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The Watchman.

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

VOL. I.

TORONTO, CANADA WEST, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1860.

No. 37.

Poetry.

NEVER TURN BACK.

"Never turn back," though the prospect be dreary,
And fortune be marring your favorite plan:
Her nature is changeable, and soon she grows weary
Of torturing him who stands up like a man.

"Never turn back," is the motto that leadeth
Success by the hand; and points to the track
Which fortune is taking: 'tis all a man needeth
To wear on his bosom "I never turn back."

"Never turn back," for despair is a fetter
Forged for the simple, and not for the wise;
Hold to your projects; the bolder the better;
For danger enhances the worth of the prize.

"Never turn back," for that is the principle
Which conquers the perils that swarm in your track.
Strong hope and firmness will make you invincible,
When linked with the watchword of "Never turn back."

"Never turn back!" for fortune attendeth
With scorn on the weak; with smiles on the bold;
They are her children, on whom she expendeth
Her treasures of wit, love, beauty, and gold.

"Never turn back," although clouds without number,
Shoals, quicksands, and rocks encumber your track;
There's always a way, either over or under,
If you cling to your watchword of "Never turn back."

Ecclesiastical.

REVIEW OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.

Concluded from Page 273.

August 19th.

This day was in part occupied with the reception of reports of Committees, which presented no unusual feature, save a deficiency in the Auxiliary Fund. During this day a singular affair came off relative to Dr. Dixon, which is described in the *Wesleyan Times* as follows:—

"The President announced that Dr. Dixon's health had compelled him to return to Birmingham.

Dr. Bunting said that that was extremely unfortunate, as he had intended to take some notice of his conduct at Birmingham during the past year, which had imperatively called for some observation.

Dr. Beaumont could not in the least comprehend what Dr. Bunting had said about Dr. Dixon. He had been sitting side by side with him for a fortnight, and now, when ill health unfortunately called Dr. Dixon home, Dr. Bunting rose in his absence to complain of his conduct. Such a complaint the Conference could not possibly entertain. To attack a man behind his back, when to his face, whilst he had been daily present for a fortnight, not a word had been said, would pass all bounds of decorum and fairness. It reminded him (Dr. Beaumont) of an occurrence with regard to the same gentleman at the Hull Conference two years ago when Dr. Dixon had just returned from America, and was allowed to sit for days in silence, but when he had indignantly left the Conference, he was immediately found fault with—He (Dr. Beaumont) had at that time spoken his sentiments upon that matter, and he trusted he should see no repetition of such a course in his instance.

Dr. Newton said, that in that case Dr. Dixon had spoken.

Dr. Beaumont did not mean to say that he had not spoken, but that he had not been called on by the Conference to speak.

Mr. Waddy said, that he did not speak out of disrespect to Dr. Dixon, but he thought that under the circumstances of the case his conduct might well and fittingly be brought under the notice of the Conference. He did not speak inconsiderately, for he (Mr. Waddy) had himself at one time nearly been led astray, but was put in the right path again by such men as Mr. Reece and Mr. Dixon. Now, suppose he had got into the hands of Dr. Beaumont, what would he have been? (Dr. Beaumont. "Hear, hear, hear! Do hear that!—I will listen to that!")

Dr. Beaumont renewed his protest most earnestly against any observations being made on Dr. Dixon's conduct. It is neither just, reasonable, nor fair, nor honorable to do so.

Mr. W. Bunting also protested in very strong and straightforward terms against the proposed conversation. He characterized such proceeding as most unworthy and unfair, as well as unwise. He would not sit there and do nothing—he would leave the conference if it

was proceeded with! He had to object, moreover, to the way in which the *Watchman* had spoken of Dr. Dixon, and had reported his speeches; and he had been sorry to hear that the remarks to which he referred were from the pen of a former colleague of Dr. Dixon.

Mr. Scott said that he thought the discussion of the matter in the Conference was perfectly proper; and as to the *Watchman*, it was very well that "such vile things as had been said should be answered!"

