

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la
distorsion le long de la marge intérieure
- Blank leaves added during restoration may appear
within the text. Whenever possible, these have
been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées
lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte,
mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont
pas été filmées.
- Additional comments:/
Commentaires supplémentaires:

- Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached/
Pages détachées
- Showthrough/
Transparence
- Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression
- Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue
- Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index
- Title on header taken from:/
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:
- Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison
- Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison
- Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	14X	18X	22X	26X	30X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12X	16X	20X	24X	28X	32X

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 2, 1860.

No. 33.

Poetry.

NEVER MIND!

BY MARTIN FARQUHAR TUPPER.

Soul be strong, what'er betide,
God himself is guard and guide—
With my Father at my side,

Clouds and darkness hover near,
Men's hearts failing them for fear,
But be thou of right good cheer.

Come what may, some work is done,
Praise the Father through the Son,
Goals are gained and praises won.

And if not the skies look black,
All the past behind my back
Is a bright and blessed track.

Stand in patient courage still,
Working out thy Master's will,
Compass good and conquer ill.

Fight for all their bullying boast,
Dark temptation's evil host.
This is thy predestined post.

Be then tranquil as a dove;
Through these thunder-clouds above
Shines afar the heaven of love.

Miscellany.

HARVEST REJOICINGS.

Continued from Page 240

III. Why should they rejoice? It was the token of God's return once more among them. They rejoiced to think they should have power over their enemies. It is likely they had heard what had happened at Ashdod, at Gath, at Ekron. They knew that God had again taken possession of his own ark, and they hoped he would again show himself strong on behalf of his people.

But, what have we to do with this rejoicing? We have no ark. No, neither do we want one. What we have in its stead is far better—the Bible. Here we may learn and know the mind and will of God in all things belonging to us; here we may come for advice, here we are taught in the things we should do. We do well to rejoice in such a treasure.

All that the ark did once contain
Could no such joys afford."

We have even more than this. We have the promise of God's own Holy Spirit to lead us into all truth, to take off the things contained in the Scriptures and show them unto us. Let us in all these things rejoice. Rejoice to-day, for this is the Sabbath, when we gather around our privileges. Not only rejoice on the sabbath-day, but every day, even when employed in our out-door, harvest, or other work. Do men thus rejoice? Has it been so of late in our village? Ah! do we not too often hear instead of such holy rejoicings, the drunkard's song and the swearer's prayer? Such things ought not to be. Let us have a care that we do not by our sins, by our neglect, provoke our God to take our Bibles from us: or he may continue to us our Bibles, yet withhold the influences of his Holy and quickening Spirit; and then we shall be as Israel was, having the ark after God himself had forsaken them; we shall then have no power over our spiritual enemies but be liable to fall under many a hurtful lust and snare: Rejoice in God alway; and again I say, Rejoice."

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

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

It is ours to contend earnestly for the faith once delivered to the saints. Of the things so delivered, the sanctity of the sabbath is one that, in our day, needs much to be contended for. Not only is practical infidelity striving for its desecration, and worldly gain endeavoring to steal this pearl of great price and appropriate it to itself, but even the reasoning pride of human intellect seeks to whet its ingenuity in this righteous cause, and pretending that the sabbath was not, as Christ affirms, "made for man," but only for the times of the Mosaic dispensation, argues that it had no previous origin or existence, and in proof of this avers that no traces of it are to be found in the earliest ages of the world, or amongst the other nations of the earth. To controvert this position, and thereby overthrow the foundation of this false averment, is the chief object of the following pages, and we entreat our readers to observe, that the drift of the succeeding argument is to show, as all be drawn out in the conclusion, and there is

generally supposed, and quite sufficient to establish a very strong presumption that there must have been, in the primitive ages of the world, just such an institution as Moses distinctly records the origin.

I. The first division of our subject must be chronological, including two periods—antediluvian and postdiluvian, the former depending wholly upon sacred history, the only source of information respecting it; the latter taking a much wider range, and embracing both sacred and profane records. Within the antediluvian period we propose to include the whole primitive age of the world, from the expulsion of Adam and Eve out of paradise until the day in which Noah came forth from the ark, and mankind, having been narrowed within the limits of that patriarch's family, commenced, as it were, a new career on the earth.

But although this period was one of considerable length, consisting of no less than 1656 years, according to the ordinary computation, the records of the era are exceedingly few and scanty. This fact will at once account, in a very great degree, for that silence respecting the observance of the sabbath which, as we have already had occasion to remark, has been attempted to be used by some as an argument to prove that the Sabbath had not a primitive origin. And yet notwithstanding this assertion, we trust to be able to exhibit some traces and indications of the observance of the sabbath, even in the scanty records of the age that we have. The first that we meet with is the expression in Gen. iv. 3, referring to the time when Cain and Abel mutually brought their offerings to the Lord. The very fact of their coming together, and that for the purpose of worship, would of itself lead to the supposition that the time must have been a stated one, and well known and recognized by both; for otherwise we cannot conceive what could have induced the jealous Cain to unite with the pious Abel in the worship of Jehovah. Had there not been a special day set apart for worship, we should have rather expected Cain to avoid that which Abel chose, from hatred and envy of him. It is, however, plainly implied that there was a certain known time at which they both together worshipped God. The expression denoting this is rendered, in the text of the Bible, "In process of time it came to pass," but, in the margin, "At the end of days it came to pass." Now this latter is not only preferable as a construction of the original, but it directly points to that day which was "the end of days"—the last, that is of the seven—the seventh day, on which God ended the work that he had made, and which he had blessed and sanctified, because that in it he had rested from all his work, which God created and made. And thus we have the seventh day plainly indicated us as that which was commonly used for the public worship of God and was thereby hallowed and honored in agreement with its Divine appointment.

Already, too, we find the number seven employed as a number of peculiar force and power, such as we shall have many instances of to produce hereafter. For when Cain trembled for himself because of the curse pronounced upon him, and feared that every one that found him would slay him, the Lord said to him, "There fore whosoever slayeth Cain, vengeance shall be taken on him sevenfold." Now, it might be inferred from hence that the Lord himself originated this use of the number seven; but we incline to a different opinion. It seems more agreeable to God's dealings with man, in which he delights to show his condescension to his creature, in order to win him to himself, that he should adopt and use a phrase well known to his creature, rather than originate one for the occasion; and, therefore, we infer that it had an existence and use amongst men previous to its employment by the Lord, and indicates amongst them some institution or custom, whence it must have been derived. And this view of the subject is confirmed by the manner in which Lamech, in his own case, multiplies the expression, when he says, "If Cain shall be avenged sevenfold, truly Lamech seventy and sevenfold." We conclude then, that there already there are hints, if not much more than hints, when we consider the extreme paucity of the records themselves, indicating just such an institution as the weekly or seventh day sabbath was.

But we have still more remarkable evidence than this to produce, connected with the period of the deluge. Of this occurrence, and of the circumstances connected with it, we have fuller and more detailed accounts than of any other event of the age. Compared with the rest of the history of this era, the account of the flood is remarkably precise, accurate, and extended. Here, then, if anywhere, we may expect to find traces and indications of the sabbath; and here,

as we believe and trust to be able to prove, they will be found very clear and decisive. We will endeavor to exhibit the evidence to be gleaned from the occurrences connected with the flood in as concise and plain a manner as possible. The attentive reader of the history will observe that there are a number of days mentioned with considerable care, and we will therefore first explain and connect these in a general view. In doing this it will be our object to show respecting them, first, their several positions throughout the year, as days of the year, numbered in a continuous series from 1 to 360 for the year, and then to point out, as may be easily done, the places in the weeks which such days may severally be conceived to have occupied, upon a supposition which will then be explained. In pursuing this inquiry, there is but one particular to advise the reader of, and that is, that in these early periods the months were always reckoned as containing 30 days, and the year, consequently, as being of 360 days only; and that these records of the deluge abundantly prove this. We proceed, then to arrange the days referred to in the history accordingly.

1. In Gen. vi. 4, 10, 11 will be found two days described, the one as occurring 7 days before the 17th day of the 2nd month of the 600th year of Noah's life—the other as being this 17th day itself. Now the former of these will be found to be the 40th day of the year, and the latter 47th.—2. In Gen. xii. 17 it will be seen that the flood was 40 days upon the earth—that is, it rained 40 days and 40 nights the last of which period would be the 87th day of the year.—3. In Gen. vii. 24, and viii. 4, it will be seen that the waters prevailed 150 days, and that on the 17th day of the 7th month the ark rested on Mount Ararat. These two days will be found to coincide, and to be the 197th day of the year.—4. In Gen. vii. 5 will be found a day described as the 1st day of the 10th month which is the 21st day of the year.—5. In Gen. viii. 6—12 will be found four days described, the one is being the 40 days after the mountains were seen, and as that on which the raven was sent out, and the other three as occurring each at intervals of seven days, and those will be the 311th, 318th, 325th, 332nd days of the year.—6. In Gen. viii. 13 will be found a day which was the 1st of the 1st month of the 601st year of Noah's life, and which carrying on into this year the same series of numbers commenced in the preceding, would be the 361st day.—7. In Gen. vii. 14 is described the 27th day of the 2nd month, which, according to the same plan, would be the 417th day.

Having thus drawn out those various days, in such a manner as to ensure their exact relative position throughout the years, we can come the more easily to inquire if they can have any further positions assigned them, so as to determine what days of the week they were. And this we think can be done very satisfactorily upon one hypothesis. There are four days specially noted as occurring at regular intervals of seven days, and this fact alone might lead us to regard them as having something peculiar about them. They are signalized, moreover, as the days on which the raven was sent out once, and the dove three times. Being thus remarkable in every way, both as seventh days and for their events, we conceive it to be in the highest degree probable that these were the regularly recognized seventh days of each week, that is, the sabbath days.

But this being admitted, or assumed, all the other days must range in the weeks throughout the year, according to their position in it relatively to these four, and will stand thus,—The 40th, 47th, and 21st were second days of the week, the 87th, 311th, 318th, 325th, and 332nd were seventh days, the 197th was the fifth day, and the 361st and 417th were first days.

Now the appropriateness of these days to their several occurrences will, we think, further tend to illustrate and confirm the view we take of them. Thus for example, the 40th was the day on which Noah entered the ark, and the 47th was that on which the flood began, and both of these were second days of the week. But since it had been on the second day of the week of creation that God had divided the waters which were under the firmament, from the waters which were above the firmament so when he reversed his decree for a time, and the windows of heaven were opened, to pour down upon the earth the waters above the firmament, the second day was most suitable, as reminding the world that He who can make by his word can unmake by the same word, and that He who had originally ordered all things good was now pleased, in judgment, to undo his own work for a season. So again the 21st day being that on which the tops of the mountains were seen, was appropriately a second day, as reminding Noah and his family that God would restore

all things as at the first, and that the waters were being gathered once more above the firmament, and stored there to drop fatness upon the earth.

That the 87th day, being the conclusion of the forty days during which it ceased not to rain night and day, should be the seventh day, was appropriate as denoting God's resting from his work of judgment, and affording Noah and his family opportunity for praising him for his salvation to them; while the days on which the raven and the dove were sent forth seem peculiarly suitable as seventh days of holy worship, when the inhabitants of the ark were seeking to discover the mind of the Lord, and inquiring of his providence to direct them in their going forth.

That the 361st day, being that on which the ark was uncovered, and the 417th day being that on which Noah entered once more into possession of the earth, should be first days of the week, seems also appropriate, as denoting the commencement, as it were, of a new creation, since the earth came forth from the flood baptized of the moral defilements that had previously polluted it. Nor should it be forgotten that, since these were first days, those preceding them, that is, the day before uncovering the ark, and the day before their quitting it, must consequently have been Sabbath days, and so have been peculiarly adapted to such remarkable occasions as preparing for the labors of them by their religious solemnities and devotions.

We think, then, we may say, in conclusion, that, with respect to these days and incidents in the account of the flood, they greatly tend to the conviction that such an institution as the sabbath had a primitive origin, they clearly and certainly prove a division of time into weeks, and that of itself alone is a strong presumption in favor of such a conviction, and they afford unmistakable traces and indications of that Divine appointment which Moses declares was made in Paradise itself.

