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The Watchman.

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

VOL. I.

TORONT, CANADA WEST, MONDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1860.

No. 38.

Poetry.

SUNSET.

Is it the foot of God
Upon the waters, that they see the and blaze,
As when of old He trod
The desert ways,
And through the night
Fearful and far His pillar poured its light?
Oh! for quick wings to fly
Under the limits of you dazzling verge,
Where bright tints rapidly
In brighter merge.
And yet more bright,
Till light becomes invisible through light?
What wonder that of yore
Men held thee for a deity, great Sun,
Kindling thy pyre before
Thy race is run,
Casting life down
At pleasure, to resume it as a crown?
Or that our holier prayer
Still consecrates thy symbol, that our fanes
Plant their pure altars where
Thine Eastern glory rams,
And thy bright West
Drops prophet-mantles on our beds of rest?
Here, watching, let us kneel
Through the still darkness of this grave-like time,
Till on our ears shall steal,
A whisper, then a chime,
And then a chorus, "Earth has burst her prison,
The sign is in the skies! the Sun is risen!"

Ecclesiastical.

WESLEYAN REFORM.

REV. MESSRS. EVERETT, DUNN, GRIFFITH, AND
BROMLEY—IN THE MEETING OF DELEGATES.

The Rev. James Everett said: My Christian friends, I stand before you as a somewhat dubious character, it would seem (a laugh). I received, however, yesterday, from whom I cannot tell, my last society ticket (hear). It bears the name of James Everett, and is signed with the initials A. B.; but, whether that means Alfred Barrett, or Alexander Bell, I am not permitted to say (laughter). By this, however, you will perceive that I am still recognised as a member of the Methodist Society (hear, and a laugh). How, then, can you reasonably expect a member of the Methodist Society to address you under present circumstances? (hear, hear). To show you that it is perfectly orthodox, I presented this ticket at the door of the meeting last night, in order to obtain admission. I shall now put it in my pocket; it is unquestionably my last society ticket, and of course I can go in to a love feast with it. Well, then, suppose that I and my three brethren, art to be tested to-night. You are aware how I object to tests (hear). The test act I never approved of, any more than I did of the five-mile act, or the forty-mile act, or the present Conference. I say the forty-miles act, for the Conference have gone five and thirty miles beyond the old law, and have transported poor Mr Whitworth forty miles from Bristol (hear). I have been always opposed to tests. I opposed Dr. Bunting's test, which was printed and circulated among the preachers in favor of "Methodism." I refused to append my signature to the friends Dunn and Bromley did the same, and I believe if Mr Griffith had then been in the Connexion he would have refused too (hear, hear, from Mr Griffith). I think that is at least one proof that we are orthodox (hear, hear). Well, then, I refused a second, which I considered as a Buntingian test—I mean the respecting the "Wesleyan Takings," to which I refused to answer guilty or not guilty (hear). I refused to sign George Osborn's test (hear, hear, hear,) and had I been in the Wesleyan Conference at this time, I should have refused to sign the President's manifesto (hear, hear). I also refused to be tested at the Conference of '49 by the law of '35. I do think before, that I have given proof of my orthodoxy on the Reform question (cheers); and if by twelve months' hard labor in preaching, edifying, and holding public meetings will touch in favor of my soundness on that point, I fear it is all up with me (hear, hear, a laugh). Moreover, I assure you at this point I am as orthodox as ever I was (cheers). Nothing I am more resolved than formerly to set, according to the best of my power and opportunities God may give me, that system of despotism which has grown up in the Wesleyan Conference (applause). I know that I shall be branded, as I have been, with the title of Agitator. We are all agitators, I sup-

pose; but then agitation may either be good or bad, according to the object proposed, according to the means employed in its accomplishment, and according to the animus of the parties engaged in it. Now, what is the object which we propose by the Conference of the people?—What is the object which we have had before us in all the public meetings which we have held? Reform, Wesleyan Reform (hear); not secession, not revolution, but the abrogation of those laws which are calculated only to foster abuse, and deprive the people of their civil and religious liberty (hear, hear). Yes, civil liberty is now at stake, as in the case of Messrs Whitworth and Rowland (hear). Now, to suppose that reformation cannot be expected without revolution, is preposterous; it is the same as saying, that a tree cannot be pruned without plucking it up by the roots; that a wen on the hands or face cannot be removed without sacrificing the life; that London streets cannot be cleansed without tearing up the pavement; or that a house cannot be swept and garnished without razing the walls to the ground (hear, hear). What then are the means we employ, and still propose to employ? They are simply two, the public press and the public meetings (hear). Both of these means have been legalized by the Conference party; as to the public press, none have employed it more freely than they have, from the president downwards; and the whole Connexion has been absolutely inundated with pamphlets, some sold, and others distributed gratuitously, with the freedom of a largesse at a royal wedding, among the crowd. As to public meetings, of these they would gladly have availed themselves, if the people would have allowed them (hear, and a laugh). Witness their attempt at Bath. You were there, Mr Bromley; how did they manage it? Then again at Bristol (hear). Are any of the "mob" here? ("Yes, two or three.") And, lastly, at Dudley. In this latter case they absolutely begged and prayed that the expelled would issue forth their mandate and disperse the people, and sent the superintendent of police to Dunn and myself, entreating us to get the people away, for they were quite beyond their control (laughter). Both our own meeting and theirs were fully in our possession (hear).—Having been long accustomed to the "packing system," in the committees, the dear gentlemen thought they would try and carry it out upon a large scale, and they actually dreamt about packing a whole congregation (a laugh). The good people at Dudley, however, were resolved to have a clear stage and no favor (hear, hear). This we offered to the Conference party, and pledged ourselves that they should have a full, free, and impartial hearing; but, conscious of their weakness, or something else—perchance trembling at the exposure of their insideeds—they refused the offer (hear). In each case, however, they felt the majesty of the people, whom they had previously, ay, and still seem, to have set at nought and despised, and on whose privileges and rights they have so long trampled with impunity (cheers). These, then, are the two means we employ to secure the grand end—reform. It has been said by our opponents, that if anything could convince the Conference of the necessity and propriety of having expelled us, it would be the spirit and conduct we have manifested since we were cut off. Now, without ceding that to them, I would very politely turn the edge of the sword upon themselves, repaying the compliment in the simplest style I can. If the preachers could have acted as they have since last Conference, and during the sittings which have just closed, then I maintain that they are capable of doing the whole which is attributed to them in the "Fly-Sheets" (hear, hear) and even more. Put that down for they will like to see it in print (laughter). Just look at the transaction of the preachers since last Conference; look at the various expulsions which have taken place; look at the spirit which has been manifested, and you must come to one or other of these conclusions—either, first, that the system itself is bad, that there is "something rotten in the state of Denmark;" or, secondly, that the preachers themselves are sadly at fault administering Wesleyan affairs in the way they have (hear). Either the system must have made the men what they are, or the men have made the system what it is; in the one case the system is bad, in the other the men are to blame. Are these men to be reinstated if we once get them out? [no.] You may be sure they will stick fast to their position as long as they can. But supposing they are at length out-voted, will the men who have thus worked the ruin of Methodism be replaced? Would you hazard a second one, by restoring the same men to office? I contend that they ought not. ["They shall not."] Now if the fine old ship of Methodism,

as it has been styled by way of figure, is again to make a safe, successful annual voyage, the present crew must be dismissed, and the captain must be sent to the right about; for he is not at all fit to manage the vessel (hear, and cheers). Yes, and the cook too must be discharged (loud laughter)—the cook at the mission house I mean, who has so long been cooking, and so badly, that the broth is not fit for the common people (hear). Yes, and a better order of tactics must be adopted, in case the cause is to go on (hear). But continue to agitate; it seems like the kind warning of a kind mother, saying, "My dear child, do not go too near the fire, or you will be burnt;" but might she not, with equal propriety, say, "My child, come near the fire, so that you may get warm." And so we are to lose our piety; if so, I think we have precious little to lose, and that little can be scarcely worth preserving (hear). That child must be frail, indeed, who cannot stand upright; that vessel frail, indeed, that cannot bear the breeze; that man weak, indeed, in the faith, who cannot contend for it; and that house must be built on the sand, which cannot withstand the rush of the waters (hear). I maintain that it is the storm which enables the tree to take deeper root. Did John Wesley lose his piety by agitation? and he was one of the greatest agitators England ever saw. "Oh! but," say Mr Samuel Jackson, "you are paid agitators." Now, this is too bad. Not content with turning us out, and leaving us without homes and bread, he must really begrudge us what we have received from the people. I say, it is too bad (hear, hear). I would ask, what is Samuel Jackson paid for? Why, for saying his prayers with the young candidates in the morning (a laugh); then for saying grace over a good dinner at noon—and I wonder who would not do that; then for hearing the lads pray; and then for writing a porcupine epistle in the *Watchman* every week (loud laughter). The chairman just reminds me that he is also paid for editing the "Vindicator." Well, now, is not every good man an agitator? If he is not, he does not deserve the name of a Christian (hear). Truth and error, sin and holiness, abuse an order, can never come into collision with each other without a pitched battle, and one or the other must expire in the struggle. I say, then, if every man who bears the character of a good man is not an agitator, he deserves not the name (hear). And was not John Wesley a paid agitator? Did he not receive the reward of his fellowship even whilst agitating the land from one end to the other? (hear, hear). Now Samuel should remember that; but it is one of the peculiarities of that party, that they have very convenient memories, and, like people in a state of intoxication trying to walk steadily, they hope we shall not be able to see their defects, absurdities, and inconsistencies. Unfortunately for them, however, some of our memories are very good—friends Dunn and Griffith's are; mine is rather riddled, and lets things fall through; but we do sometimes recollect, and are able to point out, the contradictions which they hazard in supporting their cause (hear). I really love agitation a little bit; but, then, it must be agitation of the right stamp (hear). I love to see and hear the rustle of the leaves; I love to see and hear the ripple of the stream; I love to see the track of the swan upon the lake; I love to see the vessel rolling on the billows; and I love to see the clouds chasing each other across the heavens. It is the tempest that settles the air, and ultimately clears the natural, as well as the political and religious atmosphere. My advice, therefore, to you is—agitate (hear). I mean to do so myself (hear). Agitate, I say, till every abominable law which is prejudicial to the interests of the people is abrogated, every error is rectified, every abuse removed, every chain which Conference despotism has forged for the necks of the people is melted by the heat of popular indignation, and till we see the people running from every direction to the temple of religion and liberty (applause). I was much pleased last evening with the sentiments of Mr Bromley, when speaking on the subject of trial by question (hear). One point will most assuredly have to be settled in this struggle, and that is, whether trials amongst us are to proceed by question or evidence (hear). The principle now adopted, whether in respect to preachers, officers, or private members, is by question. If that continues, we shall speedily return to the days of the Star-chamber and High Commission Courts; if by evidence, we must keep pace with the state of jurisprudence in every civilized country (cheers). If it continues to be conducted by question, then might, will often triumph over right; if by evidence, then the poorest and weakest amongst us may stand unabashed in the presence of nobility and even royalty itself;