Dr. Beaumont must object to the use of such language, as to use the term *vile things* to the words of Dr. Dixon.

The President said that no discussion upon that point could be allowed.

Dr. Beaumont felt bound by the order of the chair, and so the matter dropped.

[In the evening, Mr. Bunting (who had evidently been remonstrated with) said, at the end of the sitting, that he had to apologize to the chair for his manner in the morning. He had felt strongly, and, perhaps, had been too excited and vehement. This is necessarily, from the nature of the scene, a very imperfect report of the affair. The conversation was not short, but remarkably stormy and vehement, and altogether, caused the greatest scene which had taken place during the sittings of the present Conference.]

On Tuesday, the 20th, the address of the Canadian Conference was presented, accompanied by various observations from Dr. Alder, which, however, were not very striking. His allusion to the Canadian Model Deed, will be interesting to some of our readers.

"After furnishing these statistical details connected with the Indian and domestic missions, Dr. Alder stated that he rejoiced to have it in his power to inform the Conference that he had received from Canada a copy of the Model Deed, the outlines of which were prepared during his last visit, for the settlement of the chapels and other property belonging to the Methodist Church there, which was framed upon the same principles as the Model Deed in England, containing two clauses, by one of which provision was made for securing Wesleyan chapel property to the Wesleyan Church in Canada, in connexion with the British Conference, and by the other the perpetuity of Wesleyan doctrine was secured, inasmuch as it is provided that no person or persons whatsoever should, at any time thereafter, be permitted to preach or expound God's holy word, or to perform any of the usual acts of religious worship, upon the parcel or tract of land and hereditaments, nor in the Church or place of religious worship and premises, or any of them, or any part thereof, conveyed for Wesleyan Trust purposes who should maintain, promulgate, or teach any doctrine, or practice, contrary to what is contained in certain notes on the New Testament, commonly reputed to be the Notes of John Wesley, and to the first four volumes of Sermons, commonly reputed to be written and published by him."

The Dr's allusion to government aid is given by the *Wesleyan Times*, in the following terms:—

"He then spoke in terms of approbation of the ministry and people whom, upon that occasion, he represented, and referred to the settlement of the pecuniary claims upon the government for Missionary purposes amongst the Indians and destitute settlers; in doing which he spoke of the fidelity with which the imperial and provincial authorities had finally acted in those matters; and stated, that, since the restoration of the union, between five and six thousand pounds had been paid on account of former deficiencies and grants which had become due since that period."

In Canadian affairs, the only remaining item of interest was the appointment of the Rev. Enoch Wood to the office of President of the next Canadian Conference.

A number of cases of appeal were brought under consideration of the Conference, which it appears led to the following singular decision—

"The case of persons refusing to plead when brought before the Leaders' Meetings, again occupied the consideration of the Conference, having been postponed at a former sitting, when the stations were brought in for consideration. After some discussion, a declaratory resolution was adopted to the effect, that, if the party accused refused either to admit or deny the charge, he was not entitled to demand proof; but his refusal should be considered as an acknowledgment of his offence; and in such cases he should not be en-

itled to demand proof, unless the superintendent, in the exercise of his discretion, thought proper to admit of it for the fuller satisfaction of all parties."

"The report of the committee, which had been appointed to consider the memorials presented to the Wesleyan Conference by the Special Circuit Meetings, was brought under the attention of that assembly after eight o'clock in the evening." It stated, that, out of 439 circuits in their Connexion, but 66 had memorialized; the memorials from those circuits were more or less numerous, sometimes very partial. They complained of grievances various and conflicting, many of the grievances alleged and measures of relief prayed for were alleged grievances and measures which had been put forward and harped upon in the course of a wicked and violent agitation, and sometimes the memorialists were persons who had taken a part in that wicked and violent system of agitation, the grievances alleged were no grievances at all; the measures proposed were not to be entertained at all; and, upon the whole—"and what whole!"—the committee did not feel called upon to recommend any steps to be taken in accordance with the desires expressed by the memorialists!