II. In entering upon a review of the postdiluvian period, we are to extend our researches beyond the records of holy writ, and to seek in profane history such traces as we believe do plainly indicate the origin of such an institution as that of the sabbath. Let it be borne in mind, then, that the whole channel of primitive history and especially of the records of the sabbatical institution, were by the deluge brought within the confines of the ark, were limited to the single family of Noah, and thence must have descended by the streams, originating in this silent fountain of humanity, to the different families, tribes or nations amongst whom we propose to trace them. We must briefly, state without attempting to discuss the matter here, that mankind, having migrated from Mount Ararat, in Armenia, where Noah had come forth from the ark; where the ark itself rested, a monumental relic of God's Mercy and justice; and where the first altar had been erected to his honor, followed the course of the Euphrates until they reached the plain of Shinar and there perpetrated that great act of rebellious pride, the building of Babel, "to make them a name, lest they should be scattered abroad upon the face of the whole earth." To punish them for such a daring act of impiety and pride, God confounded their language, and all history conspires to assure us that the three families of mankind were, from that time, separated from one another, and have thenceforth continued to disperse and spread themselves over the earth. Japheth, the elder son of Noah, appears to have led the way in this dispersion, and to have been drawn towards Armenia, the resting-place of the ark, and the locality of the primitive altar. In the same direction, and probably with the same object in view, Shem pursued the same route, and, pressing upon the rear of Japheth, compelled him to cross the Caucasus, and so to enter Europe. Shem and his posterity settled around Mount Ararat, and to the westward and eastward of it, in positions that we have not space here to explain, while Japheth, having crossed the Caucasus, spread himself, according to the words of prophecy, "God shall enlarge Japheth," far and wide over the larger portion of the globe. Ham and his posterity continued still to occupy the scene of man's rebellion, until they at length separated, and, betaking themselves to Canaan, descended into Egypt, and thence dispersed themselves throughout the torrid wilds of Africa. It is evident, then, that we thus open up three distinct main channels of tradition for any such fact as the primitive institution of the sabbath being transmitted to future ages, and it is in these natural channels that we now propose to trace such indications of it as history may afford.

TO BE CONTINUED

Family Circle.

THE CLAIMS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF STEP MOTHERS.

Continued from Page 250

A female who undertakes the training of children whose mother is living, is not always placed in an enviable position. It is her duty to curb the passions, to regulate the conduct, and to cultivate the minds of her youthful charge; no light task under the most favorable circumstances, especially as the mother reserves to herself the privilege of supplying the wants and gratifying the wishes of the children. But the mother feels that she is relieved from the most difficult part of her duty, by the conscientious substitute she has obtained, and considerably observes, that "the Governess may be rather strict about lessons and morals, but she does her duty, and she cannot be expected to feel exactly as a mother does." No, the Governess, with all her difficulties, and they are neither few nor small, is not expected "to feel exactly as a mother does." But is the same charity extended to the step-mother? Is not she expected both to feel and to act exactly like a mother?

The children of a former wife should be instructed by their father and the friends of their own mother, to receive with thankfulness the attention and the kindness bestowed on them by their new relative. They should be taught to regard her not as a mother, but as a valuable substitute for the beloved parent whom it has pleased Providence to remove; as one who is able and willing to increase the social and domestic happiness of the family circle; as their father's wife, worthy of esteem; as their mother's representative, deserving of kindness and affection. Alas! we fear but few families are thus prepared to receive among them her who ought to constitute their light, and life and joy.

But is the young wife always reasonable in her expectations? Is she prepared to encounter the peculiar difficulties of her new relation, with that patient kindness, that gentle firmness, so essential to success? She must not expect to find in the motherless children of whom she is about to take charge, that full flow of love which none but a mother can inspire, which none but a mother ought to look for. Affection cannot spring up in the hearts of children at a father's command, nor ought it to be required. It must be the natural result of kindness received, and of comforts enjoyed, by them.

The Step-mother, if properly alive to the important position she holds, will make it her first object to secure the respect of her adopted children by judicious treatment, and by evincing, in all her domestic arrangements, an anxiety to promote their happiness and welfare. She will be more desirous that they should regard her as a kind and tender friend, than that they should obey her because she has been invested by their father with the name and authority of a mother. She will strive to convince them that she loves them, for the sake of that father on whom she has bestowed her hand and her heart; that she pities them, because they have been deprived of the mother who watched over their tender infancy, and trained their early childhood. She will tell them that though she may not be able entirely to fill the place of the dear parent they have lost, she hopes to be able to make them more happy than they were whilst without maternal care. She will explain to them that, though they may have to submit to more restrictions, and to act with greater regularity, than they have lately been accustomed to, they may be assured that it will ultimately contribute to their happiness.

A proper understanding of this kind will be absolutely needful between the older children of a family and the newly-arrived wife, in order to secure permanent peace. To those who are too young to know the loss they have sustained, it would be unkind to explain it; let them regard as a mother her who takes upon herself the duties and responsibilities of the maternal relation.

She who intends conscientiously to act a mother's part towards her husband's children, will be as wishful to know how to perform her important duties as a mother would be. She will find no great difficulty in securing the affection of the younger children, and she will endeavor to turn this feeling to account in their early moral and intellectual training.

We warn young mothers to guard against making their children mere playthings on the one hand, or idols on the other. These are errors into which there is no danger of step-mothers falling, and thus far they have an advantage. They are able to enforce obedience and exercise discipline, without that sacrifice of feeling from which the real mother too often shrinks; if they have to watch over themselves, it is that they may avoid either a too stringent exercise of the power with which they are invested, or a total indifference to the welfare of their charge.

But the step-mother must not only avoid evil, but she must shun its appearance in her treatment of her husband's children. The discipline which would be thought highly praiseworthy in a mother, which would be spoken of as a proof of her judgment, firmness, and self-command, would in her substitute be regarded as severe and cold-hearted. The world in general

is inclined to attribute to the latter, motives the very reverse of what they would attribute to the former, even under exactly similar circumstances. The father also is apt to think, if he be too prudent to say—"Their own mother would not have been so strict," forgetting that he might have married a woman of whom he would have been constrained to exclaim, "Their own mother would have kept them in better order."

It such be the difficulties which the step-mother has to encounter in training the young or children of a former wife, what must she meet with from the older ones? The writer's attention has been directed to this subject for several years; and the result of her own observation, and the opinion of those on whose judgment she places great confidence, is, that wherever it is practicable, the older children of the family should be sent to school for a short time. It frequently happens that there is a great difference between the personal and domestic habits of the children and their new relative. If the father have made a judicious second choice, the probability is, that he has selected a woman whose habits of neatness and order are sadly at variance with the habits of disorder and irregularity, which have crept into his household during the illness of his former wife, and the period in which he has had no sufficiently influential person at the head of his family.

It is much easier to conceive than to describe the collision which takes place when a second wife enters a household, where disorder and untidiness reign rampant. She begins zealously and actively to regulate and restrain, and is immediately reproached with destroying all comfort. Doubtless she may destroy the comfort which results from sloth and self-indulgence; but she hopes in their place to introduce the more enlivening and permanent comfort which results from industry and activity. Here let her beware how she proceeds she treads on slippery ground, and must act with extreme caution. She should endeavor to convince the judgment of those who are old enough to be influenced by reason, as well as to work on their self-love, by pointing out the many advantages which would follow a thorough reformation of domestic and personal habits. She must be content to sap and mine, before she attempts to overthrow; or in striving to raise the superstructure which sloth and selfishness have reared, she may destroy her happiness, and prevent her future usefulness.

The difficulties of her position will be lessened by placing the older children at a well-conducted boarding-school, their habits, and morals, as well as their intellectual powers, will be carefully cultivated. Such schools, we hesitate not to state, may now be found in every English county; schools conducted by men and women of education, sense and piety, who strive conscientiously to perform their onerous duties as in the sight of God, as well as of man.

The children thus removed from a home which has too long been neglected, find themselves placed in a situation where they can draw no invidious comparisons. All are treated alike, and no one can say, "It would not have been thus had my own mother lived." They see clearly that, without the restrictions and regularities which exist at school, there could be no comfort either for teachers or pupils; and they are led to conclude, that the good habits they were desired to form at home would have tended to promote their own and others' happiness. Their visits to home during the holidays will now be looked forward to with with pleasure; what seemed superfluous strictness before they left it, will now be regarded as comparative relaxation.

If the step mother be truly alive to her own welfare, and desirous to promote that of her husband and his children, she will not neglect during these visits, to cultivate the affection, and secure the esteem, of the children. She will encourage them to look forward with pleasure to the period when their education will be completed, and they will again become permanent residents at home. She will point out to them the various means by which they may be able to add to the general stock of domestic happiness, and by which they may promote their own interests, and the well being of the family. If she be a woman of enlightened piety, she will impress upon their youthful minds the necessity of seeking the only true source of peace and joy, even in that renewal of the heart, and that subjugation of the will, which true religion can alone effect. She will strive to convince them, that though the loss they have sustained may never be entirely supplied, they may with confidence regard her as next to their father, their most faithful and most judicious friend.

It is possible that a second wife may be introduced to a family where some of its members are too old to be sent to school. A new class of difficulties is here presented; and grace and wisdom from above are indeed needed in order to overcome them,—nor these alone. She must now seek the cordial co-operation of her husband; not that he may exercise his authority, and command the outward forms of respect only; these will not suffice to satisfy the heart; or to secure that cordial good understanding without which there will be no real happiness. If there be sons only, there will be little danger of collision, they will be occupied with business or with study, and will not be sorry to see

an amiable and intelligent woman added to the social party. But with daughters it will be very different, especially if they have for some time managed their father's domestic affairs, and presided at his table. They will feel the introduction of a second wife as a usurpation of their power and their privileges, they will require much self-command for them to retire with grace into the shade. A judicious step-mother will, under such circumstances, endeavor so to arrange domestic duties, as to give to each her appropriate share, so that the daughters may still feel themselves of importance in the household, and be prevented from suffering that enmity and bitterness which most surely lead to discontent.

TO BE CONTINUED

Geographic and Historic.

DECLIVITY OF RIVERS.

A very slight declivity serves to give running motion. Three inches per mile, in a smooth straight channel, give a velocity of about three miles an hour. The Ganges which gathers the waters of the Himalay mountains, the loftiest in the world, is, 1800 miles from its mouth, only 800 feet above the level of the sea—that is, about twice the height of St. Paul's Church in London, or the height of Arthur's Seat near Edinburgh; and to fall these 880 feet, in its long course, the water requires more than a month. The great river Magdalena, in south America, running 1000 miles between two ridges of the Andes, falls 50 feet only in all that distance. Above the commencement of the thousand miles, it is seen descending in rapids and cataracts from the mountains. The gigantic Rio de la Plata has so gentle a descent to the ocean, that Paraguay, 1500 miles from its mouth large ships are seen, which have sailed against the current all the way, by the force of the wind alone—that is to say on the beautiful inclined plane of the stream have been gradually lifted by the soft wind, and even against the current, to an elevation greater than that of our loftiest spires.

BOTANY OF THE ENGLISH SETTLEMENT ON THE SWAN RIVER.

The first impression which the visitor to this settlement receives is not favorable. The whole country between Fremantle and Perth, a distance of ten miles, is composed of granite sand, with which is mixed a small proportion of vegetable mould. This unfavorable description of soil is covered with a coarse scrub, and an immense forest of banksia-trees, red gums, and several varieties of the eucalyptus. The banksia is a paltry tree, about the size of an apple tree in an English or French orchard, perfectly useless as timber, but affording an inexhaustible supply of fire wood. Besides the trees I have mentioned, there is the xanthorea, or grass-tree, a plant which cannot be intelligibly described to those who have never seen it. The stem consists of a tough pithy substance, round which the leaves are formed. These, long and tapering like the rush, are four-sided, and extremely brittle, the base from which they shoot is broad and flat about the size of a thumb-nail, and very resinous in substance. As the leaves decay annually, others are put forth above the bases of the old ones, which are thus pressed down by the new shoots, and a fresh circle is added every year to the growing plant. Thousands of acres are covered with this singular vegetable production, and the traveller at his night bivouac is always sure of a glorious fire from the resinous stems of the grass tree and a comfortable bed from its leaves.—*Landor's Western Australia.*

WINTER IN SPITZENBERGEN.

The single night of this dreadful country begins about the 30th of October; the sun then sets, and never appears till about the 10th of February. A glimmering indeed continues some weeks after the setting of the sun; then succeed clouds and thick darkness, broken by the light of the moon, which is as luminous as in England, and during this long night shines with unclouded lustre. The cold strengthens with the new year, and the sun is ushered in with an unusual severity of frost. By the middle of March the cheerful light grows strong—Arctic foxes leave their holes, and the sea-fowl resort in great numbers to their breeding places. The sun sets no more after the 14th of May; the distinction of day and night is then lost.—In the height of summer the sun is not hot enough to melt the tar on the decks of ships.

THE CALMUCK TARTARS.

Calmuck women ride better than the men. A male Calmuck on horseback looks as if he was intoxicated and likely to fall off every instant, though he never loses his seat; but the women sit with more ease, and ride with extraordinary skill. The ceremony of marriage among the Calmucks is performed on horseback. A girl is first mounted, who rides off at full speed. Her lover pursues; and if he overtakes her, she becomes his wife, returning with him to his tent. But it sometimes happens that the woman does not wish to marry the person by whom she is pursued, in which case she will not suffer him to overtake her; and we were assured that no instance occurs of a calmuck girl being thus caught unless she has a partiality for her pursuer.—*Dr. Clarke's Travels in Russia, &c.*

A MEXICAN PYRAMID.

The pyramid of Cholula has been recently measured by some American officers, and its height is given as 204 feet. Humboldt, the traveller, makes it only 162 feet, but he used a barometer, while the American officers measured it with a sextant. The height of this pyramid is nearly half as great as that of the pyramid of Cheops in Egypt! The pyramid of Cholula is quadrangular in form, and truncated, the area of the apex being 165 feet square. On this area formerly stood a heathen temple, now supplanted by the Gothic church of our Lady Loretto. The temple on this pyramid was, in the days of Cortes, a sort of Mecca, to which all the surrounding tribes, far and near, made an annual pilgrimage, held a fair and attended the horrible human sacrifices peculiar to their superstition.