if by question, then it will furnish tyrants with a pretext to persecute the weak; if by evidence, then an honest jury may be expected to give a righteous verdict, and an upright judge a proper sentence (hear). If it is to proceed by question, the Mission-house must submit to be questioned as well as the preachers, and the former may be expelled from office as well as the latter from the Conference (hear). If by question, then, we must have Mr Gabriel, the "Leek Correspondent," and the "Dublin Trustee," in the witness-box, as well as Thomas Farmer, Elijah Hoole, Jabez Bunting, and John Scott; and the testimony of the former will be quite as good as the latter (hear). If by question, let there be but one law for the rich as well as the poor, no class legislation—a twenty thousand pound man kept in and a fifty pound man put out. We must have fair play, mercy, justice, candour, and truth (hear, hear). Well now, brethren, are you convinced that I am orthodox (hear, and loud cheers). You really think I am (hear)? Well I am glad, as an individual, that I have a verdict in my favor; that we, the Expelled, have a verdict in our favor. We were examined at the district meeting in May, 1849, on doctrine, experience, ministerial ability, morals, discipline, and so on, and the question was asked, "Are there any objections to James Everett?" The answer was, "None." It was an answer which had been given to the same question without interruption during the whole of the previous forty-three years (cheers), and it had been repeated in the case of my friends Dunn and Griffith, the one for twenty and the other for thirty years. What, then, had they to do more than to pass on to the next? I stood then, as I do now, on precisely the same ground in all those respects as Jabez Bunting, ex-President Jackson, Dr. Newton, John Hannah, and John Rattenbury. I say, I stand on equal ground with these men, yet they maintain their status in the Connexion; they are visited with all honor, preserved in the enjoyment of all their titles and privileges, while I and my brethren were expelled, cast out upon the wide world, without a shilling to help us, for ought they knew or cared to the contrary (hear). Now, usually, when a man leaves his situation, he has a character to take with him to his next place, but they have left us without one, or even so much as an introduction to the Evangelical Alliance (laughter), so that they had no right to expect but that we should be expelled from that fraternity, of which Dr. Bunting and his two noble sons are members.—What, then, deprived of our ministerial and Christian character, were we to do? We were driven in self defence to take up the position we have since maintained (hear). If we had sat down in silence, what would have been the result upon the public mind?—the first and just inference might have been, that we had been guilty of some flagrant transgression, and that we were ashamed to show our faces (hear).—But we could show as honest a front as any of them, and we have obtained a verdict in our favor from nearly every portion of the public press of the country; from the Christian church at large, and, I believe, I may say, from a majority of the Wesleyan Connexion itself, (applause). But what, then, is the position of the Wesleyan body? Methodism is now taunted and pointed at both by professors and profane with the finger of scorn (hear). The Conference has lost its ancient character for dignity as a grave deliberative body. The tickets of membership, which are now either sold or given away, or withheld at pleasure (though, by the way, with this ticket in my possession I ought not to say so), have lost their charm and value as tokens of church fellowship, and money, on the showing of the preachers before the public, is "the salt of Methodism." (hear). I understand they have got a new salt-box trade, and that Thomas Farmer has put in £500 worth of salt, Mr Heald £500 worth, and Mr J. Robinson Kay £250 worth; and the latter gentleman, having little judgment or conscience of his own, has said, if Mr Heald thought he ought to put another £250 worth in, of course he would do it (a laugh). But that kind of salt has lost its savour in the esteem of the public, and on our side of the house they take piety, and intelligence, and usefulness, and character, and influence, as the true salt of the Connexion (cheers). Then look to the mission affairs; and the more they are looked into, the more frightful they appear (hear). But it would seem that those who are connected with them are determined, that, as far as they can prevent it, the eye of Methodism shall never flash its light upon them (hear). Well, now do you give me a verdict in favor of my reform principles? (hear, hear.) You do. Well then, I'll sit down (cheers).

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Continued from Page 297.

The Rev. S. Dunn: I am entirely in the dark as to the allusion which has been made, but I would suggest, that, if you should at any time hear statements made against us, you would take the trouble, by letter or otherwise, to make us acquainted with the facts, and ascertain how far the statement is borne out by truth, (hear.) You should be very cautious how you receive flying reports about my brethren and myself, on any points connected with this movement, because—

"On eagle's wings, immortal scandal flies."

I would say that we do not differ on any subject upon which we were agreed twelve months ago, but I think it is rather too much for you to expect that we should be agreed on the variety of matters which have no direct connexion with them, (hear, hear.) We have directed our principal attention to giving a statement of our expulsion, first, because we have been convinced that we had no right to expect that any meeting would otherwise vote for the resolutions which, in nearly every case, have been submitted in approval of our conduct; and, secondly, because we could not expect them to contribute to any fund for the expelled until they had heard a clear statement of the circumstances connected with it, (hear.) We have, moreover, given that statement at each meeting, because we believe that nearly every principle for which you are contending is involved in the act of our expulsion, (hear.) It is the very essence of the Reform Movement, or at least the necessity for it. The Conference claimed absolute and irresponsible power, and until that absolute and uncontrolled despotism is checked, you will never move a step in the Reform Movement. (hear.) The same power that expelled us at the last Conference has been since put forth in the expulsion of our worthy brethren, the local preachers, leaders, and members. We believe, that to be a tremendous evil, and that the whole battle, from beginning to end, must be fought upon the ground of the law of '35, (hear, and cheers.) Perceiving this from the beginning, we have felt it to be important to bring this matter as distinctly before the public as possible. Another point is, I have always believed, and am still confident, that, in our expulsion, not only the law of '35 but every other law of Methodism bearing thereon was grossly violated, (hear.) I believe that the poll deed of Mr Wesley, about which so much has been said, was violated at that time, and, therefore, the act itself was Methodistically illegal, (hear.) That is my opinion, and I have never met with any one who could controvert it, (hear.) You will remember, then, that though we have made this topic very prominent, we have been committed to no details, and I am committed to no such now, (hear.) I pledge myself to the great principles involved in this controversy, and I warn you against connecting mere minor matters with them; if you do, you will be defeated. If you keep to great principles only, you will find your position is impregnable; and your ultimate success will be secure, (hear, hear.) If I enter upon the campaign next year, I shall conduct the battle on the law of '35, with the confidence that in that way we can alone make satisfactory progress, (hear.) When I said, that during the past twelve months we have confined ourselves to a statement of the circumstances connected with our expulsion, you must not suppose that we have not touched upon, defended, or exposed, other matters which arose out of our expulsion, and which we have sometimes been obliged to do at great length, especially with reference to the law of '35. With respect to the money which has been subscribed, I would say, that we pledged ourselves to nothing in connection with it; the plan was proposed and commenced as an offering to us, irrespective of our future movements. If I receive it this week, I receive it solely as the offering of a generous people, for the sacrifices we made on principle at the Conference of '49. During the year we have attended some 200 meetings; and, though it is not for us to say what influence may have been produced, yet, so far as we have been able to judge, 999 out of every 1000 we have addressed, have expressed an opinion in favor of the course we have taken, and the principles we have advocated, and in condemnation of the acts of the Conference. But now comes the tug of war. The year has closed:—you have this week determined to stop the supplies, and that there shall be no secession; that is, that you will not continue to pay to the funds of the Connexion, but that you will not establish a separate church. Having so resolved, let me urge you to carry it out vigorously: let it be done as universally as possible. Let those of you who intend to have separate places of worship in large towns, conducted by our local brethren and ourselves—because, as you know, there are very many who cannot conscientiously, under present circumstances, worship in the Conference chapels—allow me to say, that I should not like the meeting to break up to night, without some plan being adopted for rendering the working of such a system practicable. In conclusion, I say, I commit myself to nothing, but the great principles in this movement. I shall feel as much at liberty to think as I let others think upon matters of detail, and I be-

lieve I may trust myself in your hands as to the result, (cheers.)

The Rev. W. Griffith: I have now about twelve months been engaged in our work, and I have seen no reason for a moment to doubt the propriety of the course which I have taken. My opinions, which have been the growth of my life from the time I was eighteen years of age, have been confirmed every week since the last Conference. It was my belief four years ago, that the reform which you are now contemplating would not have been produced by pressure from without, but would have been the result of conviction, growing liberality of sentiment, and increased enlightenment of mind in the Conference itself, and that a minority, certainly at first very contemptible, and very miserable in the estimation of some who account men small by their numbers and not by their arguments, that that minority was so certainly, so steadily, from year to year, increasing, that many a time, when I have been walking home from my country appointments, and thinking of Methodism as it was, as it is, and as it should and would be, I have indulged, in the depth of my affectionate attachment to Methodism, in the persuasion, that, for once, an anomaly would exist in ecclesiastical records, and that, contrary to the evidence of all past historic truth and fact, reform would spring up from within, and not be forced upon a corporate body from without, (hear, hear.) Those were my sentiments; but I have been grievously disappointed, though I believe still that I had good reason for that opinion I then formed, and that it was at the Hull Conference of 1848, the tyrant clique, such a clique as does not exist within the pale of civilized society, for I do not believe you can find a number of men associated on such principles in such strength, and with such irresponsible authority, in any part of the civilized world, as you find in that so-called clique which manages the affairs of the Methodist Connexion; it was my belief that the measures taken by the minority at the Hull Conference of 1848 were so far successful as to check for a time the frightful power of that clique, and that then they came to a resolution that they must, once for all, bring out their whole strength and crush that minority, or it would soon be seen, that that minority would rise in strength, power, and numbers, and would eventually crush them, (hear, hear.) The events of the past year have led me to the conviction, that, what was then somewhat a theory in my mind—that is, it had no facts to sustain it—is now matter of the most solemn truth; and I believe that the power of the Conference must be completely broken, (cheers.) The people are the nation, believers are the church, (applause.) I know not that it is necessary for me to—(go on)—you are right, to go on, (laughter.) I can only say that, in the numerous meetings I have attended, where many of my—I suppose I must call them lay—my brethren have spoken, I have not heard a sentiment uttered—no, not from even those red-hot fellows in Norfolk, [a laugh]—nor an opinion expressed in favor of Wesleyan Reform, which I have not previously subscribed my name to, and which was not embodied in the most collective, consolidated, and best thought-over convictions of my own mind, (hear, hear.) I believe reform is necessary everywhere. That society, I care not how civilized it is, nor how far advanced in intelligence, liberty, and the possession of truth it may be—if that society is standing still, that very circumstance proves to my mind that there is in the elements of its constitution an absolute and indispensable necessity for reform, [hear.] That society which is not advancing, like the sun, whose progress astronomers cannot calculate, but can accurately demonstrate, needs the break taking off its wheel, that its members may go forward unfettered and free. I have listened, from time to time, with no little interest, to the brethren whom I have had the privilege and happiness to accompany from north to south, and from east to west. I have listened to Mr Everett, when speaking of the rights of the people, and have felt thankful that I was associated with one who could throw so much of the fancy and creation of genius over that popular topic. I have listened to my brother, Dunn, when, in his peculiar way, he has denounced the tyranny of irresponsible power. I have not yet had an opportunity of ascertaining how far Mr Bromley and myself shall work on together, but I have no doubt, from that full, logical, philosophical, eloquent, religious exposition that we had last night, of what "Methodism as it is" is, that the expulsion of Mr Bromley will enable us to go out two and two, if not as apostles of liberty, yet as disciples of the truth, to give utterance to those sentiments, which, let them but once take hold of the minds of the people, and as surely as good seed cast into good ground prepares the way for the labours of the harvestman with joy, so surely, friends, brethren, fathers, fellow-men, fellow-Britons, fellow-Wesleyans, fellow-Christians, will all the reforms you contemplate be speedily realized; and at the close of another year's campaign, I would not, if disposed to acquire it, give a three months' purchase for all the Conference despotism [loud cheers.]

