellor presented Her Majesty with the royal speech; and the Queen, with a precision of articulation which permitted every word to be heard to the remotest corner of the building, delivered the speech as follows:

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"I have the satisfaction of being able to release you from the duties of a laborious session. The assiduity and care with which you have applied yourselves to the business which required your attention merit my cordial approbation.

"The act for the better government of my Australian colonies will, I trust, improve the condition of those rising communities. It will always be gratifying to me to be able to extend the advantages of representing institutions, which form the glory and happiness of my people, to colonies inhabited by men who are capable of exercising, with benefit to themselves, the privileges of freedom.

"It has afforded me great satisfaction to give my assent to the act which you have passed for the improvement of the merchant naval service of this country. It is, I trust, calculated to promote the welfare of every class connected with this essential branch of the national interest.

"The Act for the gradual discontinuance of Intermittent within the Limits of the Metropolis is in conformity with those enlightened views which have for their object the improvement of the public health. I shall watch with interest the progress of measures relating to this important subject.

"I have given my cordial assent to the Act for the Extension of the Elective Franchise in Ireland. I look to the most beneficial consequences from a measure which has been framed with a view to give my people in Ireland a fair participation in the benefits of our representative system.

"I have observed, with the greatest interest and satisfaction, the measures which have been adopted with a view to the improvement of the administration of justice in various departments, and I confidently anticipate they will be productive of much public convenience and advantage.

"GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

"The improvement of the revenue, and the large reductions which have been made in various branches of expenditure, have tended to give our financial condition stability and security. I am happy to find that you have been enabled to relieve ray subjects from some of the burdens of taxation, without impairing the sufficiency of our resources to meet the charges imposed upon them.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"I am encouraged to hope that the treaty between Germany and Denmark, which has been concluded at Berlin under my mediation, may lead, at no distant period, to the restoration of peace in the North of Europe. No endeavor shall be wanting on my part to secure the attainment of this blessing.

"I continue to maintain the most friendly relations with foreign powers, and I trust that nothing may occur to disturb the general peace.

"I have reason to be thankful for the loyalty and attachment of my people; and while I am studious to preserve and improve our institutions, I rely upon the goodness of Almighty God to favor my efforts, and to guide the destinies of this nation."

The Chancellor then received back the Speech, and with it an intimation from Her Majesty, in accordance with which he announced that Parliament was prorogued until the 15th of October.

Her Majesty then retired, and in a few minutes the thunder of guns announced to London that the session of 1850 was over.

House of Commons--Thursday August 15.--After some proceedings of slight interest, Mr Labouchere, in answer to Mr Pinner, stated that the report of the Committee on the subject of Sunday Post-office legislation, recommended a return to the old system of Sunday delivery, and he confidently expected that the Treasury would order the recommendations of that report to be carried into effect, and (he afterwards remarked) with no unnecessary delay.

The Speaker was subsequently summoned to hear the Royal Speech in the House of Lords; and on his return to the right hon. gentlemen read her Majesty's Speech the members present, who then took a farewell of him and retired. And so the session ended.

It is said and generally credited, that Lord John Russell does not intend to stand again for London.

The will of the late Sir Robert Peel was proved on Saturday, and probate passed for assets under £500,000.

The 95 regiment, which has been in the East Indies twelve years, has arrived home.

H. M. S. Herald arrived at the Sandwich Islands on the 4th of May, bound for Behring's Straits, in search of Sir J. Franklin.

A report in favour of gutta serena soles has been issued by the authorities of Greenwich Hospital Schools, after six months trial by 800 boys.

The Presse says that the Government has authorized a lottery of 7,000,000 francs for sending out 5000 emigrants from Paris to California.

The President of Peru has appointed a commission to select and take charge of articles intended to be sent to England for the exhibition next year.

Sir George Anderson is appointed Governor of Ceylon, and is to be succeeded in the Government of Mauritius by Mr Higginson, now Governor-in-Chief of the Leeward Islands.

The Austrian Government has issued a decree, requiring that all newspaper articles shall be signed by the writers.

Lamartine, with Madame has got back to Paris, from Smyrna; and it is said, is about to make a journey to London, with a view of raising capital and purchasing implements for the cultivation of the large territory in Asia Minor, which has been conferred on him by the Sultan.

Noriega, an Italian, has sent in a report to the French Academy of Sciences, gravely proposing to navigate the air by means of a team of trained condors. He says he has broken in a flock of these birds till they are as docile as the best bred English horses, while, in swiftness, they can show their tail even to the most energetic steam-engine. It is stated in Paris that he will take a fly from the Champ de Mars on the 25th inst.