OPIUM TRADE.

Mr Williams, author of the extensive, able, and interesting work on China—"The Middle Kingdom"—lately made some very interesting statements in relation to the trade in opium and its use and effects in China. He stated that the kingdom of Siam was almost broken up in consequence of smoking this article, and the accompanying advices of gambling and drinking. The liquors imported there are much stronger than any article they can make.

It was the opinion of Mr Williams that from 45,000 to 50,000 chests of opium, of 132 lbs. each, are annually imported, and this together with other articles caused a great diminution of specie which was the principal reason that government interfered with the English merchants in the sale of this drug. Since, 1840 he said one hundred and forty millions of dollars, in specie had been sent out of the country, mostly for opium, of which twenty-seven millions—six from Canton and twenty-one from Nankin—were paid to the English. To teach a confirmed opium smoker, he said, was almost hopeless. The Chinese never chew opium except to commit suicide. They commence the use of opium by smoking one or two pipes daily, and go on until they become perfectly victimised.

They limit their smoking to the expense of about one shilling per day; if they exceed that, they think themselves on the road to ruin.

This is supposed to be very detrimental to government, as the Chinese have no loans or stocks, but are thrown upon the resources of the country and the precious metals therein.—Hence the necessity of stringent measures to keep money in the country. It was because they felt that they were rapidly becoming poor that they seized and destroyed eleven millions of dollars' worth of opium.

In China, it is death, by law, to smoke opium, or engage in the trade, but the abuse is winked at by government. Throughout the greater part of China, population and production are so nearly equal, that any suspension of the latter causes a sorrowful loss of life.

Fuchau, at the mouth of the Min river, the second in importance of the five ports, spends a million and a half of dollars annually for opium. This drug is used by almost all Assam, Bouthan, and Nepal, which, next to Tibet, are the most degraded countries of Asia.

The opium revenue brings to the East India Company thirteen or fourteen millions of dollars annually. In all parts of the eighteen provinces of British India it is extensively cultivated; and next to the wickedness of the heart, said Mr Williams, the missionary has no obstacle so formidable to contend with, as the use of opium. Almost all countries east of the Himalah mountains use this article. There are three kinds, but the Chinese prefer the India opium. The Japanese know nothing of its use except for medicine, the Dutch having taught them to make paregoric and laudanum. Dr. Morrison allowed one whom he baptised to smoke, as he said he should die without it. The revenue of India is applied to the payment of officers; so that England proper does not receive any revenue from this trade.

THE FEJEE ISLANDS.

A recent number of the *Sydney* (New South Wales) *Chronicle* contains an interesting account of these islands, furnished by a person who had resided there during seventeen years, from which we gather the following particulars:—

"The group consists of upwards of fifty inhabited islands, the largest of which is Vanan-lever, about 350 miles in circumference, with a population of nearly 30,000. Viteleva, the next in size, is about 300 miles in circumference, and contains from 20 to 30,000 inhabitants. The other islands are of various sizes down to 10 miles in circumference, with an average of from 80 to 100 persons to the square mile.—The climate is extremely healthful, extremes of heat and cold never being felt; and besides the ordinary productions of the South Sea Islands, coffee, sugar and cotton are produced.—European fruits have not been found to succeed well. Pigs are numerous, but there are few cattle. The basis of the islands is coral-land although there are mountainous regions, there is no abundance of level land for agricultural purposes, timber, &c. The principal articles of export are beche de mer, cocoa nut oil, and tortoise shell.

The Press and General Review

DEATH WARRANT OF DR. WEBSTER.

From the New York Evangelist

Continued from page 252.

An examination of these various laws shows not only the Divine judgment in regard to the crime of murder, but also how the Jews themselves interpreted the grand fundamental statute given to mankind from God, the statute communicated to Noah, "Whosoever sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed."

For the highest crime against human society, the highest and most terrible penalty is allotted. And in order that that efficacy might not be diminished, and so the purpose of the law itself defeated, all commutation of the punishment was forbidden. The highest penalty of the law was one from which there could, for the guilty, be no redemption.

And thus firmly and undeviatingly, we are convinced, the details of wisdom and mercy require every human government to carry out the will of God in the execution of this penalty. The wisdom and firmness of the Governor and Council of the state of Massachusetts, in the case of Dr. Webster, are praiseworthy.

As to the publicity of the execution, we are sure that it never ought to be permitted. It should take place with a few witnesses, as privately and solemnly as the case will admit. To making the hanging of a murderer an occasion for the assembling of a promiscuous, indiscriminate crowd, drawn together by a morbid, or shocked, or savage sensibility and curiosity, as in some monstrous cases in England, is for the government to aid in defeating its own intentions, and preventing the very object of the penalty, and the law.

WESLEYAN METHODIST AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

During twelve months past, the Wesleyan Body in England has been in a state of agitation, such as never existed in that community before. The expulsion of the Revs. Everett, Dunn, and Griffith, was the dawn of a new era, in that community. Around these expelled ministers a formidable array of staunch old Methodists have rallied; men, who, while "with all her faults, loving Methodism still," are unwilling to idolize those faults, or to perpetuate their existence.

The House thus divided against itself, conflicting hopes and fears were excited throughout the connexion. Charges, grave, numerous, and in many instances well sustained, were alleged against many of the leading preachers in the Conference; and facts and figures were brought in formidable array against the proceedings of the dominant party. Bat amid this turmoil and agitation every eye seemed directed to a coming crisis—a point where matters must assume a decided character, favorable or unfavorable to the cause of liberty, the rights of the people.

NO SECESSION.

The preachers assembled in Conference appear to be under a delusion. The fault shall not be ours if it remain upon them. We will, at least, give them the benefit of what we sincerely believe to be the real truth. They have been misled, whether by their own fancies or by artful representations, matters little. It is their firm persuasion, that, after Conference, there will be a secession, and that, then, peace and tranquility will be restored to our distracted and convulsed connexion.

Gentlemen, it is all a dream. There will be nothing of the kind. You are pursuing the very course which the best friends to Reform have most reason to desire. Your "firmness," as in self-flattery you call it, is most conspicuous. Persevere; by all means persevere. Had you thought of making the least concession, the probability is that the Reform party would have been dissolved and melted away.

Suck to your text. Ignore the existence of dissatisfaction. Persist in it that the Reformers comprise the scum and offscouring of the connexion. Never mind the corollary, that, in that case, it is high time the discipline of our body were better administered. Pay and stay, omit and quit, is the rule, you know, on which "Methodism as it is" proceeds, and, if bad people do occasionally intrude themselves into our societies, why, let them remain, so long as they quietly pay the price for being made better.

And, by the way, there is no act in particular for which we feel more deeply indebted to the dominant party, than for sending the impertinent ex Mayor of Wakefield to the right about. To be sure he is reputed to be wealthy and influential; but what do the Spartan heads of our connexion care for gold and luxury? Do we not all very well know, that, with primitive simplicity, they invariably give the preference to the poor over the rich? Oh! it is truly edifying to witness the friendly meekness with which they will sit down with the poor members of the flock at their humble boards, while the more affluent are so itching them in vain with the provoking odours of their delicious vi-

ands. Why, one has only to look down the Watchman's list of the preachers and their hosts, to perceive at a glance, that, with a beautiful confusion of classes, the most popular ministers are housed with the poorest people, while the legs of the less pretentious expatiate at ease beneath the mahogany of the rich.

Go on, then, gentlemen. Pay no attention, if you please, to the memorials of Special Circuit Meetings; still less, were it possible, to the irregular remonstrances of "unconstitutional" gatherings. Let none of these things move you. Eat, drink, and be merry, and let your souls delight themselves in fatness. But remember one thing. Let not your memories become so utterly oblivious as to forget, that, at the very commencement of your sittings, we warned you that there will be no secession. We will not undertake, indeed, that every individual Reformer among tens of thousands shall be able so completely to control his disgust, as under no conceivable circumstances to throw up his society ticket, and with it his seat at chapel.

Wesleyan Reformers! we turn to you. Have we misrepresented you? Is it not your settled determination to keep your places in the body? Has not past experience convinced you that the foundering vessel of the connexion can be saved only by every man sticking to the ship? Respond, then, to the appeal. Nail your colours to the mast, and lash yourselves to the rigging. Refuse either to go or to be thrown overboard. Show the preachers that they shall not—cannot—get rid of you. Nay, take your own bark in your own charge. Up helm, 'bout ship; so shall you steer the noble vessel clear of those rocks upon which an infatuated pilotage seems bent on running her; so shall you save both yourselves and them that will not hear you!—Wesleyan Times.

WHAT OTHER CHURCHES SAY.

No men have been more anxious to stand well, in appearance, in the estimation of the British Churches, than the dominant party in the Conference. They have often sacrificed the dignity of the connexion to that morbid affection; and when a more than usually adulatory compliment has been uttered by an influential Episcopalian, Presbyterian, or Dissenter, it has been heralded all over the country. We do not wonder at the anxiety, as the policy of the party, being opposed to the principles of the New Testament, and inimical to the rights of man, needs some shade to hide it from public gaze.

Since the last Conference, both Episcopalians and Dissenters have, in general, stood aloof from the body; apparently looking on with wondering amazement, not knowing precisely what to make of the ministerial and lay excommunications which have from time to time taken place; and, feeling unable to approve, as formerly, they have been unwilling to condemn their old friends. That state of mind is passing away, and, by-and-by, if the Conference, repents not, and refuses to turn from the error of its way, it must be content to hear its condemnation pronounced by every church in the land, and by those, too, who have hitherto regarded Methodism with peculiar affection.

The question is assuming more than Connexional importance. It is one in which the honor of Christians and the success of Christianity is involved, and the true Church of the Redeemer, as well as every individual Christian, is bound to look at it as such. Men and ministers cannot be indifferent, if they would. They might as well be indifferent to the diffusion of the principles of the Roman Propagandists, as to the Popish pretension to absolute prerogative set up by the Wesleyan Conference. We are glad to find that other churches are leaving their points of observation, and lending a helping hand to the movement for Scriptural Reform.

Dr. Mackintosh, of Aberdeen, a minister of the Established Church, said, at the meeting there, he did not rise to move a vote of sympathy with the Expelled Ministers "in the ordinary sense of that term, but rather to move, that the meeting express its respect for those gentlemen, and admiration of their conduct (applause). He was gratified at having an opportunity of being present on the occasion. Seeing that the reverend gentlemen who had addressed them were laboring to uphold principles in which every Church of the Redeemer would be justified in deeming

it his duty and privilege to do all in his power to strengthen their hands (applause). Every Christian community was no doubt entitled and bound to exercise its own discipline in its own way; but, when they found principles unblushingly avowed, and actions fearlessly perpetrated which, if tolerated, would accomplish the utter destruction of all that was valuable in liberty, it was high time for every man to speak his mind (applause); and it was just because these principles had been brought out so glaringly, and because it was felt absolutely necessary to resist them, that the sympathy of Britons everywhere had been so largely expressed with these gentlemen (applause). He was certain that, if this agitation only continued a little longer, Conference would have but little to lose."

Then, at the Frome meeting, the several gentlemen present spoke in decided terms. They evidently look at the subject as involving great and vital principles. Hear the Rev. W. Ferris (Independent).—"The interest I feel in the matter is not lessened by the fact of your belonging to another denomination of Christians. You are sheep of the same great fold—a corps of the same army—a part of the same family with ourselves, and of the household of faith." As such, I welcome you here, and shall be glad to hear of the progress this important movement is making (cheers). In combatting the objection that other ministers should not interfere, he argued: "Suppose that all the dignitaries of the church coincided with the Bishop of Exeter, and not only prohibited Mr. Gorham from holding a living and proclaiming the gospel of Christ in that particular diocese, but proceeded to silence him altogether, and, in fact, to excommunicate him from all fellowship from the Established Church. Now, supposing that there is no moral delinquency alleged, that the Christian character of Mr. Gorham is unimpeached and unimpeachable, and that, for avowing his disbelief of baptismal-regeneration alone, he is cut off from the Church of England and forbidden to minister at its altars; in fact, for this offence, condemned to life-long silence.—Under these circumstances he visits this town and says, 'I should be glad of a pulpit elsewhere since I may not preach in any of the consecrated buildings of this realm. I still long to proclaim the glorious gospel of the blessed God, and also should be glad of an opportunity of laying my whole case before the British public, in order that they may judge between me and my accusers. I cannot consent to sink into obscurity and neglect—covered with a cloud, and regarded as a man guilty of some criminality, and, in consequence, reproached and shunned, without the opportunity of self-defence. Will you allow me the use of your pulpit, and will your friends consent to allow me this place of worship?'—Now, I could not stand by with cold indifference and reply, 'This is a matter belonging exclusively to the Church of England; we have nothing to do with it!' No; it would not be humane, to do so. I should say: 'Mr. Gorham my pulpit is at your service for such a purpose, with all my heart' (cheers.) I need not apply this illustration; and its application to the case is obvious." And its force will be felt by every unprejudiced individual.