The Rev. James Bromley said, whether the occurrences which are taking place in the present movement are anything other than what indispensably transpires in the cycle of the

church's history, is, perhaps, matter of doubt. Whether connexionalism—another word for a hierarchy—be not essentially mischievous, is, perhaps, also matter of doubt. Whether the century's history of Methodism has not made it beyond controversy palpable that all hierarchies have in them the principle of spiritual corruption and decay—I affirm not the one way or the other, though I have my suspicions and reflections upon that matter—is also matter of doubt. The shape in which the business of the evening now stands is creditable to the sound judgment and gentle temper of the audience of Wesleyan delegates now assembled, [hear.] It would ill become me to hesitate for a moment to put you in possession of some of those views after which you seek. You, sir, are asking for reform now. If by reform you mean the restoration of the Wesleyan Conference to the state it was in 50 years ago, vested with all the claims and prerogatives which at that time it put forth, I do not know that you can get it, nor do I know that it would be best for you if you could. I am not quite sure whether events have not brought you to a position from which you can look, with new powers of vision, on a horizon vastly more widened than ever. You seem to me to be like that adventurer, or navigator, who explored Central America, and gathered an intimation from the aborigines that there was a sea beyond. He pressed on wards; climbed the summit of a very high mountain, and, for the first time in the history of the world, the eyes of an European gazed upon the waters of the vast Pacific. I am not sure whether events have not taken that turn as to put you upon an eminence of principle—a position which enables you to look abroad over the expanse of religious truth and ecclesiastical constitutions, which you could not see in the position you held three years ago; and, moreover, I am not sure whether I am not, I was going to say, a better Reformer than any of you, [hear, and a laugh.] Of one thing I am quite sure, and that is, that if the Methodist Conference is to persevere in the retention of those principles which at present govern its proceedings—is to continue to cherish the dispositions and feelings which have marked its administration for the last two years—if it is to persevere in that course but a little while longer, it will soon cease to be ought than a thing in history. Perhaps that is in the councils of eternity—perhaps the power that has exalted itself above all that is called God—perhaps the power that has set itself in unholo rivalry against the supremacy of the Great Head of the immortal Church—has done that which has led the Sovereign of all to decree its erasure from among the institutions of men. A body whose administration is an offence which smels to high heaven, that agitates, and convulses, and wounds hundreds of thousands of the most devoted hearts among the faithful of this island, cannot long exist. As a reformer, therefore, I am assuming a new character. For some time I have perceived, that, unless the element which at present predominates in that assembly be happily and speedily abridged, its days are numbered, and it hastens to its close (hear, hear.) I intend, Mr Chairman, to adopt one important part of the reform I intend, by God's grace and help, to reform myself [hear, hear.] And I strongly and confidently entreat that my brethren present will adopt the same resolution. In appearing in this assembly the other day, I am aware that I took a very formidable step, but I do not now regret it, [hear.] I cannot, indeed, do what my reverend brethren have done; I have not a body of steel, and a soul of untiring assiduity, like them. I cannot pretend to work with Mr Dunn, Mr Dunn would kill any two dozen of me, [hear, and a laugh.] I have not the youth and buoyancy of my eloquent friend who has just resumed his seat; and if ever I should be coupled with him, it will be a very unequal brace indeed. But, as far as I can consistently with my personal health, and with the discharge of domestic duties, I shall be willing to lend my power to aid in those great operations which are now going on, [loud cheers.] Let me, however, say, that unless my imperfectly prescient powers are very much mistaken, before this time next year you will have brought before you, by some of yourselves, principles of a deep and momentous character that may shape your proceedings somewhat differently to the shape they at present bear. . . . observations made by the eloquent speaker who occupied our attention last evening,—I refer to Mr Martin, one part of whose speech satisfied me that he, for one, was carrying his reflections and researches into those principles which affect the very basis of the Christian Church. At that gentleman, and if others who are now present, and some who may not be present, should, in the good providence of God, be brought to lend their prayerful, humble, and devoted attention to the best method—the evangelical method of conducting the affairs of the church of the living God, it may possibly be the case, that, before this time next year, you may see your way to a shape and modification of reform far higher and better, far more consistent with the spiritual interests and eternal happiness of mankind, than anything we yet possess, [hear.] I will take this opportunity to say, that, in one particular, I stand at a great disadvantage with my reverend brethren who have addressed you. They have plucked the virgin rose, they have

taken honor in its first blush; on their brow must rest the unfading wreath of having, without organization, without a people, when an entire speculation and an experiment of a new order of conduct, resisted the mighty and unhallowed despotism which thrust them forth, [cheers.] I will not detain you to tell you of the humble and unpretending way in which I had previously made attempts in that direction: I only now say, that they having entered into the field, and having fought the campaign so nobly, it seems to me that I only came up to gather the spoils, and in that respect I never can stand, though we are a most extraordinary quaternity—four very curious beings, [a laugh.] We have always stood out as somewhat odd in the eyes of mankind; and I think now we are likely to be odder than ever, [renewed laughter.] But I never can pretend to take my place with these illustrious men in the great enterprise of having started out in the way they have done. I confess to you, for the last six months I have been the subject of very great depression; I have sometimes awoken in the morning, and, until I could rally the powers of reflection and bring my reason to bear, my spirits have been ready to sink within me. Your conduct, Mr Chairman and Christian brethren, this day has removed that load from my mind (hear, hear.) I can but thank you, and express the hope that in future months and years will be shown that your liberality was not expended on a man unworthy of the name of a Reformer [loud cheers].

BIRMINGHAM (WEST CIRCUIT).

On Wednesday evening last, the friends connected with Wesley Chapel, to the number of nearly 300, met together and took tea, in the large School-room, to which they invited the Rev. Dr. Dixon and the Rev. W. Wilson, previous to removal to their respective appointments. The first, however, merely passes the line which separates the West from the East Circuit. The second goes as superintendent to Bury. That Dr. Dixon should possess the esteem and affection of the people among whom he deals out of the Bread of Life, can be no matter of surprise; but his conduct during the three years he has resided in the circuit had endeared him to the society in more than an ordinary degree. The societies in and about the circuit have been agitated and uneasy—the East Circuit has lost nearly 300 members, whilst their ranks, through his wisdom, kindness, and amiability, have remained unbroken. The stewards and officers have respectfully, firmly, and constitutionally expressed their opinions, and we believe that he has fairly represented those opinions: the Conference at present has sent no special reply to the memorial on passing events, but have determined, against protest and memorial, to send four preachers instead of three—and now the struggle will be between the circuit and Conference. The Rev. W. Wilson has endeared himself to the society, by his indefatigable discharge of pastoral duties, his attention to prayer meetings, visiting the sick and the poor, and also by the ready cheerfulness with which he has acted with the Doctor. After tea, John Ratcliffe, Esq., circuit steward, was unanimously called to preside—The resolutions were proposed and supported by appropriate speeches, by Messrs. Oxenbould, E. Healey, Wilkinson, Lewis, Taylor, and others, all of whom expressed their attachment to Methodism and their warmest affection towards the persons of these two ministers of the Gospel. Their replies were full of good feeling and expressions of affection toward a people among whom they had lived in the greatest comfort, and from whom during the three years they did not remember receiving "an unkind look or word." John Ratcliffe, Esq., proposed an addition to one of the resolutions, to the effect that "Dr. Dixon be earnestly requested to publish a volume of the sermons they had been favored with hearing." In allusion to this, the Dr. said—"I cannot receive all you say about my preaching; I have done my best; but, were I to stay longer with you, I do not hesitate to say I could preach better. I will tell you why: there is an originality about every man, [originality is too great a word in my case], a peculiarity rather, which it takes you some time to get habituated to—there's a mode of expression; a habit of thought; which cannot be entered into all at once. Besides, I now know your characters—your habits—your wants—and I am sure I could suit my remarks to your cases better than in time past. But my three years are expired, and our unbending itinerancy requires me to leave. I could gladly have remained in my present circuit for life. My study is so roomy, and so sunny, and so full of gladsome light, that I could there have fulfilled your request and have written a volume of sermons. I say I wish I could have remained here—for the longer I live the more objectionable does itinerancy become to me. I have long hated it; I hate it the more the longer I live, and shall hate it till the day of my death. In reference now to writing this volume of sermons, what shall I say? I cannot write the sermons I have preached, for I never write my sermons, nor commit them to memory; they are preached and done with. I preach much from the inspiration of the moment; having, of course, thought upon the subject of the sermon. I think this is the best

way; and I have done my best in that way; but as I said, I could now do better. And there is plenty of room in the Bible for another three years' labors. I will think of your request. This I will say, if I thought I could sell them, I would print a volume. Let me give you one word of advice at parting. You are a united society, perhaps the most united one I know. Cultivate this union; and in the cloudy year on which we are entering, keep close to the great truths of religion. The importance and worth of the great principles of our holy religion far outweigh any and all diversities of opinion as to human systems. Keep right on the great realities of our religion, and you will not get far wrong on these other minor matters." "The Meeting passed off," says a correspondent, "without the expression of any sentiment regarding the present agitation; it having been agreed to avoid the subject, and make it a social meeting only." "The expressions of attachment to the ministers and to Methodism were gratifying; but a sorrowful feeling pervaded the hearts of some who were there, when they remembered that all this attachment and all the virtues which were known to be possessed by the speakers on this occasion, were no guarantee or secure qualification for continued membership in the Methodist Society, should the Doctor's successor—who has repudiated the character of a Reformer—wish to clear the Society of those men who object to Methodism as exhibited by the late Conference. For all the speakers, with but one exception, are men who had signed our circuit memorial, and are prepared to make a stand for its principles, and rather than abandon them without being convinced of their error, would suffer expulsion, so often resorted to of late as the shortest way of getting rid of valuable men whose arguments neither reason nor the Bible enables the preachers to refute. So ends our Methodist year. A year in which we have maintained our ground and been comparatively at peace, through the wise, the fatherly, the affectionate conduct of Dr. Dixon: conduct for which he has been degraded from the chairmanship of the district; whilst the man who acknowledges a thousand members are to be sacrificed to his year's superintendency in the Third London Circuit is elevated to a chairmanship. Such are the men the Conference delighted to degrade, and such the men it delighted to honor. "My soul enter not thou into their secret, with their assembly mine honor be thou not united."

The Watchman.