Dr. Beaumont observed that he was grieved to find the consideration of so vital a matter as that then before them had been postponed till they were at their very last gasp, when it was actually impossible to give either memorials or report the consideration which they imperatively demanded; when it would be utterly useless to attempt to do justice to the matter, and much more to act upon it in any manner except as had been pre-arranged. He felt convinced that the course followed in the matter of the memorials was an unwise and a dangerous course.—With regard to the report, he must remark, that in the analysis of the memorials presented to the Conference, no notice whatever had been taken of the two most important matters which those memorials contained—viz. the widening the avenues between the Conference and the people, and the close of the sittings of Conference to the press. On some of the other measures proposed, he (Dr. Beaumont) had grave doubts, and was not prepared at once to recommend them as wise or desirable, but upon those points the people themselves were very widely divided. As to the particular measures which he had mentioned, however, he believed the memorials were unanimous, and, moreover, that their feeling was shared by a majority of the people in general. As to the Special Circuit Meetings, they were exclusive, walled-up narrow, impracticable meetings. They were unjust, he thought, as well as impolitic, in their constitution; and, still more, they aroused a whole army of distrusts, jealousies, and suspicions in the working; and, accordingly, they could not but be injurious to the interest, and peace, and prosperity of the body. It was most politic and necessary, as well as right, that the Conference should be one with the people. It was absurd to say that they would do without the people. The people were essential in the idea of a minister, just as much as ministers were in the idea of a church. They could not act at all, they could not exist alone. And, supposing that ministers and members could act and exist independently of one another, surely such a state would be very undesirable and shocking! Strength arose from union, and union and strength were not to be given up by a church. Whatever would weaken the bond of union, and, by consequence, the church was very bad. As to the press, he was convinced that the system of reporting which they at present had in that assembly was most mischievous and injurious; and he was convinced, that, were there no call for it from without, it was very necessary, for their own peace and usefulness, that the press at large should have admission to their meetings. He had mentioned these grave omissions, but he was glad that there were such. Under present circumstances, when nothing could be discussed with effect or justice, he was really glad that on these vital points at least they were not to be hampered by having made any hasty and inconsiderate resolutions. He prayed, that, as well in these deliberations, as in the more satisfactory and careful and liberal discussions which he hoped to see occur amongst them, they would be guided by the gracious spirit of wisdom from above, which might lead them into all truth.—He invoked the holy and reverend and most wise spirit of their founder, John Wesley, upon the assembly, that it might be animated by the generosity, the justice, the grandeur, the nobility, and the wisdom which marked his conduct.

Mr. W. Bunting had listened with great gratification to Dr. Beaumont. It had afforded him great pleasure to hear that gentleman, the moderation of his sentiments and of his tone,

so different from those of a man so extreme and revolutionary as Dr. Beaumont had been represented to be. He (Mr. Bunting) felt that they were dealing with a very weighty and critical state of things, in which error might produce unseen difficulties and dangers, and he thought that it would be well to appoint a Committee of the Conference, which should sit through the year and consider the complaints and proposals of the dissatisfied portion of the Connexion. He thought such a measure would be wise, and prudent, and right, and might remove all the difficulties in their way.

Mr. Waddy strongly opposed the committee which Mr. Bunting had suggested. He thought it would be extremely unwise, because it would excite expectations which could never be realized. If the Conference thought that the memorials required any answer, they should give it at once, as they were fully competent to do.

Mr. Arthur advocated the committee which had been suggested. He thought it would be the most prudent and advantageous course. Many deluded agitators would be detached from the body with which they then were engaged, and would become consistent and sound peaceable men. Such a wise measure of conciliation could not fail to do good; and, said he, "I implore you to have a committee!"

Mr. Stewart followed on the same side.