The Rev. J. C. Middleitch (Baptist) affirmed that Christians in general are interested in the proceedings of the Wesleyan Conference, because their laws are issued in the name of Christ, and all Christians must be entitled to ask if those laws are in accordance with the religion of Christ, and if not, then to protest against them as a reproach to their common law. If it were right to send protests from Europe to America, saying to fellow-professors there, "You do our religion and our Saviour wrong by holding coloured men in bondage," it must be right for Baptists and Independents, to say to them, "You do our religion and our Saviour wrong by enacting and enforcing in His name laws that oppress and injure our fellow-men," and, in an ably-reasoned speech proved to demonstration that the assumptions of the dominant party were unscriptural, and, therefore, legitimate subjects for animadversion and attack. The Rev. S. Manning (of the Baptist persuasion) also claimed, as a man, the right to express his opinion on the matters at issue in the connexion. "I claim that right," said he, "as a man (loud cheers); and as, therefore, affected by all that affects my fellow-man, I cannot isolate myself from them. 'No man liveth to himself.' No man would do so, unless he be intensely selfish. U. Lead to every sentiment of justice and generosity, I must sympathize with the insulted and the injured, and must give expression to these sentiments. As a Christian, too, I dare not by silence seem to countenance the wrong (cheers.) If Wesleyans claim to be Christians themselves, and admit us to be Christians too, they must admit that, though different members, we are of the same body, unless they are prepared to unchurch us." We leave these opinions to be pondered over by those who have perpetrated and abetted the wrong, and who now say it is nobody's business.—Ibid.

Review of the proceedings of the Annual Conference, in Committees, &c., of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in England.

Owing to the refusal of Conference to admit a reporter, for the Wesleyan Times or the Christian Citizen, a verbatim report of the proceedings

is not extant. The spirited conductor of the Wesleyan Times has, however, obtained through indirect channels, a pretty full outline of the business transacted; from which we gather a few items.

The Conference was commenced on the 31st of July, in the City Road Chapel, London; after opening which by the usual devotional exercises, the vacancies in the legal hundred which constitute the Conference, or more properly the church, were filled up. The Rev. Dr. Beecham was elected President and Dr. Hannah Secretary. The Conference being organized, proceeded with its routine business, in the usual order. Forty-one young men were recommended to be received as preachers on trial.

During the second day's session the President intimated to the Conference that applications had been made by the Editors of the Wesleyan Times and of the Christian Times, for permission to send a reporter to note the proceedings of Conference. Both applications were rejected. The President also stated that a communication had been received from the "Committee of Privileges" appointed by the aggregate Meeting of Delegates, which assembled in London, last March. The object of this communication was to ascertain "whether the Conference would meet a delegation from that Committee, and when." After some discussion a Committee was appointed to prepare an answer; the Committee to consist of the President and Secretary, and ex-President of the Conference, together with Dr. Bunting, Samuel Jackson, John Scott, Isaac Keeling, John Lomas, Samuel D. Waddy, George Osborne, and says the Wesleyan Times "one or two others of like views."

On Friday, 3rd day of the Session, in answer to the question "who have died this year?" it was stated that the deaths were as follows:—in England 23; in Ireland 6; on Foreign Missions 4. When proceeding with the examination of character, the Rev. Samuel Dunn, made his appearance in the Conference; an event so strange, that we deem it necessary to give the details as furnished by the Wesleyan Times.

THE REV. SAMUEL DUNN IN THE CONFERENCE.

"If the spirit of the sainted Wesley had re-visited the City-road Chapel, its appearance could not have excited greater consternation than did the sudden appearance, on Friday last, of the Rev. Samuel Dunn in that building. The scene was literally beyond description. The platform gentlemen looked on with unutterable confusion, while their minions in the body of the chapel were in a state of unmanageable excitement, which continued, aided by sounds faintly approached by those of the Royal Zoological Gardens at feeding-time, till the rev. gentleman was dragged—yes, dragged—from the sacred enclosure.

But why was he there? We confess that, at the first blush, we felt annoyed that any man should subject himself to such insult and brutality. It appears, however, he had no intention of intruding himself upon the Conference, which, last year, inflicted its extreme penalty upon him. Mr. Dunn regards himself as illegally expelled from a community which, for some thirty years, he had faithfully served. He was, moreover, a subscriber to the funds of the Preachers' Amicable Society, and entitled to its benefits. These he could not be expected to relinquish at the will of a mere clique. The net amount he has paid in has, indeed, been offered to him, but he properly refuses to receive it without interest, or some satisfactory equivalent. Acting, doubtless, under advice, he proceeded to City-road Chapel, on Friday, for the purpose of tendering his annual subscription, and at the time had no intention of entering the building. He alighted from an omnibus at the gate, walked up the chapel-yard, passing on his way several preachers, none of whom recognized him. Standing at the door was the Rev. W. Naylor, but his eyes, it would seem, were held, as he took no notice of the man whom he so perseveringly sought to injure. There being no door-keepers present, in fact, the doors being open, Mr. Dunn, acting on the impulse of the moment, proceeded up the aisle of the chapel. He had advanced but a short way, when the Rev. Isaac Denison shouted at the top of his stentorian voice, "Mr. President, Mr. Samuel Dunn is in the Conference!" The President rose, Dr. Bunting jumped on his feet, and the entire Conference was in commotion in a moment. Mr. Dunn, addressing the Chair, protested against his expulsion by the last Conference, but he was clamoured down, the President being powerless before the store. Dr. Bunting was silent, and looked perplexed. Mr. Dunn repeated his protest, but could not finish his sentence for the noise. An individual, attired as a preacher, aided by the chapel-keeper and some others, then took the civil power into their own hands, and dragged the unexpected and unwelcome visitor to the door, and pushed him into the yard. One rumor is, that he was thrown on the ground. We hope not; but as it is, we question whether similar brutal treatment could have been perpetrated in any professedly respectable assembly in the United Kingdom.

Mr. Dunn, it seems, effected his purpose, by leaving the money on the threshold of the door, in the presence of witnesses, which is a good and sufficient tender. We are told, indeed, that a minion kicked it from the door, but that alters not the case; it only shows the animus.—We suspect we have not heard the last of this matter.—The Conference was put into such a nervous state by this affair, that the sitting was brought to a hasty close."

The same day the Rev. Thomas Rowland was called to account for publishing his reasons of dissent from the decision of a minor District Meeting in a case of trial. He denied having been a party in securing the publication of those reasons, and expressed his conviction that the publication of such documents was wrong. Still, however, his case was kept on the list for future consideration. On this subject the Wesleyan Times observes—

But an entirely new aspect of things has this year come into view. There are several brethren who will have to appear before the Conference, not as being guilty of any moral offence, but for having entertained, and uttered, and, in some cases, published through the press, sentiments which find no favor with those whose authority is of most weight in the Conference. There is among those sentiments which favor reform almost every shade of opinion—some being favorable to more, and others to a less degree of amendment in the laws.

The appeal of the Rev. James Bromley against the decision of the Bath District Meeting in his case, was taken into consideration; and by an

overwhelming majority, it was decided that as Mr. Bromley had performed ministerial duties after his suspension, he should not enjoy the advantages of an appeal; no, not even as an act of indulgence.—The answer to the application of the Committee of Privileges was likewise presented to the Conference and approved. Annexed are both the application and reply.

Application of the Committee of Privileges, appointed by the Aggregate Meeting of Delegates held in London, March, 1850.

To the President, Secretary, and Members of the Wesleyan Conference now assembled;

"REV. SIRS,—The Committee of Privileges, appointed by the Eleventh Resolution of the Meeting of Delegates from the Wesleyan Societies, assembled at Albion Chapel, Moorfields, on the 12th March last, and following days, respectfully intimate that they are now prepared to meet with the Conference, or a Committee to be appointed by the Conference, agreeable to the terms of the said resolution (which is enclosed).

"The Committee will feel obliged by a reply, if possible, by the close of to-morrow morning's sitting of the Conference, informing them when and where it will be convenient for the said meeting to be held.

"The Committee of Privileges, having a large number of numerous signed Memorials entrusted to them for presentation to the Conference, will also be glad to be informed when the Conference will receive them.—We have the honour to be, Rev. Sirs, on behalf of the said Committee, your most humble and obedient servants,

"Signed,
"ROBERT SWAN STANLEY, } Secretaries.
"JOSEPH MASSINGHAM, }
"11, Exeter Hall, July 31, 1850."

REPLY TO THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.

"Wesleyan Conference, August 3, 1850.

"GENTLEMEN.—On behalf of the Conference, we beg to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, addressed to the President, Secretary, and Members of the Conference, and purporting to be an intimation from a Committee of Privileges, appointed by the Eleventh Resolution of a Meeting of Delegates from the Wesleyan Societies, assembled at Albion Chapel, Moorfields, on the 12th March last, and following days, to the effect that the members of the said 'Committee' are prepared to meet with the Conference, or a Committee appointed by the Conference, agreeable to the terms of the said resolution; and that you 'will be glad to be informed when the Conference will be prepared to receive certain memorials,' stated by you to be 'entrusted to the said Committee for presentation to the Conference.' In reply to that communication, we are directed by the Conference to remind you that the Conference has been, and is, at all times, prepared to receive and consider with respectful attention, any communications, in the way of memorials or otherwise, addressed to it, on matters touching either local or Connexional interests, provided that such memorials, or other communications, proceed from members of society in their individual capacity, or from meetings duly called and constituted according to our existing rules.

"With respect to the communication which you have forwarded, it is scarcely necessary to remind you that the Committee of which you represent yourselves to be the Secretaries was appointed at a meeting which had no authority to make such an appointment, and that the existence and action of a Committee so appointed, are a deliberate and flagrant violation of the discipline of Methodism.

"The Conference has good reason for doubting whether any single society, or circuit, or body of trustees, in its collective capacity, appointed any individual as a delegate to the meeting held in London on the 12th of March last. And, even supposing all the powers who attended that meeting to have been formerly and bona fide appointed, as representatives or delegates from the societies, or circuits, or trusts, with which they professed to be respectively connected, still the Conference is solemnly persuaded that such a meeting of confederated delegations, especially considering the circumstances under which it was called, and the objects which it was proposed thereby to accomplish, was totally at variance with the great principles and positive regulations on which we depend, in a great degree, as a Connexion, for the due maintenance of Christian order, and the edification and peace of our societies.

"Under these circumstances, the Conference, having regard to the purity and welfare of the societies under its care, and to its solemn obligations to maintain inviolate the disciplinary system of Wesleyan Methodism, deems itself bound to adhere to the principles stated at large in the Minutes of 1835, and to the resolution then avowed not to hold communication with any association, confederacy, or committee, organized on 'divisive and disorderly principles,' like those which characterize the proceedings of the parties with whom you are unhappily identified.

"The Conference, therefore, respectfully declines to make any appointment for holding a meeting with the committee which your letter refers as having been entrusted to your care.—We are, Gentlemen, on behalf of the Conference, yours respectfully,

"Signed
"JOHN BEECHAM, President.
"JOHN HANNAH, Secretary.
"To Messrs. R. S. Stanley and Joseph Massingham,
"11, Exeter-hall, Strand."

Ecclesiastical.

Bible Society.

The annual meeting of the Brockville branch of this society was held in the First Presbyterian Church, here on Thursday evening week, when several interesting addresses were delivered by the Rev. Messrs. Smart, Macdonald, Byrne, English, and MacMurray. A statement of the proceedings of the parent society also was submitted, by the agent, Mr. Milne, of Montreal.—Brockville Recorder.

United Presbyterian Church of Scotland.—This church has been formed by the union of two of the dissenting bodies of the Scotch Establishment, the Seceders and Relief Church. At the late meeting it appeared that there were in the United Presbyterian Church, 23 Presbyteries, including 503 congregations and upwards of 150,000 members. The average stipend throughout the body was estimated at £125—245 monthly prayer-meetings were attended by 11,573 persons. From the report of the Committee on Theological Education, it appears that 132 students had attended the Theological Hall during last session.—N. Y. Ind.

Romish Intolerance.—A Canadian correspondent of the Christian Advocate and Journal says, that the Roman Catholic Bishops in Eastern Canada have issued a pastoral letter forbidding the people of their charges to read any Bibles or tracts, or even newspapers, without the authority or permission of the Church.—Evangelist.

New Advertisements.

Sale of Hospital Lots—J. W. Brent. For Sale Hardware.—Workman, Brothers & Co. Notice, Sale of Building Lots, &c.; Division Court Agency; Leather; Leather; Notary Public—R. C. McMullen. Removal—H. F. Norris. Cheap Grocery and Provision Store—Thomas Dexter.

LETTERS RECEIVED.—Rev. J. W. G. Rogers; B. Haugh, Mr. T. S. Howard, and T. A. Corbett, Esq.

The Watchman.

Monday Evening, Sept. 2, 1850.

DESPOTISM VS. LIBERTY:

THE PROGRESS AND ISSUE OF THE CONFLICT.