Monday Evening, October 7, 1850.

CONTEMPLATION OF CREATION:

ITS INFLUENCE ON MAN.

"When I consider the heavens, the work of thy fingers, the Moon and Stars which thou hast ordained, what is man that thou art mindful of him or the son of man that thou visitest him?" Such was the language of David while the star-spangled arch of heaven passed in silent grandeur before his eye; and deep, very deep, must be the emotions of his poetic soul, when he penned this striking passage. But we must not lose the beauty of the scene in our admiration of the Psalmist's appropriate imagery. The effect produced, was a natural result flowing from a powerful cause; and when we reflect on the intimate acquaintance which the sweet musician of Bethlehem had long cultivated with nature and with nature's God, we shall become conscious that he felt on this occasion, what a mind similarly actuated could scarcely avoid feeling. Every thing conspired to excite the emotions of which his breast was the seat. The stillness of the midnight hour, the mild refulgence of a cloudless Moon, and the blue vault of heaven in stately magnificence decked with myriads of sparkling gems,—would, under any circumstances, deeply affect a contemplative mind. But imagine, in addition, that the Psalmist had just risen from his evening devotions; and that opening the natural eye, he finds himself encompassed with the vast panorama,—and his thrilling exclamation will cease to awaken our surprise. The transition from the contemplation of the invisible God, to the observation of the revolution of the starry heavens, is both easy and natural; and to a mind regulated like that of the Psalmist, could not fail to heighten those devotional feelings which are indispensable in our approaches to Deity.

We are not, however, to imagine that it requires the magnificence of the heavens to stir the soul of him who loves the lessons of nature. The works of God are not less distinguished for their diversity, than for their stupendous character; nor are the more diminutive parts of "creation's scene" less replete with interest than those vast portions of Divine architecture presented in the heavens. The "lily of the valley" exceeded in grandeur the wisest and richest monarch of ancient times; and the treasure-house of the vegetable kingdom, contains innumerable specimens that vie with the "lily," for the meed of praise. In fine, whether we contemplate the mineral, the vegetable, or the animal kingdom; whether we gaze on nature as a whole, overawing our minds by its immensity and grandeur, its harmony and order,—or contemplate its separate parts form *genus* to *species*, until we have traversed all her walks and examined all her stores;—in every case impressions are made on our minds which are alike indelible and irresistible. The very existence of such a stupendous superstructure, throws us back upon the past; and we listen to the Almighty fiat which stretched out the lea-

vens and a curtain; and we see creation's dawn, and hear "the morning stars sing together and all the sons of God shout for joy." And in the chasm of numberless ages which exist between the birth of creation and the present day, the Almighty preserver, "upholding all things by the word of his power," alone attracts our attention. And, if down through the vista of time, we attempt tracing the future progress, or the ultimate fate of nature, the same surpassing grandeur moves in solemn perspective before our gaze, until the whole dissolving view reaches its climax at the death of time. "For, the heavens shall pass away with a great noise and the elements shall melt with fervent heat; the Earth also and all that therein is shall be burned up." What a scene will that consummation present! To the mind of the ungodly, the last view of dissolving nature, will be the most terrific their eyes ever beheld; while to the righteous, the tremendous crash of the elements, preparatory to the appearance of the new heavens and the new earth, will be vastly more enrapturing than ever they imagined "the music of the spheres."

As to the effects which the contemplation of these sublime realities is calculated to produce on man, a field opens to our view, in describing which, the creations of poetic genius, and the boldest strokes of the most fervid eloquence, might find appropriate exercise. Even in a physical point of view, the influence of nature's scenery on man is incalculable. Amid the bosom of refined society, where Art has exhausted herself in the attempt to vie with nature, in decorating the palaces of the opulent, how often do we find the wan countenance and the trembling, fragile frame. Rivers and mountains, fields and forests, hill and dale, have, in vain been multiplied by the hand of the artist in that magnificent mansion. These tinselled emblems possess neither the animation nor the power which nature's own livery, wears as her own. The brilliant eye of youth may gaze on these emblems, until its hidden fires are extinguished. The invalid may, without benefit, revel among the works of Art until he closes his eyes in death. But let the one or the other rove at large in nature's expanse, amid the woodland shade, and the murmur of flowing brooks; let them imbibe the odour of a thousand flowers, and, at the crystal fountain, satiate their thirst; let them inhale the pure atmosphere, as it is found only where nature is untrammelled by art, and catch the melting tones of unnumbered feathered songsters who chant their Maker's praise:—and already the glow of health begins to light up the countenance, and the throb of returning, growing strength, is felt in every vein. Why is it that man resorts to tours and voyages, and rustic recreations, in order to recruit exhausted strength, or prolong their mortal existence? Why not escape to the museum or to the studio of the sculptor or painter? The reason of the preference given to the former is undoubtedly found in the infinitely more powerful influence which nature, when contemplated, exerts on the mind, than it is in the power of Art to put forth. Art may charm but it cannot resuscitate: it may imitate but it can never, no never impart life.

Whatever comes under the command of our bodily senses is invariably more easily estimated than what is purely mental or spiritual. Hence it will not seem strange that the physical effect attending the healing of an invalid will always attract more attention than the mental change which takes place. So with the subject before us. The effect which the contemplation of nature produces on the mind, although less palpable, is certainly not less powerful than what it accomplishes on the body. Open the Universe before the contemplative mind; let every department of nature be investigated—from "the hyssop on the wall to the cedar of Lebanon," from the basest metal to the brightest gem, from the most diminutive insect to the "noblest word of God," from this terrestrial ball to the remotest planet or fixed star,—and, in that employment, his mental powers exceed the usual bounds of mind. But, when like the Psalmist the existence and agency of the divine Being are recognized amid the whole; when the Majesty of nature is seen as infinitely inferior to Him who

"Warms in the sun, refreshes in the breeze,
Glow in the stars, and blossoms in the trees;
Lives thro' all life, extends through all extent,
Spreads undivided, operates unspent."

then, but not till then does nature exert her full influence on the human intellect. Were examples necessary, we might mention the names of many who like the Psalmist of Israel, were the subjects of such mental enlargement; for even modern times have not lacked their Newtons, and their Fergusons, and many others whose names as students of nature and her laws will live to the latest age of time, and whose gigantic intellects owed much of their development to the study of nature.

We cannot conclude this paper without glancing at the moral influence attending the contemplation of nature. An infidel may contemplate nature; but its telling evidence of the existence of a God meeting him at every turn proves as the sword which turned every way to prevent access to the tree of life. But the man who entertains correct views respecting his own position, and his re-

sponsibilities, and who carries with him in the study of nature, the volume of inspiration, improves not only his intellect but his heart. Can such a man habitually study nature in its immediate connection with nature's God, without becoming a man of superior moral character? Can he think of the Majesty of the Creator as illustrated in the magnificent productions of His omniscient hand, without learning lessons of humility and self-abasement, of confidence in Him who is "God over all," and of submission to His rightful authority? Can he contemplate the works of creation as a stupendous effect without bowing in adoring reverence before the almighty cause? Can he contemplate the whole course of nature, from the blade of grass to the revolving world, fulfilling the mission for which it was ordained without learning a lesson of implicit, loving obedience? But above all, can intelligent man contemplate his own lofty position in the scale of existence without consecrating his talents to the service of that God who has so signally distinguished him? Reader, study nature's laws, acquaint thyself with nature's God, and in all thy contemplations of the effect, keep an eye steadily fixed on the "Great First Cause."

REVIEW OF NEWS.

We alluded recently to the late Act of the United States Legislature, which makes provision for the capture of run-away slaves, in the Free States; and since that notice, the New York papers have detailed an instance of the practical working of that infamous law. A slave, after an absence of two years from the house of bondage, was seized by the Federal Authorities in New York City, and on evidence being furnished, which identified him as a slave and the property of a widow in Baltimore, he was conveyed forthwith by an officer of the Federal Government, to his avowed owner. If such transactions do not wake up the avowed lovers and champions of liberty, verily there is no hope for the slave yet.

The Rail Road connecting Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain, was completed on the 25th ult., and the Cars proceeded from Rouse's Point on the 26th. Considerable excitement prevailed on the appearance of the Cars at Ogdensburg. It was emphatically a great day! The Bostonians, however, are loud in their complaints at the tariff of freights, just published by the Ogdensburg Rail Road Company;—which they designate immoderately high.

The Jenny Lind excitement still rages among our Republican neighbors. The first Ticket for admission to her concert at Providence was purchased for the handsome sum of \$650. There is said to be more of speculation than enthusiasm connected with the purchase of Jenny's tickets.

Among late novelties we may allude to an advertisement in Montreal and other papers, of "a cargo of Teas direct from China," to be sold by Mr John Leeming, in Montreal, on next Wednesday. This is an enterprise which doubtless may be successfully carried out.

The Industrial Exhibition at Montreal will be opened on the 17th inst. A great display is anticipated.

The Methodist New Connexion Chapel at London, C. W., was opened on the 29th ult. Discourses were delivered by the Revs. H. O. Crofts C. W. McClure. The Congregations and Collections were large; and the Soiree on the following evening numerously attended. The Chapel reflects credit on the friends at London. We expect to have it in our power to give the particulars of the opening Services in our next.

THE ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE TORONTO SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, has been laid on our desk; and it affords us great pleasure to find that this institution is steadily and successfully progressing. During the last two years it has had an average of thirty Students at each Session. It is self-supporting; and neither needs nor receives any assistance from government. Nay in the face of a spirit of monopoly which by unjust legislative enactments has sought the ruin of the Institution, its complete triumph is secured. Several of the Students from this School have matriculated in the most creditable manner, and occupy at present a very respectable position in their Profession. The next Session commences the 28th inst., and ends on the last Monday in April, 1851. May the Toronto School of Medicine ever receive that support which such praiseworthy enterprise richly merits.

THE ODD FELLOWS OFFERING and the SONS OF TEMPERANCE OFFERING, for 1851, are two superb volumes recently issued in New York. The paper, binding and plates are of a superior order; and we doubt not (though we have not examined them) the matter (probably light) will, in its kind claim a similar encomium.

Mr A. H. St. Germain, of this City, is Agent for the sale of these works in the Home District, who will attend punctually to all orders entrusted to him.

The practice of puffing Medicines is so extensively adopted that little weight is attached to Editorial notices. And indeed we think the system of unqualified recommendation which prevails among a certain portion of the public Press, highly reprehensible. There are, however, cases in which the notice of Medicines should be a pleasurable duty to a conscientious Editor. We

mean of course when the thing recommended is known to be really valuable. Our columns contain an advertisement of DR. HOPE'S VEGETABLE PURIFYING HEALTH PILLS, and SIR HENRY HALLOR'S IMPERIAL BALSAM, both of which are declared to be invaluable by those who have tried them. Of the Balsam, we know nothing personally, further than the respectable reference to whom the public are directed for confirmation of the certificate. With regard to Dr. Hope's Pills the case is different; they have been in use in our domestic circle for more than twelve months, and we think them decidedly the best article in that line, of which we have any knowledge. We have found them about what the advertisement states them to be, and without hesitation recommend them to the public. The Balsam we have no doubt is equally good in its place.