Mr. S. Jackson said that he had felt more hurt at the suggestion which had been thrown out for a committee than by any of the occurrences of the year. He thought that it would be an unmitigated evil. *It would be a triumph to the men who were at present striving to overturn Methodism! And how could they, who had subscribed to the Declaration in the course of the year, consent to such a triumph? To do so would be contradictory to, and inconsistent with, their solemn declaration! Such a thing had never been granted before. In the year 1797 there was no committee appointed; in 1835 the members of Conference considered themselves competent to decide at once, without any committee of the kind proposed, and why should they not do so now? He was most strongly opposed to anything of the kind, and could not oppose it too earnestly. Mr. Jackson was very vehement indeed, and concluded by saying, "I implore you not to grant a committee, and I caution and warn you against doing so!"*

Dr. Newton opposed the suggested committee.—He was quite sure that many most influential persons were expecting to see decisive action on the part of the Conference, and if it did not act decisively, they would leave the Connexion.—They would have peace, and they must have peace!

Dr. Bunting took up the report of the committee, and analyzed the memorials at some length. He objected to their contents *seriatim*. He thought that the Resolution of 1835 should be vigorously supported. It was essential to their prosperity that they should be so. He also strongly objected to being memorialized by juvenile leaders and local preachers, and accordingly he supported the constitution of the Special Circuit Meetings. As to opening Conference, such a measure would completely put a stop to that delightful frankness and brotherly freedom [more free than welcome!] which had so long distinguished that assembly. Why should they have a committee, as had been suggested?—Surely there was no necessity for one! He was quite convinced that the large majority of the people were perfectly satisfied with the state of the Connexion.

The report of the committee was of course, affirmed; and then were moved certain resolutions;—1. In denunciation of the agitators; and 2. Pledging the Conference to deal with them,—which, of course, were adopted.

The *Watchman* gives the following as the substantive resolutions of the Conference in reference to these special circuit memorials:—

1. The Conference regards itself bound by principles set forth in the New Testament, and by the sacred trust transmitted to it by Mr. Wesley and his coadjutors, to maintain the pastoral office in unimpaired integrity, and holds itself bound to uphold the spiritual authority appropriate and necessary to the pastoral office; in accordance with which general resolution, the Conference declares—First, That, respecting the exercise of discipline through the medium of Leaders' Meetings, whilst the Conference is resolved to act faithfully upon the rules giving an accused person right of trial before such meeting, and accords to the Leaders' Meeting the right of judgment as to the sufficiency of the evidence to support the accusation, especially in cases likely to affect the membership and official position of the accused, it will still require its ministers, previous to pronouncing sentence, to consult all proper parties; That, at the same

Family Circle.

PARENTAL DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES.

Remember, those whom you would benefit are naturally depraved and sinful creatures, fallen intelligences, degenerate spirits, impaired and mutilated in their moral faculties, tending awfully to ruin in their strongest propensities and first elements of action. Their corruption is inherent and native. Its date is coeval with their being. They have inherited its defilement from the womb. Dear as they are to yourselves, they are apostates, "children of wrath," fatally estranged from God, and subject to the infliction of his anger. Tender as you feel their alliance, and gladly as you would give your very life for their redemption, yet you cannot stay, by all your efforts, that current of impurity and death which flows so awfully within them; and it is only an almighty arm which can snatch them from perdition. For then, they have derived that heritage of guilt and misery immediately from you. They have brought into this world of sorrow only your rebellious nature. The disease with which they sicken, you have imparted. Their blood is tainted; but it has flowed first in your veins. Their very soul is darkened with sin; but its virulence and its malignity you have communicated. Yet are they prisoners of hope, "the children also of promise," not strangers from the covenant, not aliens from the commonwealth of Israel. Think of that animating declaration: "Else were your children unclean; but now are they holy." Ye are the seed of the blessed of the Lord and your offspring with you." There is a strong confirmation, then, to establish your best purposes, and ample encouragement to sustain your holiest anticipations. Again, their welfare is entrusted specially and immediately to your fidelity. Their relation to you is the nearest parallel to that which you bear to God. You are chargeable for their salvation. Woe is unto you if, through your neglect, they perish. But how delightful the thought, the ministry with which you are invested is not left to your unassisted fulfillment!