From the dawn of its existence, despotism has never changed in the essential traits of its character nor the tendency of its reign. It was based on injustice and rebellion, and aimed a fatal blow alike at the dignity of the Supreme Ruler, and the inalienable rights of the creature. On the one hand it involves usurpation, on the other oppression; inasmuch that its march is naturally calculated to awaken hostility of no ordinary character. It aims at prostrating superiors, and subjecting those whom it has subdued to the vilest serfdom. Give the principle of despotism an uncontrolled sway and every power in the Universe would fall before it. Its antagonistic principle is liberty; and although long ere the birth of time the conflict commenced, it still rages with unabated fury. A thousand times has despotism quailed before his more powerful antagonist; and yet as frequently has the encounter been resumed, each contesting every inch of ground its opponent has sought to gain.

Nor has this contest been confined to any one particular class of community or association among men. In every rank and grade, and amid every circle composed of fallen human beings the warfare is carried on with unabated vigour. Not a relation of life in which specimens of this conflict, in progress, and in its favorable and its fatal issues, are wanting. Even the conjugal relation, with its indiscribably tender ties, although the key stone of every other natural relation, furnishes its unnumbered examples of this fearful antagonism. And indeed it would be equally tedious and unnecessary to recount with comment, the several relations of life, social, ecclesiastical, civil and national, in all of which the same principles meet on hostile grounds. Where, for the time, liberty is strangled and the foul reign of terror ensues, (for this is sometimes the case,) the most influential relations of life, and those which should be the means of promoting the well being of society to the greatest extent, are converted into potent engines of destruction to human weal. The superior becomes a monster, a tyrant, a fiend in human shape, while inferiors or dependants become sycophants or slaves. Not only on account of its own innate badness, but in view of its attendants, have we cause to dread the prevalence of despotic sway. Originating in an element of darkness, and tending only to becloud the mental vision; its pathway is deeply marked by the mists of ignorance, and the degradation of the human character to the level of the brute.—Hence it is, that those countries and those smaller circles, where the deepest mental and moral obtuseness reigns, are the very places where despotism revels in her triumphs. Let the light of truth fall upon that region of darkness, and the usurper is at once paralyzed and his power circumscribed. Increase that benign agency until every recess of that circle, or that nation, or this whole wicked world, is pervaded by real intelligence, and like those beasts of prey which select the night for their work of destruction, but which at the down-lighting of the morning's effulgence flee to their retired haunts,—the despot's power and presence must fall back to an element better adapted to its natural and moral qualities. In this conflict, then, let it be distinctly understood, between despotism and liberty, the antagonistic agencies employed are—light and darkness; and in proportion to the extension of these, are the triumphs of the principles they represent, promoted or circumscribed. Diffuse intelligence among a people and they are at once rendered incapable of that serfdom which the sceptre of despotism involves. Increase that intelligence more and more until the whole intellect and the whole heart of the community at large, are filled and expanded by true knowledge;—and the reign of despotism is at once abolished. But withhold the light of science and literature, and the light of heaven from a people and they become the ready prey of the despot.

In contemplating the progress of this long protracted conflict, a thousand varied scenes accumulate on the records of the past. Sometimes, (and indeed, not unfrequently,) we behold in the very places where once the truth waved her banner in triumph, and where liberty, in the best sense of the word, was enjoyed,—become the seat of darkness and despotism. Now, at this moment, some of those Countries which once stood forth on the world's platform as the most distinguished patrons of liber-

ty,—are among the most deeply degraded victims of despotic sway. And many places where once the pure word of life was known and received, are, in the nineteenth century, the seat of ignorance and error and superstition. Still the progress of that liberty which the truth propagates, has not been wholly stayed. The eyes of mankind have been opened to behold the moral deformity of despotism, both social and ecclesiastical and civil, and in the effulgence of this age of intelligence the eyes of Christendom are upon those seats of despotism where liberty is crushed. Never did real liberty appear so amiable, and never before was such a world-wide attention fixed upon its march. What in other ages was deemed liberty, appears now little more than the exterior, the shadow of that benign principle. No longer can man be persuaded that toleration is liberty or that man is free until every shackle of fallen human nature has been scathed by the lightning of eternal truth: until ignorance and prejudice and superstition and scepticism, vanish before the glorious rising of the Sun of Righteousness. If then the reign of the despot in Church or State be appalling, it is also abhorred; and the discovery of an evil in all its moral baseness, being closely identified with its removal we may hope that the truth which is operating so extensively on the mass of Society, will, ere long, banish to his native darkness this foul usurper of human rights.

Nor is the issue doubtful. Already the trophies of liberty are erected on many a shore. Her sons increase in number and become valiant in fight. Her banners are erected, her armies already push the battle to the gate, with the watchword "No surrender." And then, "the weapons of our warfare are not carnal but mighty through God, to the pulling down of strong holds." Every warrior is clad with "the panoply divine;" and ready for aggressive or defensive movements. Again, God has promised us this triumph; and encouraged by these promises, prophets and sacred bards have united in pouring forth their strains of gladness in prospect of the consummation. Look at that formidable array! The good and the great on earth and the whole company of the blessed beyond the flood; may the hosts of the Lord and the Lord of hosts are enlisted in this warfare. And shall they fail of success? Surely they cannot. Such concentrated power directed against despotic rule must succeed in liberating our world.

It remains for the reader to select his position—to array himself on the side of liberty, or to fight for her enemies. Multitudes are at this very hour unconsciously protracting the tyrant's reign; and many more, with eyes at least partially opened, slight the cause of liberty and prop the despot's throne. How ignoble such a position! and how stern the necessity of making a right selection, and abiding by our choice. In the cause of despotism, notoriety may be secured; but it ends in disappointment and shame. While on the contrary, the humblest place in the opposite ranks, secures a reputation, immortal as the mind.

SARTAIN'S UNION MAGAZINE OF LITERATURE AND ART.—The September number of this interesting periodical, has been laid on our desk by Mr. Cosgrove, of the Boston Book Store. It contains several excellent engravings; and its literary contents are both interesting and instructive. It possesses a spice of novelty; but its most romantic articles are the romance of real life. For particulars call at the Boston Book Store, purchase the Magazine and read it.

REVIEW OF NEWS.

The British Parliament was protogued by the Queen.

The Rev. Mr Gorham has at length been inducted into the long disputed charge.

His Excellency Lord Elgin is on his trip to the north-west; and the Countess of Elgin is at Rockaway, Long Island.

The storm which was directed with so much zeal against the Hon. Francis Hincks, for the supposed sale of the public Roads in the County of York, has fallen rather harmlessly. It is probable the roads will be purchased by the County Council.

Our City has, during the past week, been unusually excited by a succession of the most daring burglaries of which we ever heard. The houses of Rev. Dr. McCaul, Col. Antrobus, Messrs. W. Stanton, Strange, Crickmore, Mara, were severally entered and whatever valuables, such as Watches and Jewelry, Cash, Plate, &c. &c. could be found, were carried off by the thieves. Mr. Edwards, Barber, Church Street, gave information to the police which led to the apprehension of several parties against whom strong evidence of guilt, is said to exist. It is unfortunate that the worst stamp of thieves though unacquainted with any one in a town where they propose to undertake operations, can obtain accomplices among classes of mechanics or others who might reasonably be thought above such conduct. Such appears to be the case in this instance—Mr. Savon, the Watchmaker, having lent himself as an accessory to secure the stolen goods.

Dr. Blake, Surgeon of the 20th Regt., now at Montreal, recently deprived himself of life by cutting his throat with a razor; the act, it is said, was committed under the influence of a temporary fit of insanity

MARRIED.

In Kingston, on the 27th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Rice, Mr. Thomas McCutcheon, to Ann, widow of the late Mr. Thomas Bradley.



Arrival of the America.

New York, August 28.

The America arrived at Halifax yesterday morning with Liverpool dates to the 17th inst.

ENGLAND.

Gardner's Circular says:--"We have had a very favorable harvest, but the weather since our last has imparted a dull feeling to the Corn trade, and a considerable decline has only been prevented by well authenticated reports of a short yield of wheat. Quotations for every article show a slight reduction, with prices tending in favor of the buyer.

The British Parliament has been prorogued by the Queen.

Jenny Lind was singing to crowded houses at Liverpool, and was to have sailed for New York in the Atlantic on the 21st inst.

The Asia arrived at Liverpool at 7 1/2 o'clock, on Saturday morning, the 17th, after a very quick passage, one of the shortest on record.

The potato disease is spreading.

MARKETS.

Retail demand for beef at previous rates; Pork--Fine qualities in better demand at full prices.

Bacon--Full prices, fine qualities are dull; few arrivals of shoulders.

Hams are very dull.

Lard--Small sales; market less firm.

Ashes--Speculation beginning, 37s 6d for Pots, and 32s for Pearls.

Cotton lower, and middling qualities declined 1/4.

FRANCE.

The National Assembly has adjourned, and the French nation is now principally occupied by the President's tour through the Provinces. With some exceptions, he appears to be very favorably received by the people.

SPAIN.

The Cortez has been dissolved, and new elections will take place.

Lord Howden, the English Ambassador, has been well received by the Queen.

Her Majesty has quite recovered.

General Intelligence.

INSPECTION OF FLOUR AND MEAL.--To all those who are interested in the Inspection of Flour and Meal, it may be a piece of information of some value, that, according to the Act passed during the recent Session, the standard quality is to be regulated by the New York Standard of Inspection--the object being of the same quality as that from the port of New York. Hitherto, almost all the flour that has gone from this section of the country, has remained over for inspection in Montreal; consequently, all loss arising from light weight, the barrels being in a damaged state, &c. &c., has fallen upon the millers and manufacturers. Now, however, all that risk may be obviated, by having the article inspected here before it is shipped. The growing the wheat and making the flour here, and then sending it elsewhere to be inspected, has this absurdity about it--that it implies that we, who produce the article, are ignorant of its quality when we have produced it. Besides, with the Montreal brand upon it, what must the impression be, but that it is the produce of Lower Canada? Thus Upper Canada is defrauded of her due while Montreal, as a port, absorbs the whole of that importance of this branch of trade, that Toronto at least ought to divide with her. Again, the more this part of the country becomes known, the more beneficial it must be for those having interests at stake in it, and that better medium can there be, than by having the flour it produces marked with a brand showing that it comes from Upper Canada?

Mr. A. Macdonnell, the Inspector, whose office is at Maitland's wharf, is prepared to inspect any Flour or Meal according to the new Act to which we have alluded; and as the brand marked by him will have "Toronto" upon it, this city will gradually acquire a reputation in foreign markets as a shipping port for flour, which will be of material advantage.--Patriot.

THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.--The Commission is appointed to carry out this great object, as far as relates to Canada, met on Saturday last, and were enabled to make arrangements for the purpose, which were expected to prove satisfactory. An executive committee, to superintend the Provincial Exhibition, at Montreal, was nominated, and a list of prizes adopted, extending to upwards of £1400. We understand that the Montreal Committee are offered to bear the expenses of the Exhibition, and to contribute £250 towards the general fund.

COUNTY ROADS.--It is probable that the City Council will enter the lists as competitors for the purchase of the County of York Roads. A committee has been appointed to negotiate with the Government on the subject.--Ib.

Business of the Session.

During the Session of Parliament which has just closed there were 739 petitions presented to the House of Assembly. Eighty-four select committees were appointed; of these, 13 made no report, and the remaining 71, made 106 reports.

Two hundred and twenty-eight bills were brought in during the session, in the House of Assembly, and nineteen in the Legislative Council--total 247. Of these, 99 were lost or dropped, in the Lower House, 3 were lost in the Upper House, and 145 received the Royal assent. The Bills originating in the House of Assembly, severally owed their paternity to the following parties:--

MEMBERS OF GOVERNMENT.

Table with columns: Introduced, Carried, Fell thro'. Lists members like Mr. Hincks, Mr. Baldwin, etc.

OTHER MEMBERS.

Table with columns: Introduced, Carried, Fell thro'. Lists members like Mr. J. H. Cameron, Mr. Holmes, etc.

---Globe.

SINGULAR COINCIDENCE.--A singular coincidence in the case of Professor Webster which goes to justify the old superstitious saying that Friday is an unlucky day--he was arrested on Friday--the verdict of the Coroner's (secret) Inquest was made public on Friday--one of the regular days selected for his family to visit him at the jail was on Friday--the final decision of the Executive was given on Friday, and the execution on Friday.

AWFUL CALAMITY.--Saturday, 1, A. M. It is our painful duty to record that a disastrous fire broke out about half-past ten o'clock last night, in some stables at the back of Craig Street, completely surrounded with wooden buildings, which in an incredibly short space of time were in a blaze. We were walking up St. Urbain street at twenty minutes past ten, when all was quiet; ten minutes afterwards, we saw a whole block of buildings in flames. The fire communicated first to the broom factory of Mr. Kellock, and the furniture manufactory of Mr. Armstrong; thence it spread to the adjoining buildings, and it soon became evident that a terrific conflagration would take place. The East side of St. Urbain Street, from the part where the fire originated to Craig Street, is entirely destroyed. The wind being Southwest, drove the flames across to St. Charles Borromeo Street, St. Dominique Street, and St. Constant Street. House after house caught with marvellous rapidity. The fire is still raging. It is impossible to say how many buildings have been consumed--probably a hundred, or even more--and many of them were substantial cut stone houses--The destruction of property is very great--greater, we learn, than at the Griffintown fire. Vast quantities of furniture have been destroyed in the act of removal, or being deposited in places which were thought secure, but which the fire afterwards reached. Want of water was complained of on all sides. The water-carts could afford but a very insufficient supply. It we have not some better arrangement, our firemen had better be disbanded, and the engines sold. Of what use are they if there is no water?