We are requested by the Rev. H. O. Crofts to state that Packages of Books have been forwarded to the following parties:—

Mr. R. Irwin, Montreal, for the Preachers of the Canadian Wesleyan Methodist New Connexion Church in Canada East.

Rev. A. Wright, Matland, for the Elizabethtown, Oxford, Crosby and Goulborne Circuits.

Rev. F. E. Powers, Gananoque,
Rev. W. Gundy, Picton.
Rev. T. Reed, Cobourg.
Rev. J. Bell, Cavan.

Rev. T. Goldsmith, Hamilton, containing also parcels for Revs. Wilkinson, Childs, Browne and Weaver.

Rev. T. Rump, St. Catharines, containing also a package for Rev. F. Haynes.

Packages are in the establishment of Brewer McPhail & Co., for Revs. J. W. G. Rogers, J. C. Warren, and J. Hales.



Arrival of the Cambria.

New York, Oct. 3rd.

The British steamer "Cambria," Capt. Leitch, arrived this morning. She left Liverpool on Saturday the 21st ult., bringing 42 passengers and 10 from Halifax.

The *Atlantic* arrived at Liverpool at 8½ o'clock on the 20th, and the *Europa* at one on the previous morning. The *Atlantic* had booked 150 passengers and was to sail on the 25th, so that she will be due here on Sunday.

It is stated that arrangements are on foot between Spain and Holland, on the one side, and England and France on the other, by which Spain, on conditions of having Cuba protected by the joint action of those powers, is to pay her debt to the English, French and Dutch.

The chief feature of English news has been the publication of the decrees of the Catholic Synod of Thurles, in reference to the duration of colleges or Governments in Ireland, which have been condemned in toto at several public meetings.

It has been proposed to present the brewers and draymen with a testimonial for their treatment of Haynau. The *Times* says, great preparations are making to receive the Gen. on his return to Vienna. That he is to be raised to the rank of Field Marshall of the Empire, and that instructions have been sent to the Austrian Minister at London, to demand the punishment of his assailants. The weather has been uninterruptedly fair in all parts of the kingdom, for securing the last remains of harvest.—Maiken & Sons, in their circular of Friday, report a fair steady business during the week in flour and wheat on the spot, and to arrive, and that each maintains previous prices. The market closing with upward tendency. It is proper to observe that other authorities do not give quite so encouraging a view of the market.

FRANCE.

An Orleans plot has been discovered. The President has returned to Paris, and his tour is said to have been attended with brilliant success. A further allowance of 3000 francs was spoken of, but abandoned. About 700 emigrants are about starting for California. The majority of the Provisional Councils have passed resolutions in favor of the revision of the constitution.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

Some slight skirmishing has taken place between the Danes and the Schleswig Holstemers, in which the former lost 170 men, and the latter 130.

HESSÉ CASSEL.—The Prince of Hesse Cassel has made a precipitate retreat, owing to some obnoxious taxation which the people resisted. Austria and Prussia are watching these movements with no little anxiety.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The Caolera has broken out in China. The Governor of Macao died of it.

General Intelligence.

THE ASSIZES.—We learn that the Attorney General will appear for the Crown at the Toronto Assizes; the Solicitor General takes the City of Hamilton and the Brock Circuit; Hon. John Ross takes the Home Circuit, and Wm. Notman, Esq., the Western. John W. Gwynne, Esq., was Crown Counsel at the Picton Assizes, and Kenneth McKenzie, Esq., will appear on the Eastern Circuit.

The Niagara on Fire.

On Saturday, about 11 o'clock, a fire originated on board the Niagara steamer, shortly after leaving Rochester. When about twenty miles on this side of Rochester, and a mile and a half from the shore, the engineer discovered smoke coming into his room, seeming to issue from an immense quantity of blooms and cotton bales, which were piled up between decks. By the exertion of the men these were removed, but the fire was not there. They, however, commenced chopping away the casing of the boiler, and the flames came out so powerfully that they were obliged to run back. One of the passengers recommended the captain to run the vessel ashore, which he immediately commenced to do, and got into about nine feet of water. Passengers and men were, however, exerting themselves to get the fire under, and with a very excellent fire engine belonging to the vessel they mounted the hurricane deck, where, with a constant supply from the engine-tank, they succeeded in subduing the flames, which for the time seemed rather alarming. The captain again started off, keeping close along shore for two or three hours, until perfectly satisfied that the fire was quenched. The whole of the wood-work which encloses the boiler about an inch, was charred deep. The steamer arrived at the wharf on Saturday evening about half-past eight o'clock, being nearly four hours beyond her usual time; but part of this delay was caused by a strong head wind, which, while it acted as an opposing force, tended very much to fan the flame which had well nigh gained the mastery. The following letter connected with the affair, was sent us yesterday afternoon:—

To the Editor of the Globe.

Sir,—We the undersigned passengers, in justice to Captain Kilby, officers and crew of the Niagara, take great pleasure in expressing our highest praise of the coolness, promptitude, and success with which they met the dangers of a fire which threatened to destroy the boat, and jeopardize the lives of those on board during the trip. We also deem it to be our duty to exonerate from all blame the proprietors and managers of the Niagara, being convinced that the fire was caused by the carelessness of some person, in letting fire fall from a pipe, or in lighting a match, or in some other way, as we can see no connexion by which fire could have communicated from any of the regular furnaces, smoke pipe, or stoves about the boat.

- Signed—Samuel Dean, of Troy, New York. Thaddeus Patrick, Toronto. B. Hagaman, Bronte, C. W. Benjamin Field, Albion, N. Y. M. D. Hall, Sagua la Grande, Cuba. William Barber, Esquimesing, C. W. Joseph Barber, Esquimesing, C. W. George Dawson of England.

28th Sept, 1850.

The New Normal School.

A meeting of the Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada, was held in this City on Monday last, to decide on the competing designs for the New Normal School. There were present, Hon. S. B. Harrison, Rev. John Jennings, Rev. Mr. Grassett, Joseph C. Morrison, Esq., M. P., J. S. Howard, Esq., and Dr. Ryerson. The Council have concluded a bargain with the Hon. Peter McGill, for a site for the School. It is a block of seven acres within the City limits, and bounded by Church, Gerrard, Victoria and Gould Streets. The sum to be paid for it is £4,500, and at that price it is very cheap. Designs for the building were duly tendered for, and a large number given in. The Council pronounced conditionally on their merits, as follows:—

- 1st—Cumberland & Ridout—No prize for the design, but to be the Architects superintending the erection of the buildings, with the usual commission. 2nd—George Browne, Montreal, - £50 0s. 3rd—William Thomas, Toronto, - £30 0s. 4th—Thomas Young, Toronto, - £20 0s. 5th—John Tully, Toronto, - £12 10s.

We understand that the total cost of the buildings was limited to £8,000, and the Council determined that, should no contractor be found to carry out Cumberland & Ridout's plan for that sum, Mr. Browne's design will be held as the best, should a tender be had to erect it for the sum limited. Failing Mr. Browne's, Mr. Thomas's plan will have the preference, and so on through the five competitors. We think this an admirable arrangement; it strikes a blow at the absurd system, so general, of drawing designs which require double the stipulated sum to execute.

We understand that Dr. Ryerson leaves town for England, on Tuesday next, on the business of his office—but in what shape we have not learnt.

The Montreal Herald of the 25th inst. says, that harvest operations are nearly completed in that neighbourhood. The weather has been exceedingly favourable, and the crop, of more than average quality, has been saved in excellent condition.

The Montreal Transcript thus describes the present, in course of preparation, for Her Majesty the Queen.

It consists of a set of Chairs, in the style de la renaissance, manufactured out of the wood of the black walnut of Canada, and embroidered by as many of the ladies of Montreal, as from the nature of the work, could share conveniently in the working. As we took much interest in the original design, we will give the details for the benefit of lovers of gossip. The idea was suggested within a day or two after the Mechanic's Festival, held in this city in February last, and arose out of a desire to make the woods and manufactures of Canada more generally known to the British public.

It is not to be doubted but that if the wood of the black walnut, for example, was introduced conspicuously to the notice of the people of England, it may be made to supply the place of the present fashionable but expensive material, the black oak: and it was proposed that a piece of furniture should be manufactured as a present for the Queen, in the hope that Her Majesty would furthermore be graciously pleased to permit the same to be exhibited

at the Great Industrial Fair, where the circumstances connected with it, would, without question, attract much attention, and very probably create a demand for the material. A set of chairs was ultimately resolved upon, as admitting of more general co-operation in the plan. It was intended that, as far as possible, everything connected with the work should be Canadian. Mr. Groves, the lamented artist of St. Antoine Suburbs, was actually employed on the designs when he died. Hence some delay. Mr. Lock another well known artist of this city, immediately took them in hand, and executed them with great taste and ability, and let us add also gratuitously. The frames of the chairs are in process of manufacture by Read & Meakins, of Great St. James Street; and the embroidery is making equal progress.

It is expected that part will be sufficiently advanced to admit of exhibition at the Provincial Fair in October, and that the whole will be finally transmitted to their destination in England through the Agents to be appointed by the Provincial Commissioners. On the subject of exclusion of annexationists from this work, we can avow that no such idea was ever hinted at, and we can safely say, from our knowledge of the origin of the design, and that no such idea was ever contemplated. It was and is intended to make the contribution as general as possible, without any invidious distinctions; and as far as annexationists are concerned, we know that upon one occasion the design was spoken of as affording an excellent opportunity to parties professing those views to show that, whatever might be their political feelings, their private feelings to the Queen, in all her exemplary relations, remained unchanged. Lists will be opened for the subscriptions of all ladies inclined to contribute the design; and a nominative list of the contributors will be transmitted to England, but without specifying the nature, extent, or character of this contribution, so that each may take part in accordance with the wish of the individual.

UNITED STATES.

One Hundred and Thirty Children Supposed to be Poisoned.

The New York Herald gives the following:—Yesterday, a rumour reached this city, that a Quaker lady had been arrested at Morrisania on a charge of poisoning 130 children, at Morrisania, and that an inquest was held at that village. One of our reporters took the Harlem Railroad train, and repaired to the spot, where he ascertained the following particulars. Miss Mary Shortwell, a Quakeress, of from 25 to 40 years of age, was proprietor of a foundling establishment for about a year, at Fordham, whence she removed in May last to West Farms, Upper Morrisania, about a mile and a half nearer New York. It was ascertained that before she left Fordham many bones of infants had been buried there, from her establishment a couple of inches under the earth, and nine were found in one pit. Parts of these remains were carried away by the hogs, and a laborer on the railway one day actually took the arm of an infant out of a pig's mouth, and restored it to the earth. It is stated that she had about 40 children on leaving Fordham for her present location, and the woman who is employed to bring up foundlings for the Alms House, states that she brought up 150 to the establishment from the Governors of the Alms House alone, within the last ten months. Besides these, infants were received "from all parts of the country," in the words of Miss Shortwell herself.