Emigration for the Laboring Classes--The Hudson's Bay Company, it will have been observed, are advertising for emigrants to Vancouver's Island. One plan adopted by the Company is that of sending out a small body of experienced agriculturists, who are to be engaged at about £55 a year, with maintenance, under contract of five years, the object being that, with a certain number of laborers under them, they shall create farms which may be sold ultimately to persons possessed of moderate capital, and who are likely to become the most useful class of inhabitants. It is regarded as probable that many families would be tempted to seek the country with a view to settlement under such circumstances, who would hesitate to enter upon the wild life of a wholly unprepared region. --Liverpool Journal 17th.

Sardinia.--Private letters from Turin of the 17th inst. state that much agitation existed in consequence of the refusal of the clergy to administer the last sacrament to M. Santa Rosa, Minister of Commerce on his death bed.

Two deaths from cholera have occurred at Chatham, England.

About £800 has been subscribed for a monument to Wordsworth.

A lump of auriferous stone, containing about 70 per cent. of gold and silver, has just been received in London from Annatto Bay, Jamaica.

The Consistory Court of Ripon has sentenced a corn-miller, named Horns to do penance in the parish church of Wakefield for libelling a lady named Fernandes.

During the late revolt in Cephalonia, 67 persons were tried by court-martial, of whom 21 were executed. In 1849, 80 persons were flogged, receiving 2,987 lashes or a average of 37 each.

Toronto Market Prices, Sept. 7.

Corrected weekly for the Watchman.

Table with 4 columns: Item, S, D., S., D. Items include Flour per bbl, Wheat per bushel, Barley per bushel, Rye per bushel, Oats per bushel, Oatmeal per bbl, Pease per bushel, Potatoes per 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.

NOTICE.

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

LEATHER! LEATHER!!

THE Undersigned will be constantly supplied with every description of LEATHER, to which he will devote considerable attention, and would invite 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. 33-1f.

DIVISION COURT AGENCY.

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

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. 28-1f.

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. 28-1f.

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. 28-5.

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.--

1. 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.

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

3. 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 " 15s. 0d. to 17s. 6d. 3000 " " Boys' " 5s. 7d. to 10s. 0d. 10,000 " Gents', Youths' and Boys' Brogans, 3s. 0d. to 10s. 0d. 5000 " Ladies' Cloth and Prunella Boots, 6s. 3d. to 10s. 0d. 2000 " Children's, of every variety and Style. B. & C. manufacture their own--their Manufactory producing from 500 to 1000 pairs daily. A liberal discount to the purchaser of more than £25. Any unreasonable failure repaired without charge. N. B.--No. 88, Painted Boot, nearly opposite the ruins of the English Church, is the place. CASH PAID FOR ALL KINDS OF LEATHER. Toronto, August 5, 1850. 29-12m.

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. 33-1f.

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. 22-1f.

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 ONY 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 Toupee Manufacturer, No. 3, Wellington Building, King Street East, Toronto, Late with Fox & Trenchard, Burlington Arcade, London. Plaster of Hair, Ear Drops, Watch Guards, Bracelets, Rings, &c., &c.

Has constantly on hand a well-selected assortment of Ladies Frontlets, Plain Bands, Front and Back Combs, Bunches of Ringlets, &c.; all of which are made in the most novel styles, and of first rate workmanship. Wigs and TOULETS made to order on the shortest notice—for durability and natural appearance, cannot be surpassed in the United States or Canada—defying the most scrutiny. Childrens Hair carefully Cut and tastefully arranged. Families attended at their own residences, on the shortest notice. Private apartments for Hair Cutting.

PROFESSOR A. C. BARRY'S

Tricopherous or Medicated Compound

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

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

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 appointed the undersigned Agents, with full power to issue POLICIES on both FIRE and MARINE RISKS, would respectfully solicit the patronage of Merchants, Forwarders, and others, requiring Insurance. The Rates and Conditions of Insurance will be as favorable as those of any responsible Company doing business in this City, all Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

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

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.

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 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., arriving at Hamilton at 12 o'clock, noon, Sundays and Thursdays; leaving Hamilton same days for Toronto, at 3 o'clock, p. m. Passengers arrive in Montreal the evening of the day on which they leave Kingston.



DR. JAMES HOPE'S VEGETABLE PURIFYING HEALTH PILLS.

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

All these diseases have each something in common, each some principle of CONTINUITY, which, amid all their apparent variety, establishes their unity of type, one remedy alleviates or cures them all; and that remedy is DR. HOPE'S PILLS.