Once more; the period of your charge is limited, not alone by the duration of life or of youth but by that also of moral susceptibility—a power which, alas! by inconsideration or forgetfulness, may be soon worn out and forfeited. If you would secure for the understanding the just supremacy of truth, it must be before prejudice or falsehood shall have first wrought its perversion. If you would enshrine within the heart an elevated and sublime devotion, it must be before it is imbruted by sensuality and defiled by lust. If you would witness in action a noble and a manlike piety, or purpose of exalted benevolence, filling their path with light, it must be while yet the throne of conscience has not been usurped, nor the affections blunted and chilled, whether by selfishness, or vanity, or guilty pleasure. Your relations towards your children will remain; but your position will suffer a rapid and inevitable change. In a little while, the superiority you now fail to exert may be denied or challenged; and the very power you should convert to an ally may become your most implacable and dangerous enemy. Thus your own future peace may be invaded, and the tranquility of your last hours, if you neglect to turn to full account the present short and most important season. And such, too, may be the bitter harvest which you reap, when other scenes shall have opened and other issues are revealed: It is not long before the phantoms of this bewildering dream shall vanish, and we find ourselves spirits formed for an eternal duration, with those amongst whom we are now briefly sojourning. And O with what emotions shall we then contemplate that participation in each other's destiny, which casts an air of such mysterious grandeur over the pilgrimage of life!

Let us commence, then, the process of amelioration, as nearly as possible at the same period with the earliest developments of sin.—Even from the cradle, let us labor to nurture and train up the heir of glory. Let our efforts be perpetual and directed to crush the demon of innate depravity. Let neither the gushing tear of infancy, nor the throb of childhood under the hand of gentle chastisement, nor the blushes of youthful shame at the detection of its lighter follies, nor the sting of conscience in the breast of early manhood, disdainful and self-dishonored at the sense of its deep pollution, disguise from us the fact, that in all these changing forms we encounter an evil of more formidable magnitude than the most dire and terrible of physical agencies. Our first, our chief design should be, to counteract this influence; to disclose its existence, gradually and wisely, to its subjects; to arm them against its assaults; to rouse up all their better principles in strenuous resistance; to exhibit its dangers, and apprise them of its end; and thus "chastening them while there is yet hope," to anticipate the evil day when, confirmed by indulgence, and fortified by habit, it would bid defiance to our efforts and laugh at the withering of our hopes. Let us put forth steadfastness, fortitude, and the perseverance of invincible affection. But above all, let us abound in the exercise of fervent and believing prayer. Let aspirations mingle with our instructions with every chastisement and reproof. Let us lay fast hold of those securities which lead to the children, and even through

successive generations, the blessing of the God of their fathers. Let our urgency of supplication be such as to forbid denial, and to make the Divine veracity an inviolable guarantee for our success.

I have spoken of believing prayer. It is this we chiefly need, on this we must chiefly rely. The lack of faith it is that entails upon us every other deficiency. We do not honor the Divine fidelity and our punishment is a universal penalty of spiritual good. O that we could overcome that almost only obstacle! and that parents who have tried in vain a hundred other expedients, and are now ready to give up their last hope, retiring this night from the sanctuary humbly resolved and confident, would strive and wrestle even with Omnipotence importuning with a father's earnestness at the feet of the almighty Father!