There are now only nine left, which were removed to the city yesterday, by Mr. McCarth, under the direction of the Alms House Commissioners, seven women having been sent out to take charge of them.

Mr. Farrington, a mason, who was present, together with Mr. Bouty, proceeded on Wednesday to probe the ground, and found coffins two or three inches below the surface. This threw the whole neighborhood into a state of excitement, for nobody had dreamed that there was any bodies interred in the place, the ground being quite smooth. On Thursday the people proceeded farther in their investigations, and discovered six coffins, containing eight bodies of infants, in an advanced state of decomposition. They then went to the Grand Jury, but found they had adjourned, and next to the District Attorney, who referred them to the Coroner, Mr. J. G. Huntington, Rochelle.

The Coroner, on being notified, called an inquest for yesterday, and the jury, after viewing the bodies at West Farms, Upper Morrisania, proceeded where the witnesses were examined, and the investigation was proceeded with.

Mr. Simeon Draper, the President of the Board of Ten Governors, was also at Morrisania yesterday, and it was stated to the reporter that he wished to have the matter kept dark, and no noise made about it.

Suspicious was recently roused in the neighborhood from various causes, among others, from seeing so many children go into the establishment, and so few forthcoming. Every alternate day there was one brought from the Alms House, and sometimes two, and even three. It is also stated that one of the nurses went to an Irish dance a short time ago, and, being rather late, was asked why she had not come sooner. She replied that she had two cross children in charge that she could not put asleep, but that at length she gave them drops, which made them quiet. They went to sleep fast enough, and never awakened. Next morning they were dead.

But what has led more immediately to the popular excitement, and the inquest yesterday, was the circumstance of a man named Tom Reilly, engaged with others in the erection of the new railroad depot adjoining the foundling Institution, remarking one day that there were children buried there, pointing to the spot. The other men said there was not. He replied that there were, for he was told so by the man who buried them.

Thomas Farrington deposed to having found the bodies as we have before stated.

Nicholas Jackson, a colored man, was the next witness. He deposed that he had buried the bodies found, by order of Miss Shortwell—that two of the coffins were concealed in the houses when he re-

moved them, and the remainder, which were in the house, were left for him at night by appointment in the area. He buried them about six rods west of the house, and on another man's property, though she told him it was her own. He was paid 2s. for one coffin, and 1s. a piece for the rest.

Miss Mary Shortwell, who was a rather well dressed woman, and of respectable appearance, was then examined, when she admitted that she did give the order to bury the bodies in question. She produced three certificates signed by Dr. N. K. Freeman, and dated New York, though he resides at West Farms. She produced four others, purporting to be his also, but evidently in a different handwriting, and the paper being quite fresh; in reply to a juror, she admitted that she had copied them that morning from the others she had obtained from Dr. Freeman. These certificates stated the children died of various diseases. For one dead body there was no certificate, and she could not account for it.

The head governess, Helen Hourigon, was then called as a witness. She testified that only seven children died in the house, and that none could die there unknown to her. She could give no account of the eighth body.

The jury, after consultation, returned a verdict that seven of the infants came to their deaths by disease, and that the eighth died from some cause to them unknown.

The whole case with other testimony, is to be brought before the Grand Jury at Bedford, in Westchester county, in the beginning of October.

Miss Shortwell is still at her house, and has not been arrested. She possesses considerable wealth. There is not a single child in the establishment now, except that of one of the nurses. One child died on Sunday night, which with the nine brought to this city yesterday, and the eight bodies found would make 18. The question is what has become of the remaining 130, if it is true she received that number during the last ten months.

The New Cuban Expedition—Feasible Plan.

Washington, Sept. 21, 1850.

There is a great deal of mystery, and some degree of alarm at head-quarters, respecting another projected Cuban expedition; and from all the rumors, an extensive organization is in progress for an experiment by way of Hayti.

It is very evident that if the Island is not revolutionized, nor acquired by treaty before 1852, that the re-annexation of Cuba will become the ruling element in the next Presidential election—probably the only question on which a Northern candidate will be available in the South.

The present plan appears to be, to go over and enlist the Dominicans in the work of putting down Scoulouque. That done, Hayti is to be organized as a Republic, and the island is to be made rendezvous for the descent upon Cuba. This plan appears to be feasible. Establish a little Republic over Hayti, and you may collect any amount of ships and reinforcements for it, and navy, and our Government will have no right to interfere. It is the best plan out for the re-occupation of Hayti, and the re-annexation of Cuba.

When the work is consummated, and Hayti and Cuba are annexed, they will each come in as a slave State, and the pair of them will act as a make-weight in the Senate against California and Oregon.

The Secretary of State has his information upon the subject. He recalled Mr. Calderon from New York only the other ships are mysteriously being put in readiness for sea—the same set that recently returned from Cuba—quiet whispers of 10,000 men, and \$2,000,000 of money, of steamers and light-artillery are afloat, and it is manifest there is something ominous in the wind.

The admission of California as a free State, has naturally turned the attention of the South to Cuba; and as constitutional regularities were overlooked in the one base, it is not to be supposed they will be considered in the other.

It is said that General Avezzana, with a disposition to retaliate upon the Spaniards for their invasion to put down the Roman republic, is enlisted in the new Cuban expedition, and that the object is to make a demonstration, by a coup de main, if possible, before the arrival of the Queen's reinforcement from Spain. Failing in this, the colonization of the Dominican part of Hayti is to be the plan. When the colonists are sufficiently strong, with the aid of the native whites, a descent follows upon the black Emperor. Solouque deposed, a republic rises, the negroes who sustained him are proclaimed slaves to the conquerors. The new republic will immediately then proceed to organize an army and navy, without any reference, of course, to Cuba, should the Island, in the meantime, be otherwise required.

Quixotic as this may appear, does any man doubt that the inclinations of the whole South are in this direction? Can any man doubt our ultimate acquisition of Cuba; and, with Cuba once acquired, does not the face of the black Emperor end in a tragedy, and will not the plaza of his palace ring with the "hurrah" of the boys of "Mississippi?" Just as sure as fate!

We have heard some rumors of the willingness of Mr. Webster to enter into negotiations with Spain, Great Britain and France, for the acquisition of Cuba, if driven to that necessity. But while Mr. Webster is pausing, the necessity will be very apt to come. The South have their eyes set upon Cuba; and if invasion fails, they will agitate. She is bound to come in, and the question may operate as a safety valve to disunion.

The effect of the late expedition was just enough to show that Cuba can be taken. The success of the descent upon Cardenas proves, that with more steamers a greater demonstration is perfectly easy. In the fight at Cardenas, the superiority of American soldiers was shown to be just about as great as their superiority over the Mexicans. These facts have no doubts had their influence upon the expeditionists, and pirates or buccaneers, as they may be, we have to consult the probabilities and plausibilities of another invasion.

There is a desire in the South—there is a disaffection in the Island—there are adventures on hand—there are means in readiness, and sooner or later Cuba must be purchased, or she will be conquered. The California admission will give an impetus to the movement, and should all the prevailing rumors

and the alarm at the West End, terminate in smoke, the question will only assume another shape in political agitation—for by peace or by war Cuba has to come.—Courtier.

Horrible Murder near Cumberland.

THE BODY OF A WOMAN FOUND—TERRIBLE SUSPICIONS.—We yesterday received a letter from an attentive correspondent, informing us of a murder, which took place a few days since on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad line, near section 20, about twenty miles West of Cumberland. It appears that on Sunday last, near section 20, a man was attracted by the singular conduct of his dog, who persisted in scratching at a particular spot, and barking furiously. In a few moments the dog succeeded in exhuming a human hand, delicately formed, and the man immediately after set to work, and disinterred the body of a young female, with small and beautifully formed hands and limbs. Her nose was cut, and from the contusions and absence of any great quantity of blood, the throat was supposed to have been cut after death. In her pocket was found a letter from her husband, Thomas McLaughlin, and a marriage certificate, dated Brooklyn. The letter was addressed to "Eleanor Feehly, Prospect Hill, Brooklyn, New York, to be forwarded to Ellen Eagan," and expressed a desire on his part for her to meet him at Cumberland. The marriage certificate was signed by "Hugh Maguire, Pastor, Brooklyn, New York."

The man supposed to be McLaughlin arrived at the 30th section of the road on the 31st of August, the same day he had left the 20th section; and on the murder being announced there on Tuesday last, he immediately disappeared, evincing great agitation. And what makes the suspicion more direct against him is the fact that a hat, identified as belonging to the missing man, was found in the hole underneath the murdered body, which, it is supposed fell off in the darkness and hurry of the moment, and was covered up before he missed it. At ten o'clock, on the night of Tuesday, six of the engineers started on horseback in pursuit of the fugitive, and hopes were entertained that they will be enabled to overtake him before he started West in the morning.

This is, evidently, a most brutal murder, and every effort ought to be promptly made to bring the perpetrator of it to justice.—Baltimore Sun.

MUTINY IN BOSTON HARBOR.—A REBELLION ON BOARD SHIP SHIRLEY.

—The steamer R. B. Forbes returned from a short cruise on Saturday night, having in tow the ship Shirley, Capt. Shaw, which sailed hence on Saturday, for New Orleans. The ship had put back in consequence of a mutiny amongst the crew, caused by their drunkenness. As soon as the Pilot left the ship, four of the men refused to do duty, and went into the fore-castle. The first and second mates endeavored to get the men out on the deck, but were assaulted by them, and a severe struggle ensued, in which the four mutineers got the worst of it. The ringleader named Brown, was so badly injured, that his life is despaired of. His head was cut open by a blow from a belaying pin. After this struggle, eight more of the crew refused to do duty, and insisted on returning to the city. Capt. Shaw used every exertion to induce them to proceed on the voyage, but failed to persuade them. He then made a signal for the R. B. Forbes, which came and took the ship in tow. While going out, the Shirley had come in contact with the schooner George and Edward, of Philadelphia, and lost her jib-boom and outwater; the schooner lost her mainmast, and received other damages. On returning up the harbor a message was sent to the revenue cutter Hamilton for assistance. Lieut. Prouty, with a boat's crew went on board the Shirley, put the mutineers in irons, and took them to the cutter, where they were placed in close confinement.—Boston Herald, 30th Sept.

AMIN BEY.—The Buffalo Express says, that Congress has made an appropriation of \$10,000, to defray the expenses of the Turkish Ambassador, while he is in the United States. The Editor thinks "such an extension of national hospitality, is peculiarly appropriate," as Amin Bey is the first Turkish functionary who ever visited America; and is of opinion that it will give the United States "a moral influence in the councils of the Sublime Porte, that they have never yet been able to exercise."

EXTRACTS FROM ENGLISH PAPERS.

Appalling Murder and Suicide.

CAVAN, September 10.

This town and neighborhood were thrown into the highest state of excitement yesterday, by the frightful intelligence that Dr. Creighton, lately come to reside near Ballinagh, had just murdered one of the ladies of his house, and immediately after put an end to his own existence. The information was but too true. Dr. Creighton, was a native of this country; he resided near Cavan up to the period of his entering Trinity College, where he graduated and took out the degree of Bachelor of Medicine. He commenced his professional career in Townsend-Street, Dublin, where he practised with considerable success.