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

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

S. F. 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 according to a favorite prescription of the above eminent Physician. Sir Ashley Cooper, also frequently referred his students to the compound as eminently calculated for the cure of Rheumatism, and other diseases of that class,—its ingredients are entirely from the Vegetable Kingdom, and if any medicine could legitimately be denominated a specific, this remedy is preeminently entitled to that appellation. But the Proprietor does not believe in INFALLIBLE SPECIFICS for the cure of any disease; yet his confidence in this medicine is such from personal knowledge, as to supply it, when taken under his own supervision, on the condition of "NO CURE NO PAY." Its success, in almost every case where it has had a fair and honest trial, fully confirms its general reputation, of being the very best medicine in the world, for the cure of RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, &c., TORONTO, 14th December, 1848.

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

Yours, very gratefully, GEORGE CLEZIE, Cabinet-Maker, No. 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 by different parties, I have now no hesitation in stating that your Medicine, called SIR HENRY HALFORD'S IMPERIAL BALSAM, has stopped the complaint in the preliminary stages, four times over, in a few hours. Indeed, although you prescribe it to be taken four times a-day, I have never had to resort to it more than twice. Not only myself, but some friends to whom I have given some, were similarly relieved;—and in no case have I found it to fail. This is the first FALL, for four years, I have escaped the affliction, and which I attribute, under Providence, to the use of your Medicine.

JOHN CRAIG, Painter and Glazier. 76, KING STREET, WEST, Toronto, 16th December, 1849.

A Case of Chronic Rheumatism of fifteen years standing, cured by Halford's Balsam and Hope's Pills. TORONTO, 14th December, 1848.

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

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

BURGESS & LEISHMAN, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, Corner of King and Church Streets, joining the Court House, HAVE ON HAND THE LARGEST, THE CHEAPEST AND THE BEST READY-MADE CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS, In Canada West.

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

GARMENTS MADE TO ORDER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Paris, London, and New York Fashions Received Monthly.

THE MOST APPROVED STYLE ADOPTED.

IN THE READY-MADE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT WILL BE FOUND:

Table listing various clothing items and prices, including Men's Linen Summer Coats, Men's Black Cloth Vests, Men's Mole-skin Trousers, Boys' Linen Coats, Boy's Fancy Vests, White Shirts, Cloth Caps, and Red Flannel Shirts.

Table listing various clothing items and prices, including Boy's Linen Coats, Boy's Fancy Vests, White Shirts, Cloth Caps, and Red Flannel Shirts.

Table listing various clothing items and prices, including White Shirts, Cloth Caps, and Red Flannel Shirts.

Table listing various clothing items and prices, including 1000 Muslin Dresses, 1000 Parasols, 500 Straw Bonnets, Splendid Scarfs and Shawls, Collar and Neck Ties, Factory Cottons, White Cotton, Striped Shirting, Ribbons and Laces, Lace Veils and Falls, Cotton Yarn, Stays, Prints, Artificial Flowers, Hosiery and Gloves.

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 Profession, has been very extensively employed in this Province for many years past, with most desirable success. He therefore most respectfully requests those who are desirous of availing themselves of his services on this occasion, that they will do so with as little delay as possible. Artificial Eyes inserted without pain, and made to move, and match the sound eye perfectly. Squinting cured in one minute, with guaranteed success.

Office—No. 5 King Street East, three doors below Yonge street, over the Drug Store of Robert Love. Hours of attendance, from 9 A. M.; to 5 P. M. Toronto, 7th June, 1850. 24.6m.

MERCHANTS' LINE

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

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

FOWLE, SMITH & Co., 11, Wellington Street, York Street Wharf. Toronto, 26th June, 1850. 24.1s.

BIBLE AND TRACT SOCIETY.

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

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

W. H. FELLOWES, Land Agent, Toronto.

July 22, 1850. 27.12m

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 Street; where he has received a large and varied assortment of PAPER HANGINGS, Looking-Glasses and Picture-Frames kept constantly on hand.

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

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

Is prepared to give instruction in the above Art, at his Rooms, No. 67, YONGE STREET, (over the Store of Mr. Lastwood, paper warehouse). Class for Ladies, every day, from half-past 3 to half-past 4 o'clock, P. M.; for Gentlemen, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evening, from half-past 8 to half-past 9 P. M. J. S. S. will guarantee to complete his pupils in this accomplishment in Twelve Lessons of one Hour Each, with ordinary care and ability, on the part of the pupils. Private Lessons can be given at the Pupil's own residence, or at the Class Room, if desired. Toronto, Jul 13th 1850. 28.12m.