If we reflect upon those instances supplied so strikingly in Scripture, of the efficacy of unwearied and persevering prayer we shall find several, even of the most affecting of them all, such as bear directly on our subject. For whom was it that the Syro-Phoenician endured the bitterest humiliations and the most disheartening delays, until at length her faith and fervour called forth so signally the testimony of the Saviour's approbation? Was it not for a daughter, bound and oppressed by Satan? (Mark vii. 25, &c.) What was the unconquerable impulse which sustained that Jewish ruler, when in spite of its apparent hopelessness, he came and worshipped him, and preferred not in vain this singular petition: "My daughter is even now dead; but come, and lay thy hand upon her, and she shall live?" (Matt. ix. 18, &c.) It is needless to multiply examples; but there is one so singularly applicable, and which may seem to touch the case of parents agitated by an almost hopeless solicitude for the spiritual welfare of their children in so many separate points, and in a manner of such striking adaptation, that I cannot pass it unnoticed. I refer to that urgent, and, as it seemed, remediless extremity, wherein our Lord, descending from the mountain of transfiguration, found his disciples surrounded by the cavilling Scribes and an incredulous multitude, in the midst of which there stood a suppliant and half-desponding parent, with his demoniac son. How great was that parent's disquietude! how heart sickening his affliction! A fury altogether uncontrollable maddened the spirit, over which he had watched and wept from its first dawn of intellect. A malignant and resistless influence had bowed even the body to the earth, cast it into the fire, engulfed it in the waters, and sought its destruction in a thousand ways. And now his last dependence seemed utterly to fail. He had brought his melancholy burden to the followers of Jesus; they could not administer relief.—The populace, indignant at their incapacity, questioned upbraided, challenged them to the proof; while every scornful objection, and every unsuccessful endeavor, brought him nearer to despair. His knowledge was still imperfect, respecting the power of that great Prophet whose help at length he despondingly implored: "If thou canst do anything, have compassion on us and help us!" Bitter were the tears with which he uttered that memorable confession, than which there is none more consolatory to the afflicted and the tempted soul, "Lord, I believe; help thou mine unbelief." And this cup of anguish appeared to have received its last agonizing ingredient, when at the command of the Redeemer, compelled as he was to surrender, the possessing demon gathered his utmost rage, put forth the last and fiercest demonstration of his energy, and left his prostrate victim convulsed and breathless in the dust so that a murmur ran throughout the horror-stricken assembly, that the strife was over, and that life had departed. But O how encouraging the issue! Who will any longer despair of the rescue and salvation of his child? Who will desist from his entreaty, because of the confirmation of those evil habits, or the present eraspiration and recklessness of that infuriated spirit, whose ravages he can only deplore? Let us rest, therefore, no longer in that so prevalent and paralyzing adage, "that we cannot give grace to your children;" true in itself, but in its operation frequently a most pernicious falsehood. Far from us be the apathy with which many a professor looks upon the irreligion of his household, content, as himself would express it, "to wait God's time," without rousing himself to diligence in God's appointed way. We yearn with compassion for the distant heathen: We send our missionaries, and establish schools. And when we have gained here and there a convert, feel that our sacrifices are infinitely overpaid. We have begun to deplore the misery of multitudes dying at our very thresholds; and the best feature of the age unquestionably is, the enlightened and active concern of Christians for the salvation of their hitherto neglected countrymen. But shall we rest contented, while even our offspring are withering beneath our eye? Because we cannot save, shall we abandon them to perish? Shall disheartening calculations have place here, which elsewhere we should reject with a wise and holy disdain? We may fail in these exertions; have we any certainty of direct success in others? And does not feebleness of effort, the natural product of diminished confidence, invite and necessitate that failure? Where else is so properly our field of labor? Where is there demanded so

small an expenditure of our resources?—Where so ready and complete an apparatus?—Where so impulsive a stimulus, or where so blessed a reward?—*M. A.*

Geographic and Historic.

THE ORPHAN HOUSE AT HALLE.

(From Letterings in Europe.)