Some short time ago his manner became very eccentric. His deranged state of intellect became so palpable that his friends were advised to withdraw him from practice altogether, and remove him to the country. Accordingly he and his family returned to this locality about two months ago, where, it was hoped, that by agricultural pursuits, his mind might be diverted from those miserable hallucinations by which it had been preyed on, and he was settled on a farm of some extent, Heath Lodge, on which an excellent house and suitable offices had lately been erected.

Dr. Creighton's monomania was a conviction that his friends were endeavoring to poison him, his food, and accordingly he refused food for several days. He would frequently lay down on the lawn, or in the fields, and eat grass, in order, as he said, to prevent the execution of his plans of those around him. On other subjects he was perfectly clear and collected, and conversed in the most rational manner. He was not placed under restraint,

NEW WORK ON COLONIZATION. UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOV. GENERAL, AND THE HONORABLE CHIEF JUSTICE ROBINSON.

The intention to publish a Work on the advantages to be derived from the Colonization of Canada... by James Fitzgerald, Esq., a friend in Ireland, together with a Preface containing correspondence on this important subject with the Hon. J. P. Rolph, Commissioner of Crown Lands...

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...

JONES & Co., renew the offer of their services as Forwarders and Commission Merchants. They are well prepared with Steamers, Schooners and Sloopes, to Forward Property from Lakes Erie and Ontario to Montreal, Quebec, or Lake Champlain...

THE Subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that living at a considerable expense entered into arrangements with various agents in Great Britain, for the purpose of furnishing intending emigrants with the best information of Private Lands, both Cleared or otherwise, that he may have to let or Lease...

STEAMBOATS. THE PRINCESS ROYAL, CAPTAIN H. TWOHY, LEAVES Toronto for Kingston, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon.

The Sovereign, CAPTAIN WILKINSON, LEAVES Toronto for NIAGARA, LEWISTON and QUEENSTON, every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 2 o'clock.

The Eclipse, CAPT. HARRISON, LEAVES TORONTO daily for HAMILTON (Sundays excepted) at 2 P. M.

The Admiral, CAPTAIN KERR, LEAVES TORONTO for ROCHESTER, via Port Hope, Cobourg and intermediate Ports, every Tuesday, Friday and Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

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



AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL For the Cure of COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA and CONSUMPTION.

Offering to the community this justly celebrated remedy for diseases of the throat and lungs, it is not our wish to trifle with the lives or health of the afflicted, but frankly to lay before them the opinions of distinguished men and some of the evidences of its success...

FROM BENJ. SILLIMAN, M. D., L. L. D., ETC., Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy, &c., Yale College, Member of the Lit. Hist. Acad. Phil. and Scien. Societies of America and Europe. 'I deem the CHERRY PECTORAL an admirable composition from some of the best articles in the Materia Medica, and a very effective remedy for the class of disease...

Dr. Ayer—Dear Sir:—For two years I was afflicted with a very severe cough, accompanied by spitting of blood and profuse night sweats. By the advice of my attending physician I was induced to use your CHERRY PECTORAL, and continued to do so till I considered myself cured, and ascribe the effect to your preparation.

Dr. Ayer:—I have been long afflicted with Asthma which grew yearly worse, until last autumn, it brought on a cough which confined me in my chamber, and began to assume the alarming symptoms of consumption. I had tried the best advice and the best medicine to no purpose, until I used your CHERRY PECTORAL, which has cured me, and you may well believe me.

WILLIAM BAILEY. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hair Cutter and Dresser, Wig and Toupee Manufacturer, No. 3, Wellington Buildings, King Street East, Toronto, late with Fox & Truett, Burlington Arcade, London, Plaster of Hair, Ear Drops, Watch Guards, Broaches, Bracelets, Rings, &c., &c.

PROFESSOR A. C. BARRY'S Tricopherous or Medicated Compound. When Theory and Comment authenticate each other, there can be no mistake. This is the case as regards BARRY'S Tricopherous. The theory of its operations is this:—That it is imbibed by the absorbents and injected through the superficial vessels promoting the growth, beauty, and health of the Hair, when applied to the scalp, and dissipating inflammation of every kind...

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

N. R. L. begs respectfully to inform his friends, and the public, that he continues in his old stand on Yonge Street, second door South of Queen Street; where he has received a large and varied assortment of PAPER HANGINGS. Looking-Glasses and Picture-Frames kept constantly on hand.

NEW GOODS.

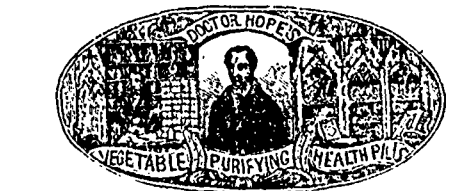
MESSRS BURGESS & LEISHMAN beg to announce to the Inhabitants of Canada West that they have received their NEW GOODS, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and a general assortment of Dry Goods, purchased in the best British Markets, for Cash, which enables them to dispose of them at prices much lower than ever before offered to the CANADIAN PUBLIC.

READY-MADE CLOTHING, Manufactured in this City, from Goods Imported direct from Britain, by themselves, and Canadian Cloths, from the best Factories in Canada, defy competition for Durability, Style and Cheapness: Men's Tuff Over Coats, from 25s 0d; Men's Cassimere Trousers, from 13s 9d; Men's Vests from 4s 4d; do Beaver " 30s 0d; do Mouselin " 7s 6d; Boy's " 3s 0d; do Shooting " 15s 0d; do Etouff. " 10s 0d; do Trousers, " 5s 0d; do Broad Cloth, " 30s 0d; do Canada Plaid, " 10s 0d; do Coats, " 7s 6d; Red Flannel Shirts, 4s 4d; White Shirts, Linen fronts, " 4s 4d; Glangary Bonnets, " 6d; Fur Caps, 3s 9d; Cloth Caps, " 2s 9d; Men's Wove Under Shirts, from 3s 9d; Men's Paris Satin Hats, Black and Drab.

DRY GOODS, Consisting of every article necessary to complete a large and well selected Stock of those Goods required by the PEOPLE.

500 Saxony Wool Scarf Shawls, from 13s 9d; 30,000 yards Good Bonnet Ribbons, " 5d; 3,000 " Gala Plaids, " 9d; Prints, Fast Colors, " 5d; Ladies Cloaks, (newest styles) " 8s 9d; Velvet Bonnets, " 3s 9d; Factory Cottons, " 2 1/2 y'd; White Cotton, " 3 1/2 d; Striped Shirting, " 5d; Flannels, Red and White, " 1s 3d; Blankets, " 12s 6d; Linens of all kinds, " 12s 6d.

BURGESS & LEISHMAN, Corner of King and Church Streets, joining the Court House, Toronto, Toronto, Sept. 1850.



DR. JAMES HOPE'S VEGETABLE PURIFYING HEALTH PILLS.

Dear Sir,—You may very safely and with every confidence recommend the above PILLS, as a very superior Medicine in cases of Indigestion, Biliary Attacks, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Loss of Appetite, Lowness of Spirits, with sensation of Fullness at the Pit of the Stomach, Pains between the Shoulders, Acidity in the Stomach and Bowels, Flatulency, Spasms, Heartburn, Dimness of Sight, Drowsiness, and the Distressing feeling arising from Debility and Indigestion. All these diseases have each something in common, each some principle of CONTINUITY, which, amid all their apparent variety, establishes their unity of type, one remedy alleviates or cures them all; and that remedy is DR. HOPE'S PILLS. They are the very best remedy, and can be taken at any time, without any danger from wet and cold, requiring no restraint from business or pleasure; they act mildly on the bowels, without pain or griping, giving strength to the stomach, and promoting a healthy action of the liver, by which they prevent and cure Jaundice and Dropsy, clear the skin, remove Sallowiness and Pimples, purify the Blood, brace the Nerves, and invigorate the whole system. Females at a certain age should never be without them. BUTTLER & SON, Cheapside, London. From what I know of the above PILLS, I can unhesitatingly recommend them as a valuable Medicine, especially for the diseases mentioned above. S. F. URQUHART YONGE STREET, TORONTO, General Agent in British North America.

SIR HENRY HALFORD'S IMPERIAL BALSAM, FOR THE CURE OF RHEUMATISM, ACUTE OR CHRONIC, RHEUMATIC GOUT, NEURALGIA, AND DISEASES OF THAT CLASS.

THIS extraordinary and potent compound is made according to a favorite prescription of the above eminent Physician. Sir Ashley Cooper, also, frequently referred his students to the compound as eminently calculated for the cure of Rheumatism, and other diseases of that class,—its ingredients are entirely from the Vegetable Kingdom, and if any medicine could legitimately be denominated a specific, this remedy is preeminently entitled to that appellation. But the Proprietor does not believe in INFALLIBLE SPECIFICS for the cure of any disease; yet his confidence in this medicine is such from personal knowledge, as to supply it, when taken under his own supervision, on the condition of "NO CURE NO PAY." Its success, in almost every case where it has had a fair and honest trial, fully confirms its general reputation, of being the very best medicine in the world, for the cure of RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, &c. Toronto, 14th December, 1848. Sir,—Having for a considerable time severely suffered from an attack of Rheumatism, in my right arm and side, I applied to one of our respectable Physicians; but his treatment was of no permanent benefit to me. I was, therefore, induced to procure a bottle of your IMPERIAL BALSAM, which has completely cured me, having now been perfectly free from any kind of pain for twelve months. You may use this communication as you think proper, and refer enquirers to Yours, very gratefully, GEORGE CLEZIE, Cabinet-Maker, No. 4, Adelaide Street, East. Price 2s. 6d., 3s. 9d. and 5s. per Bottle. The above Medicine is for Sale by S. F. URQUHART, General Agent, 69, Yonge Street, Toronto. Dear Sir,—Being for the last four years subject to severe attacks of Rheumatism, Gout, or Rheumatic Gout,—I know not which; and having tried many remedies, prescribed by different parties, I have now no hesitation in stating that your Medicine, called SIR HENRY HALFORD'S IMPERIAL BALSAM, has stopped the complaint in the preliminary stages, four times over, in a few hours. Indeed, although you prescribe it to be taken four times a-day, I have never had to resort to it more than twice.

Not only myself, but some friends to whom I have given some, were similarly relieved;—and in no case have I found it to fail. This is the first FALL, for four years, I have escaped the affliction, and which I attribute, under Providence, to the use of your Medicine. JOHN CRAIG, Painter and Glazier, 76, KING STREET, WEST, Toronto, 16th December, 1849.