The military are out, to protect property, which is lying in heaps in the Champ de Mars and other places.

THREE, A. M.

The progress of devastation is now stopped. A block of houses belonging to A. Perrault, Esq., was the last destroyed. An attempt was made to blow them up with gunpowder, but it failed. We are sorry to hear that one of the firemen, named Goolyeau, was seriously injured, by falling from one of the houses.--Montreal Pilot.

ADJOURNED INQUEST.--The inquest on the body of the child found on Saturday Aug. 21, in the Dou, was resumed yesterday at 3 P. M.

George Geraur being sworn, deposed to finding the body in the reeds, as he approached the landing at Jones' Brewery in a skiff. The body was covered with some white rags and a black vest. Had no idea as to who put the body there, but was told by Mrs. Jones, that she had seen a strange woman near the water on the preceding evening.

Dr. Hollowell sworn. Had examined the body, according to the Coroner's instructions. The head and neck were partially decomposed from exposure to the sun and air. The rest of the body was perfectly fresh. Should say the body was in the water about twelve or fifteen hours. There were no marks of injury or violence visible. The lungs were also perfectly sound. Was of opinion that the child had been murdered from a want of proper care, as the navel string had been cut with a knife in a slanting direction, and judging from the quantity of blood on the body when found, the child could not have been more than two or three days old.

The Coroner then adjourned the inquest until 3 P. M. to-day, in order to obtain the evidence of Mr and Mrs. Jones.--Patriot.

ADJOURNED INQUEST.--The Coroner's Inquest met again yesterday at 3 o'clock P. M., and after spending a great deal of time in taking evidence, returned a verdict of "wilful murder, against some person or persons unknown." At the same time they advised the Coroner of their wish, that the Mayor should immediately offer a reward for such information as would lead to the apprehension of the guilty party.--Patriot.

UNITED STATES.

Execution of Dr. Webster.

Boston, Aug. 30.

Prof. Webster's family left him last night, it is alleged perfectly unconscious of the near approach of his fate. From 9 to 12 o'clock he devoted to devotional exercises, when he fell into a sort of doze, and did not wake till the day dawned, showing some agitation. He partook of a very little breakfast, and requested the officers to partake with him.

He made preparations for ascending the scaffold with firmness. At 9 o'clock Dr. Putman commenced the last religious service with fervent prayer, after which the prisoner's arms were pinioned, and with a firm step he walked to the gallows, when Dr. Putman, with whom he conversed with much earnestness, shook hands with him and bade him farewell.

His legs were then pinioned, the black cap placed on his head, the rope around his neck and he was launched into eternity.

He died almost without a struggle, and after hanging half an hour, was cut down and placed in a jail coffin for transmission to Cambridge.

The house tops around the jail were crowded, as also the streets in the immediate vicinity. No confession has transpired, but it is fully expected he has left one.--Patriot.

Failure of Suydam, Sage & Co.--After a long immunity from heavy failures, the town was surprised on Wednesday by the suspension of the firm above mentioned, who were heavy dealers in the flour and provision trade. Owing, it is stated, to some large speculative operations in flour, which have turned out unfavorably, and to extensive losses in the recent fire at Oswego, they have been compelled to suspend operations. The amount of their liabilities is vaguely stated at about \$2,000,000. The amount of their paper floated in the street is reported about 300,000. One item of their assets consists of 250,000 barrels of flour, and another of 300,000 bushels of wheat, they being the largest holders in the market. Their loss at Oswego was \$50,000.

We learn that Mr. Paine, a resident of Millport, in this town, shot a Mr. Ferris, on the other side of the Tonawanda creek, on Saturday last, the ball passing through his arm and body, and producing immediate death. Mr. Paine, it is said, rested his rifle on a stump and took deliberate aim, acting as far as is known, without any immediate provocation. It is rumored that an old grudge was harbored by Mr. Paine. It is also stated that he was subjected to temporary insanity. He was arrested and put in jail on Saturday night, and is now undergoing an examination.--Lockport Courier.

A PATTERN MAYOR.--A man died in Auburn, N. Y., last week, of what some supposed to be cholera, and so great was the panic that none of his neighbors would lay him out. Mayor Conklin went in person and performed the duty. After he got the coffin on a cart, the cartman refused to drive, when the Mayor cleared him out and drove it himself.

Railroad Accident.--The freight-train passing a small tributary of the Delaware, near Lackawaxen, with an unusually heavy load, broke down the iron bridge over a ravine about 65 feet across, and 25 feet deep, and the whole, except the locomotive,--about 20 cars loaded principally with live stock in the New York market were precipitated to the bottom and dashed into ruin. There were on board about 100 head of cattle, 200 hogs, and 500 sheep, and of these only about 25 cattle and 100 sheep were saved. There were many persons seriously injured, but three only were killed.

Accidents on the Lakes.--A Committee appointed by the citizens of Ohio to investigate into the recent destruction of a steamer by fire have reported that, from 1830 to 1850 there were seven explosions on the Lakes, by which 111 lives were lost; during the period between 1836 and 1850 eleven steamers were destroyed by fire, causing a loss of 804 lives; from 1840 to 1850, a period of ten years, there were thirty one collisions by steamers, by which 62 persons were killed. The loss of life on the Lakes during the last ten years, from explosion, fire, and collision, amounted to 877.

As the train of cars from Syracuse to this city were coming from Waterloo to Geneva, about dark, on Saturday, the locomotive came in contact with

a drove of horses and cattle, killing several. The train was running at the rate of 25 miles per hour, and Mr. Allen, the engineer, did not see the cattle until it was too late to stop his headway. A span of horses were first thrown off by the pilot, and then the engine ran into several cattle, killing a number of them. The train was neither displaced, or delayed.--Rochester Advertiser.

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVALS.--An unusual excitement was occasioned on the arrival of the steamer Niagara, Capt. Kilby, on Sunday morning last, it being understood that Lady Elgin, the wife of Lord Elgin, the present Governor of Canada, was on board. This excellent lady is on her way to the seashore, in the hope of regaining lost health. She was accompanied by her son, Lord Bruce, a fine looking little boy about two years and a half old, who is heir, (or would be so if there was one) to the throne of Scotland. Lady Elma is also one of the party, and is said to be the only heiress to one of the largest estates in Great Britain. The distinguished party proceeded immediately on the arrival of the boat, with their attendants, to the cars, with as little ceremony as was possible. And we are happy to say that no intrusion upon their quiet transit was attempted by any of the numerous crowd assembled to witness their landing.--Oswego Times.

HORSE STEALING.--Officer Van Slyck arrested a man who gave his name as Morgan L. Grandy, yesterday, for stealing three horses, the property of Charles Stue. Grandy was requested to hold the horses for a few minutes, and while left in charge of them took them away to another part of the city, and sold one of them for a dollar and traded another, gaining six dollars by the exchange. The fellow was probably fuddled; he would not have done such an act while in his right mind--if he is ever in such a condition.--Rochester Democrat.

SUICIDE IN TROY.--A man named W. A. Caldwell, and a Mrs. Knapp, were found with their throats cut in bed this morning. On arriving at the St. Charles Hotel on Monday, Caldwell called for a room, and entered the names of William A. Caldwell and lady, Philadelphia, on the Register. They were not seen out of their room after 2 o'clock on Monday, P. M. The deceased told a friend that he was on a spree, and that the officers were after him. He says they arrested him at the Mansion House in Williamstown, Massachusetts, but that he had whipped them, and escaped. Verdict of the Coroner:--"That Louisa C. Vanwinkle came to her death by having her throat cut from ear to ear, by the hand of W. A. Caldwell, on the evening of Tuesday, August 20." Verdict in case of Caldwell:--"That he came to his death by his own hand." Various letters were found in his room threatening his own life.--Troy paper.

ESCAPE OF SLAVES, &c.--Baltimore, August 22, 1850.--Thirty or forty slaves absconded from Prince George County, on Sunday night; among them, two mulattoes, belonging to Mr. Calvert. Pursuit, thus far, has been unsuccessful.

ALARMING.--Richmond, Aug. 22, 1850.--An insurrection in which 400 slaves were to be engaged, was discovered at Lowndes County, Alabama, last week. The rendezvous of the negroes was fired upon by the whites, killing one slave, and wounding 20 others. The slaves then fled. It is said that the slaves were incited to the insurrection by an abolitionist, for whose apprehension a reward of \$6,000 has been offered. Large parties are in pursuit of him. He is supposed to have fled towards Charleston. A general massacre is supposed to have been intended.

Transportation of English Convicts to the United States.--The N. Y. Herald of the 22nd inst., states that 10 convicts transported from Great Britain to Bermuda were sent to that city by British authorities, their passage paid and pardon granted them on condition of their going to the United States. The Herald is justly indignant at the circumstance. He says,

"We trust they will be sent back to the place whence they came, and that the authorities will not permit the country to be deluged with such villains. Heaven knows we have enough of the unconvinced offenders of the British community to contend against--the thieves from London, Bristol and Liverpool, and the fugitives from justice everywhere, without having whole swarms of convicts let loose upon us together."

We think it will turn out that there is a mistake somewhere.

The Herald of the 23 instant, adds the following:--

More Convicts from Bermuda and Germany.--Determination to send back the Criminals.--It appears that three hundred convicts in all have received their pardon in Bermuda, and as only ten have arrived, the remainder may be daily expected. It is stated that they have the option of going to the West Indies or the United States, but of course they will prefer coming here.

THE OLD BOYS.--John McDonald, who was sent to the County Poor House yesterday, claims to be 104 years of age, and says that while engaged in wrestling with a man who was 114 years old, in Buffalo a few days since, he was twice thrown upon the ground and injured, by the old man. I think these must be the boys that we hear about.--Ib.

The Boston Bee of Tuesday, states that snow fell in Portland. (Maine) on Saturday last.

COMMERCE OF NEW YORK.--The Journal of Commerce, in an article on the commerce of New York, publishes tables of the tonnage arrived, the imports and exports for each year since 1821. The increase of tonnage in 29 years is near 700 per cent, and of import and exports from 300 to 400 per cent. About two-thirds of all the foreign imports of this country arrived at New York. The tonnage of 1821, was 171,963; of 1849, 1,148,101. The tonnage of 1849 was more than double that of any year previous to 1844. The tonnage of the first quarter of 1850, was 203,479. In 1821, the Foreign Imports amounted to \$26,020,012; in 1849, \$97,658,251. The exports of 1821 amounted to \$12,124,645; in 1849, \$39,736,969. This is only the foreign commerce. The Journal of Commerce says: "Among the vessels plying to and from New York, are twenty-nine steamships, (including seven nearly

finished,) constituting eleven lines to foreign or domestic ports; four hundred and forty-five sailing vessels, owned chiefly by New Yorkers, and constituting sixty-three lines of packets, which depart periodically from our port; two hundred and fifty-seven ships, barks, &c., constituting fifty-one lines which run irregularly; a multitude of canal boats and barges, bringing us the products of the vast interior; nine lines of steam-propellers, composed of twenty-one boats; and river and coast steam-boats in great numbers. New York may well be called the metropolis of the western world. The statistics of these various lines, &c., are given in detail by Mr. Bolden, in his "New York, Past, Present and Future."

FIRE, RIOT, AND MURDERS.--Philadelphia, Aug. 18.--Robb's Lumber Yard and the House of Industry were partially burned at 1 o'clock this morning. They are situated in 7th and Catharine streets. A serious riot occurred, several were stabbed, and a German unknown, was shot through the heart and killed, at the corner of 8th and South streets. A man was killed this morning, named Armstrong watch-case maker, who was in the employment of Jacot, formerly of New York. The murderer was ascertained to be Patrick McClain. Armstrong had been in the country but about three months.--New York Journal of Commerce.

The Propeller *Oswego*, of Doolittle and Mollison's line left last evening for Milwaukee and Chicago, with 200 tons of Merchandise, and near 200 passengers, mostly emigrants from Norway, who came by New York and the Hudson. Large numbers of emigrants are passing by this route to the west, it being found the cheapest and most comfortable. This is also becoming more and more the route of the fashionable and pleasure travel between the East and the Falls. The splendid day boats between this and Lewiston, are well patronized. The *Ontario*, Captain Thrope took a large load yesterday from the express train, which was in promptly at 4 P. M., from Albany.--Oswego Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 19.--A man named Bird, keeping a small Jewelry store on Fifth street, near South, was passing the church in Fifth street, corner of Gaskill, when he was accosted by four men, who demanded of him a small box or package of jewelry, which he was carrying, he refused to give it up, when one of the party out with a knife and stabbed him in the region of the heart. The murderers fled and the wounded man was picked up and carried to a drug store near by, but he died in a few minutes. His body was then taken to the Southeast station house. The Coroner and Mr. Bird's family have been sent for, and an inquest will be held to-night. No arrest as yet--but two well-known characters in the southern part of the city are suspected, and will doubtless be arrested before daylight. This is the second murder in the streets during the past forty-eight hours.--New York Courier & Enquirer.