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

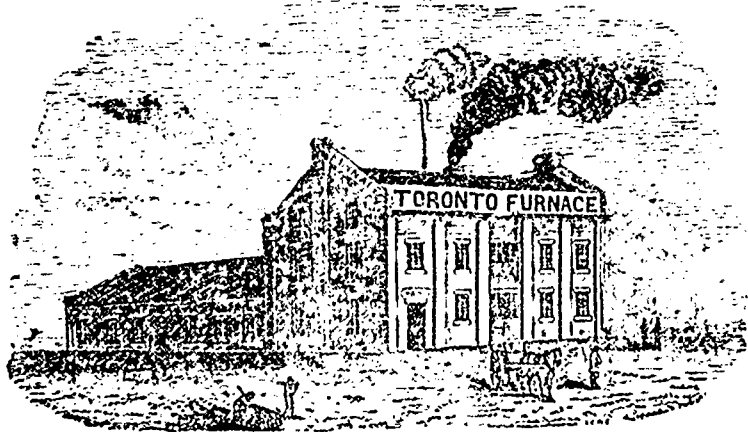
DR. URQUHART: Dear Sir,—I hereby certify, that I have been afflicted with Rheumatism for fifteen years; for a considerable time I was confined to bed, and the greater part of that time I could not move myself; some of my joints were completely dislocated, my knees were stiff, and all my joints very much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

DR. F. A. CADWELL,



OCULIST AND AURIST, Operator on the Eye and Ear, FOR DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, and all defects of Sight and Hearing. The advertiser has, for the last twelve years, given his whole attention to the treatment and cure of diseases of the Eye and Ear, and in that department of his Profession, has been very extensively employed in this Province for many years past, with most desirable success. He therefore most respectfully requests those who are desirous of availing themselves of his services on this occasion, that they will do so with as little delay as possible. Artificial Eyes inserted without pain, and made to move, and match the sound eye perfectly. Squinting cured in one minute, with guaranteed success. Office—No. 5 King Street East, three doors below Yonge street, over the Drug Store of Robert Love. Hours of attendance, from 9 A. M.; to 5 P. M. Toronto, 7th June, 1850. 24.6m.

MR. J. S. STACY, Professor of Penmanship, (Writing Master at the Normal and Model Schools, and Knox's College), Toronto, Is prepared to give instruction in the above Art, at his Rooms, No. 67, YONGE STREET, (over the Store of Mr. Eastwood, paper warehouse). Class for Ladies, every day, from half-past 3 to half-past 4 o'clock, P. M.; for Gentlemen, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, from half-past 8 to half-past 9 P. M. J. S. S. will guarantee to complete his pupils in this accomplishment in Twelve Lessons of one Hour Each, with ordinary care and ability, on the part of the pupils. Private Lessons can be given at the Pupil's own residence, or at the Class Room, if desired, Toronto, Jul 13th 1850. 23.12m.



TORONTO FURNACE.

GEORGE H. CHENEY & Co., Manufacturers of Stoves and Hollow-ware, Tin, Copper bottom, and Copper Furniture. Also, Tin Ware of every Description, Canada Plate, Pontypool, and Russia Iron Pipes.

Toronto, October, 1850.

MARRIAGES.

At Bonshaw, near Newmarket, on the 3d inst., by the Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie, of St. Paul's, Toronto, William Dunnet Powell Jarvis, Esq., of Guelph, to Diana, eldest daughter of the Hon. J. Amelius Irving.

In Kingston, on the 21st ult., by the Ven'ble Archdeacon Stuart, Mr. Robert Waddell, of London, C. W., to Miss Mary Costen, youngest daughter of Mr. Thos. Costen, of Kingston.

In Kingston, on the 24th inst., Mr. James McNab Glass, Merchant, to Miss Catherine Janet, eldest daughter of Lt. Colonel John McCuaig, all of Kingston.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

The undersigned will hold his First Periodical Auction Sale of Leather, on Tuesday, the 8th day of October next, at 12 o'clock noon, when he will offer a large and well assorted quantity of Calfs, Kips, Upper, Sole, Harness, and Bridle Leather.

For Sale on the most advantageous terms. Liberal advances made on consignments. R. C. McMULLEN, Auctioneer. Toronto, September 4, 1850.

NOTE.—Periodical Leather Sales must offer favorable opportunities to Tanners, Leather Cutters, Saddlers, and Shoemakers, for the purchase or sale of Stock, and all parties desirous of patronising such a market should avail themselves of the intermediate time for making advantageous arrangements. R. C. McMULLEN, 34,—5in. Toronto, September 4, 1850. Colonist, Globe, Cobourg Star, Hamilton Spectator, and Gazette, to copy till date.

A. H. ST. GERMAIN

HAS been appointed Agent in the City of Toronto, for two highly popular Publications:—THE ODD FELLOWS OFFERING, for 1851, embellished with elegant Engravings, and a beautifully finished Presentation Plate. The cost of this Work, delivered in Toronto, will be only Two Dollars.—THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE OFFERING, with quite a number of Illustrations, and splendidly bound, is the other Publication, delivered in the city at two dollars, also. Engagements in other business will prevent the Agent from soliciting Subscribers to any extent; therefore, intending Patrons will please call at the "Watchman Office," Post Office Lane, and leave their orders, as the Works are to be circulated shortly. Toronto, Oct., 1850.

WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE,

No. 77, YONGE ST., (CORNER OF ADELAIDE.) THE Subscribers beg leave to intimate to their Town and Country Correspondents, that in consequence of their Business requiring more room than they could command in their old stand, they have

MOVED

to the above spacious premises, where they have received a large and well assorted

FALL SUPPLY

of Fresh Young and Old Hyson and Souchong Teas, of every grade; St. Domingo and Java Coffees; Cavendish and Honey Dew Tobaccos, 5's, 8's, and 16's; Muscovado and Porto Rico Sugars; Pepper, Pimento, Molasses, Starch, Soap, Rice, &c., &c.

All of which they are prepared to dispose of at a small advance for Cash, or approved credit. M. & Co., invite the inspection of the Trade, feeling assured that in point of cheapness and quality, their Goods cannot be surpassed by any House in Town. MATTHEWS & Co. Toronto, Sept. 16, 1850. 37 4in

WILLIAM HURDLE

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

Gold and Silver Watches, English and American Jewelry,

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

PREMIUM PATENT

CARRIAGE & WAGGON LEVER, SOLD WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, at Messrs. OWEN & MILL'S Carriage Factory, Toronto, or at the Industrial Exhibition, City Hall, or by the Manufacturer, WALTER EALES, Late of Kingston. 37tf Toronto, Sept. 30, 1850.

FALL GOODS.

McKEAND, BROTHERS & Co., (Late McKeand, Paterson & Co.) No. 66, King Street, three doors west of Church St., WOULD respectfully intimate, that they are now receiving their usual Importations of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS. McKEAND, BROTHERS & Co., have given great attention to the assortment of their

RETAIL STOCK,

Which will be found more complete than ever, comprising every requisite for FAMILY USE and PERSONAL WEAR, suitable for the coming season. They would specially invite attention to their supply of Broad Cloths, Cassimeres and Doeskins, Flannels, Blankets, Sheetings, Table Linens, Carpetings, Woollen Shawls and Scarfs, Gala Plaids, Coburg, Orleans, and other Dress Stuffs, in great variety. Embroidered Dresses, &c., &c., Haberdashery, Hosiery, and Small Wares. Toronto, Sept. 1850. 37-4in

RELIGIOUS

TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY.

THE Committee of the Upper Canada Religious Tract and Book Society, beg leave respectfully to announce to the public that they have received at the Depository, No. 47 Yonge Street, an extensive assortment of BOOKS and TRACTS from the London Tract Society, including a number of new Publications:

Galic, French, German and Welsh Tracts; An Assortment of BIBLES and TESTAMENTS, from Edinburgh, with the Metrical Version of the Psalms and Paraphrases.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARIES,

from the London Tract Society and American School Union, from 12s. 6d to 47 5s, each, and a variety of Sunday School Requisites.

TWO THOUSAND COPIES OF KIRWAN'S LETTERS TO BISHOP HUGHES.

First and Second Series, 17s. 6d. per hundred, or 2s. 3d. per dozen. A regular supply from New York of the latest Religious publications. All of which will be disposed of at the lowest possible price. JAMES CARLESS, Depository. Toronto, Sept. 23rd, 1850. 37-4in.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

RESIDENT SCHOOL HOUSE.

Minute of Council, (No 4)

ORDERED that advertisements be inserted in all the City papers, that the Resident School House will be opened for the reception of Boarders on the 2nd Oct., on the following terms: for Board, &c., £30 per annum, payable quarterly in advance, the tuition fees in College not being included. Each boy will be required to bring his own bed, bedding, towels, and silver spoon and fork. Parents and Guardians intending to send boys to the RESIDENT SCHOOL HOUSE, will be pleased to notify the Principal, F. W. BARRON, Esq., as soon as possible. The Resident School House will be under the direct supervision of the Upper Canada College Council, who have also consented to act as Visitors, and all the Masters of the College, who will act as Censors. To ensure the necessary inspection and management, residence within the College precincts will be required of all the boys who do not reside in Toronto or its immediate neighbourhood, with either parents, relatives, or guardians.

The following papers also to insert for three months—Morning Chronicle, Quebec; Gazette and Pilot, Montreal; Kingston News and Herald; Cobourg Star, Hamilton Spectator, and Journal & Express; and send their accounts to Henry Rowsell, Bookseller to the College, King Street, Toronto. F. W. BARRON, M. A., Principal. Toronto, Sept. 5, 1850. 34-3m.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

DR. BADGLEY, (LATE OF MONTREAL,) NO. 17, BAY STREET, TORONTO. August 11, 1850. 31-12m

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

THOMAS MACLEAR'S BOOK AND STATIONERY WAREHOUSE, NO. 45, YONGE STREET, TORONTO. 34-12m

THOMAS DEXTER'S CHEAP GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE, Immediately in the rear of the Mammoth House, facing on to Francis Street, Toronto. All articles in the above line very low for Cash or Produce. Toronto, Sept. 2, 1850. 33-12m.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DENTISTRY.

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

WHITTEMORE, RUTHERFORD & Co. WHOLESALE MERCHANTS, GENERAL DEALERS IN GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND AMERICAN DRY GOODS. Agents for the Hartford, Aetna, and Protection Insurance Companies. 25.12in

BRITISH SADDLERY ESTABLISHMENT, 66, KING STREET, TORONTO. GRIFFITHS & PENNY Would respectfully invite the attention of the Military Gentry, and Public generally, of Toronto and Canada West, to their most elegant and fashionable assortment of Saddlery and Harness, which for taste, quality and price, are not to be surpassed by any other House in the Province. Trunks of the best description, constantly on hand, and MADE TO ORDER, at the shortest notice. 24.12m

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

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

Printing Establishment.

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

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

THE WATCHMAN.—Published on Monday Evening by T. T. HOWARD, Post Office Lane, Toronto—Canada West. —TERMS— Annual Subscription, in advance, \$1.00; when not paid in advance, \$1.25; Five Copies, from No. 26 to end of Vol., 25¢. —RATES OF ADVERTISING— Six Lines and under, 2s 6d for first, and 7d for each subsequent insertion. Over Six Lines, 4d per Line for first, and 1d for each subsequent insertion. A liberal discount will be made to persons advertising by the year. Communications to be addressed to T. T. HOWARD, Box 321, Toronto, P. O., and invariably POST PAID.

ROBERT BOYLE, Printer.