THE SLAVE TRADE IN CUBA.--On the very night preceding the landing of the Cuba expedition at Cardenas, a large vessel came quietly up to the wharf, and landed six hundred negroes from the hold, poor, miserable, half-dead shadows of men, who had been torn from their homes in Africa, and introduced into the Island by the consent and to the great profit of the Captain General of Cuba.--Shortly after this occurrence, a bag containing about \$20,000 was found at the door of the Captain General's sleeping room, which, as there appears no acknowledgment for the same in the published reports of the receipts by the treasury--we presume, went to swell the already large pile of savings of Conde Alcoy during his very economical administration. These facts we learn from a highly intelligent citizen lately from Cuba, who was in the vicinity of the transactions when they occurred, and they have been substantially confirmed by the statements of others. They are facts notorious to all Americans and foreigners in Cuba.--New Orleans Delta.

EXTRACTS FROM LATE ENGLISH PAPERS

The steamship *Atlantic* arrived at Liverpool at midnight on Tuesday the 6th inst. Her running time is stated at ten days, eight hours and twenty minutes--thus beating all former passages by several hours. The steamship *Hibernia* arrived on Sunday evening, the 4th instant. The steamship *Washington* arrived at Southampton on the 4th, and Bremen on the 6th inst. Nothing new from Spain or Portugal.

ENGLAND.

The Algerian act for Ireland has been withdrawn. The Queen and Court are to leave London for Scotland on the 23rd instant, previous to which her Majesty was expected to prorogue Parliament in person. The Irish Tenant Right Conference meeting, now being held in Dublin, is said to be a noble assembly, and, though its declarations are now somewhat staggering, its orderly and business-like attitude is suggestive of success. What Sir Robert Peel, over and over again, in late sessions, asked for Ireland, a comprehensive legislation, and the Conference certainly offers for their proposal, is equivalent to a social revolution. In the placing of the lands in the hands of the people, if we mistake not, an agitation has commenced which will agitate society in Ireland to its heart, which until appeared by the required concessions, will engulf all the petty plans of the present Government. The Conference is composed of the ablest men of the country.

The announcement of the end of the Repeal movement was premature. At a meeting last week the rent was declared at £28, and it is now said the Society is nearly out of debt.

The Gorham controversy has been brought to a close, the Rev. gentleman having gained his point in every respect.

The performances of the Ocean Steamers, of both Conard's and Collins's lines have been the theme of renewed wonder at Liverpool. The *Hibernia* reached her wharf on Sunday evening--

nearly 12 hours before she was expected; but this was eclipsed by the performance of the *Atlanta*, which has now made the shortest, by many hours, on record. The *Atlanta* arrived at midnight on Tuesday, to the surprise of everybody and amid the congratulations of the public who fully appreciate the value of the spirited opposition. Her news was telegraphed to London and appeared there on Wednesday morning.

The Board of Trade returns for the month ending the 5th of July, show an increase with the corresponding month of last year. The aggregate value of exports during the first half of the present year has been £31,778,543, showing an increase of £5,263,065, as compared with the corresponding periods of 1849.

The American Minister, lady and daughter, are on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland at Alnwick Castle.

Mr Gorham was, unexpectedly to the general public, "instituted" to the vicarage of Bramford-Speke, by Sir H. J. Fust, at the Prerogative Court, yesterday, (6th August) before whom he took the customary oaths.

IRELAND.

The accounts of the potato crop are conflicting. The only thing in which they fortunately agree appears to be that the bulbs are as yet, in almost every instance untouched, although the blight would seem to have exhibited itself in the leaves throughout nearly the whole country.

Apathy prevails in Dublin on the subject of repeal. At the first day of the city registry for August, thirteen conservatives were registered against one advocate of College Green Parliament.

There was a repeal meeting on Monday last, when the rent was announced at £28 10s 7d. Mr O'Connell stated that by that day week he expected that the association would be free from debt.

The Limerick *Chronicle* says there is something strange in the 41st regiment. It is said that four of them shot themselves, that one attempted it, and that four committed suicide by drowning, all which sad events have created a deep sensation amongst their comrades in barracks.

Mr Meagher has sent a "message to Ireland," which appears in the columns of the *Nation*, and consists of an account of his adventures, from his embarkation in Kingston harbor to his arrival in the penal settlement. He speaks in terms of commendation of the treatment he has received, and holds the language of one who confesses himself fairly vanquished.

A serious riot took place in Shannon-street, Cork. About 200 soldiers were called out, and the disturbance was not suppressed until a young man was killed and three or four others injured. The row commenced in consequence of a policeman taking a soldier in custody for breaking a pane of glass in a public-house window.

According to a return to Parliament, just printed, the total amount levied by grand juries in Ireland, in the year 1849, was £1,319,050 11s 2d., and the amount of re-payment to the government, in the year, was £423,750.

The Earl of Danraven expired on Tuesday morning, in Adare Abbey, in the county of Limerick. News of the death of the Right Rev. Dr. Flemming, Roman Catholic Bishop of Newfoundland, was received here.

According to a return published on Saturday, the total number of outrages, reported by the constabulary in Ireland, during the half year ending June, 1848, amounted to 712; of which 86 were homicides, 37 firing at persons, 100 robbery of arms, 65 firing into dwellings, and 224 incendiary fires. In the ensuing half year, 638 outrages were reported; 83 homicides, 60 firing at persons 157 robbery of arms, 30 firing into dwellings, and 326 incendiary fires. For the half year, ending June, 1849, the total number of homicides was 113, of firing at persons 49, of robbery of arms 67, of firing into dwellings 59, and of incendiary fires, 659--making a total of 947.

A dreadful murder has just been committed within two miles of Birr. The victim was one Pike, a driver in the employment of Mr Cassidy, of Monastorevan. He was to have served several ejectives next week. He exchanged shots with one of the assassins--the other then shot him through the back, and struck him a violent blow on the forehead. He has left a wife and family of four children. The body was found on the high road at ten o'clock on Saturday morning.

FRANCE.

Several of the Socialists have been visited with the penalties for threatening the lives of representatives.

The correspondent of the *Globe* says that the Neapolitan Government has admitted in principle the claims of indemnity put forward by Lord Palmerston for the losses suffered by the British resident at Messina and Palermo during the siege at those places, and thus the only question now undetermined is the amount.

The Minister of War has demanded another credit of 12,557,840 francs, to meet the expenses of the Camp at Versailles, and other contingent outlays.

The president is about to set out on his proposed excursion through the South eastern provinces.

The new-law relative to the Press has had the effect of killing several of the Provincial journals, and in all cases the circulation of the papers has been greatly diminished.

WEDNESDAY.--A terrible storm broke over Paris to-day, and did great damage. The rain fell in such torrents, that for hours the streets were impassible. The heavens were completely obscured, and in some houses candles were lighted.

PORTUGAL.

The mail steamer *Iberia*, which arrived at Southampton on Saturday afternoon, has brought advices from Lisbon to the 29th ult., from Cadiz to the 25th, and from Gibraltar to the 24th. About one o'clock on the 25th, and three hours after leaving Cadiz, the passengers on board the *Iberia* were considerably alarmed by a six-pound shot fired from a large boat, which, after passing just over the head of the man at the wheel, cut away the main top-gallant backstay, about twenty feet above the quarter-

deck. It does not appear whether the boat was a pirate or Spanish *guarda-costa*; in fact she was taken at first for a fishing sloop, having been seen with several other boats standing to the northward, towards the land, as the *Iberia* was steering N. W. by W. for Cape St. Vincent, and therefore no notice was taken of a blank musket fired by her, without showing any colors or pendant, after which the boat in question, crossed the *Iberia's* bows, and upon wearing round, hoisted a Spanish flag, fired a musket shot, and immediately afterwards the six-pounder, which so exasperated Capt. Burney, that prudence and humanity alone prevented his running down his pizmy assailant. The *Iberia* had her colors flying both upon entering and leaving Cadiz, so that it is impossible to account for the occurrence, if the boat was a Spanish *guarda-costa*. The accounts from Lisbon state that the session of the Cortes was closed on the 20th ult., after having lasted for more than six months. After despatching the steamer *Uva*, *Mississippi*, to convey the intelligence of the failure of his negotiation to the American government, Mr Clay embarked on board the Independence frigate, which proceeded to Gibraltar. The departure of the American minister, on the 20th ult., was not followed by immediate hostilities, as had been anticipated at first; and the whole proceedings will be submitted to the American Congress, before any stringent measures are adopted to enforce the claims. A consular Agent has been left at Lisbon. The British experimental squadron was still at Lisbon.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Cape of Good Hope papers of May 25, state that the repeal of the order in council, making the Cape a penal settlement, had afforded much satisfaction. The official estimate of the losses during the Kaffir war, sustained by the colonists, shows that there was a great deal that could not be recovered. Of the claims admitted, however, £406,002 were awarded.

Locusts had appeared in great force in Kat River, and had devoured the pasturage of the Fish-River.

The latest advices from Natal are unsatisfactory. Nothing has been settled, according to the statement in the public journals, with regard to the lands of emigrants, and it is alleged, that, among them, and especially those who had arrived more recently, and remained in the division of D'Urban, considerable distress was beginning to be felt. Another party writing, censures the impudence of the local government; but it is impossible, at this distance, without more details, to decide who is to blame.

DELIVERY OF LETTERS ON THE SUNDAY.--In the House of Lords, on Thursday, Lord Brougham having alluded to the address of the House of Commons on the subject of the Post-Office--which was carried in a thin House by a very slight majority--and to the reply to that address communicated by Lord J. Russell to the Legislature, begged leave to ask her Majesty's Ministers whether letters though they had not been sent out of the Post-Office on Sunday, might not be delivered on that day to those who applied at the Post-Office for them between the hours of divine service? The Earl of Minto: No; they are to be locked up in the box. Lord Brougham: Then I hope that the people of England--and especially the merchants of Liverpool and other great towns--will learn in the next six months the consequence of this order.

THE POST-OFFICE.--Illustrations of the serious inconvenience sustained from the new Sunday regulations at the Post-Office, and of the increased rather than diminished Sunday labor occasioned thereby, continue to pour in upon us. We select one that occurred in this city only on Sunday last. One day last week a lady came from Wolverhampton to Worcester on a visit; she was taken ill in the latter part of the week and on Saturday her disorder became so dangerous that it was necessary her husband, who lived at Wolverhampton, should be advised; but as no letter would have reached him through the post, an express was sent off on Saturday night, which brought the husband here on Sunday morning. The wife died in the afternoon, and it became necessary to send off another express to her other friends, as no post letter would have reached them till Tuesday morning. Here in fact was a delay of two days a great expense incurred, the most sensitive feelings of nature annoyed and outraged, and Sunday labor greatly increased, according to the ratio of the occurrence of such incidents throughout the country. Many of the friends of the new system now begin to be aware of its utter futility.--*Chronicle.*

Toronto Market Prices, August 31.

Corrected weekly for the Watchman.

	S	D.	S.	D.
Flour per bbl. 196 lbs.	13	9	a	22 3
Wheat per bushel, 60 lbs.	3	6	a	3 10
Barley per bushel, 48 lbs.	1	8	a	2 2
Rye per bushel, 56 lbs.	2	0	a	2 3
Oats per bushel, 34 lbs.	1	3	a	1 5
Oatmeal per bbl. 196 lbs.	18	9	a	20 0
Pease per bushel, 60 lbs.	2	0	a	3 0
Potatoes per peck, (new)	0	5	a	0 7 1/2
Beef per lb.	0	2 1/2	a	0 5
Beef per 100 lbs.	13	9	a	20 0
Veal per lb.	0	2 1/2	a	0 4
Pork per 100 lbs.	22	6	a	26 3
Bacon per cwt.	30	0	a	40 0
Hams per cwt.	40	0	a	50 0
Lamb per quarter,	1	6	a	3 9
Mutton per lb.	0	3	a	0 5
Fresh Butter per lb.	0	7 1/2	a	0 9
Fresh Butter per lb.	0	6	a	0 7 1/2
Cheese per lb.	0	3	a	0 5
Lard per lb.	0	3 1/2	a	0 4
Apples per bbl.	5	0	a	12 6
Eggs per dozen,	0	5	a	0 7
Turkeys each,	2	0	a	5 0
Geese each,	1	6	a	2 0
Ducks per pair,	1	4	a	1 8
Fowls do.	1	8	a	2 6

Straw per ton,	25	0	a	35 0
Hay per ton,	40	0	a	50 0
Fire Wood,	11	3	a	15 0

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

The following Schedule is published that all interested may be duly apprized of each appointment, that friends may know where to find us on each day, and when to expect answers to their several communications; as all must be aware that letters reaching Toronto during our absence must remain unanswered till the day of return, of which the schedule gives in each case, due information. The want of which, has, heretofore, been the cause of frequent annoyance.

SCHEDULE OF APPOINTMENTS.

September.			
Monday 2,	Springfield,	Springfield,	
Tuesday 3,		Cooksville,	
Wednesday 4,	Fort Credit,	Fort Credit,	
Thursday 5,	Oakville,	Oakville,	
Friday 6,	Lambton,	Lambton,	
Saturday 7,		Toronto,	
Sunday 8,		Thornhill,	
Monday 9,	Thornhill,	Thornhill,	
Tuesday 10,	Yonge Street,	York Mills,	
Wednesday 11,		Toronto,	
Thursday 12,	Ontario,	Toronto,	
Friday 13,	Markham,	Village of Mark,	
Saturday 14,	Spacia,	Village of Spacia,	
Sunday 15,	Uxbridge,	Village of Uxbridge,	
Monday 16,	Prince Albert,	Prince Albert,	
Tuesday 17,	Brooklin,	Brooklin,	
Wednesday 18,	Columbus,	Columbus,	
Thursday 19,	Whitby,	Whitby,	
Friday 20,	Canton,	Duffin's Creek,	
Saturday 21,	Salem,	Pickering,	
Sunday 22,	Brougham,	"	
Monday 23,		Toronto,	
Tuesday 24,	Adhesive,	Niagara,	
Wednesday 25,			
Thursday 26,			
Friday 27,			
Saturday 28,			
Sunday 29,			
Monday 30,			

At the place of each appointment, our friends are requested to make their arrangements, in view of our spending the whole afternoon and evening of the day named for their respective localities--this will allow time for the delivery of a public lecture illustrative of our principles and mode of action; and also for a meeting of the Division in order to promote the still more rapid, and safe advancement of our honored Institution.

For the public lecture, take either the afternoon or evening; as the one or the other, shall be deemed the most suitable. When considered advisable the public meeting may be made a Demonstration, or Festival, and the regalia worn. Let the time not occupied by the public meeting, Demonstration of Festival, be spent in a meeting of the Division, in considering the important questions now on the table of the Grand Division, and to be decided in October next. Other matters of local and general interest also require attention.

Wherever we have occasion to spend a Sabbath, the friends may, as heretofore, make two or three appointments for the public worship of God, that we may proclaim the Gospel, for the establishment of peace on earth, and good will to man.

ROBERT DICK, D. G. W. P.
Toronto, 4th August, 1850.

N. B. Eight or more suitable applicants from any village or neighborhood, will be formed into a Division of our Order, presenting themselves, for that purpose, at any of our Meetings. R. D.

GENERAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

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. 6, 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.

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, 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.

WILLIAM BAILEY.

London and Westminster Hair Dresser and Beautician, 74 St. James Street, London, W.

As constantly on hand a well-selected assortment of Ladies' Combs, Plain Hair Pins, Front and Back Pins, Bunches of Rattles, &c. all of which are made in the most artistic style, and of the best materials.

Professor A. C. BARRY'S Trichophorous or Medicated Compound

When Theory and Comment authenticate each other, we can be no mistaken. This is the case as regards BARRY'S Trichophorous Compound.

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

JUST RECEIVED, At the Dublin and Manchester House, Es. "Victoria" Steamer from Galway.

STEAMBOATS, THE PRINCESS ROYAL, CAPTAIN H. TWOHY,

The Sovereign, CAPTAIN WILKINSON, CAPTAIN HARRISON,

The Eclipse, CAPT. HARRISON, CAPTAIN KERR,

The America, CAPTAIN KERR, CAPTAIN HERR,

City of Toronto, WILL leave Toronto (with Her Majesty's Mail) for Kingston every Tuesday and Friday, at noon.



DR. JAMES HOPES 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, &c.

All these diseases have each something in common, each some principle of corruption, which, until all their apparent origin, establishes their unity of type.

SIR HENRY HALFORD'S IMPERIAL BALSAM, 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 to as the compound as eminently calculated for the cure of Rheumatism and other diseases of that class.

Str—Having for a considerable time severely suffered from an attack of Rheumatism, in my right hip and side, applied to one of the respectable Physicians, who has treated me of no permanent benefit to me.

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 done for me what all the other medicines, in the world, have failed to do.

Dr. URQUHART, 14th December, 1848. Dear Sir—I solemnly certify, that I have been afflicted with Rheumatism for seven 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 so swollen, that I was unable to rise, and all my joints were much swollen, for the last three years, I was scarcely able to do three months' work without suffering the most excruciating pain.

THOMAS WRIGHT, Particular referred to, William Goodenham, William Gibson, Samuel Shaw, Joseph...

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.

Table listing various clothing items and prices, including Men's Black Cloth Vests, Boys' Fancy Vests, and various shirts and trousers.

DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT

Materials for Ladies' Dresses, every variety in Orleans, Alpacas, Lykes, Coburgs, DeLaines, Honiotta Cloths, &c., &c., &c.

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

DR. F. A. CADWELL.



OPHTHALMIST AND JURIST, 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 the United States for nearly forty years, with great successful success.

MERCHANTS' LINE

To Montreal, N. John's & Burlington, Vermont. THE Subscription has been arranged with the Champlain and St. Lawrence Navigation Company, for the transportation of property to Lake Champlain.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that having as a consequence, made extensive alterations in his arrangements with various Agents in Great Britain, for the purpose of furnishing his customers with the best and most fashionable of British Goods, both in regard to quality and price.

W. H. FELLOWES, Lead Agent, Toronto, July 22, 1850.

FRESH ARRIVALS!

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE CHEAP, N. R. LEONARD'S, HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTER, GLAZIER, GRAZIER, AND PAPER HANGER.

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

NEW 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.

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 Tanners 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.

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, GLASSWARE, &c.

H. F. NORRIS, No. 4, King Street West.

Toronto, Sept. 2, 1850.

33-1f.

Sale of Hospital Lots.

ON MONDAY, the 16th SEPTEMBER next, at noon, will be offered by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the Site, on a LEASE FOR FORTY-TWO YEARS, renewable every 21 years, at an increased Rent by valuation, a number of ELIGIBLE BUILDING LOTS, pleasantly situated, forming a Block, bounded by Brock, Adelaide, and Richmond Streets, and on the West by the New Western Market.

At the same time and place, and on the same terms, will be offered several Lots on the South-side of Queen Street.

Also.—Eight valuable Lots on King and York Streets. Plans will be left with Mr. Wakefield, Auctioneer; Mr. John Tully, Architect; Mr. H. Rowsell, and Mr. H. Scobie, Stationers; and at the Toronto Hospital Office, Church Street, where further information may be obtained.

J. W. BRENT, Secretary.

Toronto Hospital Office, August, 27, 1850.

33-2in.

THE SUBSCRIBERS OFFER FOR SALE—

- 200 tons Scotch Bar Iron, 10 tons Hoop and Band do., 5 tons Cast, Spring, and other Steel, 4 tons Share Moulds, 3 tons Waggon Boxes, 100 coils Cordage, 2 tons Oakum, 100 casks Deck Spikes, 50 casks Pressed do., 300 casks Cut Nails, 50 casks Wrought Nails, 70 casks Horse Nails, 50 casks Coil Chain, 300 boxes Window Glass, assorted, 2 tons Putty, 2 tons Shot, assorted, 150 doz. Steel Spades and Shovels.

—ALSO—

A large and varied Stock of SHEFFIELD AND BIRMINGHAM GOODS, All offered at LOW PRICES for Cash or approved Credit.

WORKMAN, BROTHERS & Co. Toronto, August 30, 1850.

33-4in.

TORONTO ACADEMY.

THE CLASSES in Toronto Academy will be Resumed on MONDAY, the 2nd SEPTEMBER proximo, at Nine o'clock.

Toronto, August 21, 1850.

32.2in.

QUEBEC FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, \$250,000.

CONTINUES to accept Risks against Fire, in and about Toronto. Losses promptly settled.

FRANCIS H. HEWARD, Agent for Toronto.

August 5, 1850.

32.1m.

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

CORPORATION SALE.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of SEPTEMBER next, will be offered for Sale, by Public Auction, a LEASE for 42 years, Renewable, of WATER LOT, No. 44, containing a Frontage of 50 feet, and extending into the Bay to the depth of about eleven chains.

The Lot is situated on the Bay Shore, West of Bay Street, adjoining on the East the Premises of Messrs. Jacques & Hay. It will be put up at the upset price of Fifteen Shillings per Foot, frontage, per annum.

The PLAN may be seen, and any other information which may be required will be given, on application at the Office of the Chamberlain.

Sale at TWELVE o'clock Noon, upon the Lot. A. T. McCORD, Chamberlain. Toronto, 20th August, 1850.

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

Capital—One Million Sterling.

Reduced Rates of Premium—Half Credit Rate's 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.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.



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

- Commencement of, and duration of damage; by what Public Work supposed to be caused; quantity of Land damaged by, or taken for the use of such public work, and the estimated value thereof per acre, at the time the Land was so damaged or taken. Date of Contract, and the several items in detail composing the amount claimed, with measurement of every class of work done.

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

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

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

BOOTS AND SHOES!

30,000 PAIRS. BROWN & GILDS, 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, 13s. 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.

Plantagenet Mineral Waters.

Unrivalled in the World!

THE Proprietor of these excellent Waters, renowned in Lower Canada and the United States, where millions of gallons have been used, begs to inform the public of Toronto, and its vicinity, that he has established a Depot of these Waters in KING STREET, No. 24, next to the FARMERS' BANK, where he will have constantly on hand a fresh supply of these 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 GODDIKE, Agent. 24.10m

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

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

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

ROBERT C. McMULLEN,

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

J. R. ARMSTRONG'S

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

H BURT WILLIAMS,

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

HAYES BROTHERS,

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

"THE BEE HIVE"

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

GEORGE B. WYLLIE,

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

PATRICK FREELAND,

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

W. J. TAYLOR,

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

JAMES MANNING'S

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

JOHN HENDERSON,

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

N. R. LEONARD,

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

ROBERT HIGGINBOTHAM,

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

WILLIAMS, SEN.,

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

GENERAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

DOCTOR FOWLER, SURGEON DENTIST.

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

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

Doctor F. has for the present rented the premises No. 40, King Street, West, adjoining the Cabinet Warehouse of Messrs. Jacques & Hay, where he will be found at all hours of the day, devoting himself exclusively to the several branches of Dental Surgery. Toronto, July 22, 1850. 27.12m.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

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

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

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

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

MR. A. G. McLEAN, Barrister, &c. Office removed to Liddell's Building Church Street. Toronto, Jan. 6, 1848. 24.1

R. H. BRET, 161, KING STREET, TORONTO, General Merchant, Wholesale. Importer of heavy Hardware, Birmingham, Sheffield, and Wolverhampton Shelf-ware, Earthenware and Glassware, in Crates &c. Also, Importer of Teas, Sugars, Tobacco, Fruits, Spices, Oils, Paints, Glass, Gunpowder, Shot, Candle-Wick, Twine, Batts, Stationery, Combs, &c., &c. 24.1

McDONNELL & Co., Daguerrean Rooms, opposite the Farmer's Hotel, 192, Main Street, Buffalo, and No. 48, King Street Toronto, over Mr Thomas J. Fuller's. Ladies & Gentlemen will please call and see their numerous specimens, whether they want Pictures or not. Likenesses set in Cases, Frames, Lockets, Pins and Rings, &c. Taken in all sorts of weather. Daguerrean Apparatus, Plates, Cases, Chemicals, and every article used in the business, for Sale, Wholesale and Retail. 24.1

PEARCY & MURPHEY, House and Sign Painters, Glaziers, &c., &c., No. 10, Yonge Street, Toronto, over Mr G. B. Spence Foundry. 24.1

DENTISTRY. CHARLES KAHN, Surgeon, Dentist, King Street, 2 doors West of Bay Street informs the Inhabitants of Toronto and vicinity, that he is prepared to insert artificial teeth from a single one to a full set, equal in usefulness and beauty to natural teeth. 24.1

WHITTEMORE, RUTHERFORD & Co. WHOLESALE MERCHANTS, GENERAL DEALERS IN GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND AMERICAN DRY GOODS. Agents for the Hartford, Aetna, and Protect Insurance Companies. 25.19

BRITISH SADDLERY ESTABLISHMENT, 66, KING STREET, TORONTO. GRIFFITHS & PENNY, Would respectfully invite the attention of the Militia Gentry, and Public generally, of Toronto and Canada West, to their most elegant and fashionable assortment of Saddlery and Harness, which for taste, quality, price, are not to be surpassed by any other House in the Province. Trunks of the best description, constantly on hand, and MADE TO ORDER, at the shop notice. 24.1

JAMES MINK'S LIVERY STABLES, MANSION HOUSE, ADELAIDE STREET, TORONTO. Horses and Carriages supplied at the shortest notice, and at moderate rates. 24.1

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

Printing Establishment

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

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

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

—TERMS— Annual Subscription, in advance, \$1.00. Ditto when not paid in advance, \$1.25. Five Copies, from No 26 to end of Vol., 50c. —RATES OF ADVERTISING— Six Lines and under, 25c for first, and 7d for each subsequent insertion. Over Six Lines, 4d per Line for first, and 1d for each subsequent insertion. A liberal discount will be made to persons advertising year Communications to be addressed to T. T. HOWARD, Box 321, Toronto, P. O., and invariably POST PAID.

ROBERT BOYLE, Printer