Orphan Asylums are favorite charities all over Europe. The largest, probably, in the world, is the Orphan House at Halle, in Prussia. It was founded, a century and a half since, by the celebrated German philanthropist, Augustus Herman Francke. I never visited a place of the kind that appeared so interesting. I was courteously shown over the whole establishment, and it then contained, orphans and pupils included, some three thousand children. The buildings were on a very large scale, occupying both sides of a street, for some distance. Besides the departments for the orphans, widows, teachers, poor students, and the grades of Prussian schools up to the gymnasium, there belonged to it a Bible house, bookstore, dispensary, hospital, museum, library, and farm.

Everything was regulated like clock-work. The children were cheerfully exercising in the different branches, and the singing of some of the classes exhibited a precision and cultivation that made their music very delightful.

On a rise of ground, at the end of the street, and overlooking the whole, is a fine, expressive statue of Francke, erected by grateful posterity more than a century after his death.

The history of this institution is so extraordinary, and furnishes such an instructive example of what simple goodness, under the most discouraging difficulties, may sometimes accomplish, that we shall dwell upon it a little, for the sake of its admirable lesson.

Francke was a popular minister of the Pietists, or German Evangelical party, of the seventeenth century. After wandering from place to place, the victim of change and persecution, he was at last rewarded with the appointment to a professorship in the University of Halle, and a pastoral charge in the suburb of Glaucha. Entering upon his ministerial duties with great earnestness and success, his attention was early directed to the deplorable state of the surrounding poor. His labors were prodigious. It was customary in Halle, for the needy to visit the houses of the citizens, for special assistance, every Thursday. At this time it was a habit with Francke to assemble a room full of beggars, and, after kindly feeding them, to exhort and instruct the adults, and catechise the children. He found them deplorably ignorant, and their condition, in the words of his biographer, "went to his heart." To benefit them, he had successively established, with a suitable inscription; three poor-boxes in different places. After these had been in operation a few months, a person dropped into one of them four Prussian dollars, a sum amounting to about three dollars of our money. It proved the seed that yielded a mighty harvest. Francke was delighted, and even with so small a beginning, the idea of something permanent flashed upon his mind.—"Without conferring," says he, "with flesh and blood, and acting under the impulse of faith, I made arrangements for the purchase of books to the amount of two dollars, and engaged a poor student to instruct the poor children for a couple of hours daily, promising to give him six groschen (about fourteen cents) weekly, for so doing, in the hope that God would, meanwhile, grant more." Nor was the good pastor disappointed. He appropriated the ante-chamber to his own study as the place of his charity school, and commenced operations about Easter, 1695. Some of the townspeople sent their children, and paid a trifle weekly, to aid the gratuitous instruction to the charity scholars. Encouraged by the success of his first undertaking, Francke was induced, shortly after, to commence what was afterward the Royal School, for more advanced pupils. His funds seemed to increase like the widow's oil; and the more he poured out, the more came. About this time a person of rank offered him a donation of five hundred dollars, to assist poor students.

A few cents weekly were at first attributed to them, but, in keeping with the habits of the social Germans, Francke afterward selected some twenty-four of the most needy and appropriated the money to giving them a plain dinner. To make one thing help another, he chose his charity teachers from these students, and thus originated his teachers' seminary. Finding it impossible properly to care for his poor children out of school, the thought struck him one day of providing a place for keeping some of them as in a family, and, on mentioning it, a friend funded a sum for the purpose, the annual interest of which amounted to twenty-five dollars. Four fatherless and motherless children were brought to him just at the moment, and he ventured to receive them. It was the commencement of the most magnificent orphan asylum in the world. Yet the funds already provided were insufficient to maintain a single child for a year. In the words of its pious founder, "the orphan house was by no means commenced or founded upon any certain sum in hand, or on the assurances of persons of rank to take upon themselves the cost and charges; but solely, and simply in reliance on the living God in heaven." Contributions, however, came

gradually in; apartment after apartment was added, till at last the site of the neighboring inn was purchased, and without money to buy even the first materials, and trusting alone in Providence, the good man laid the cornerstone of a very large edifice. It is deeply interesting to follow the simple narrative of his German biographer. The neighbors sneered, and one man offered to be hanged on the building when it should be finished.

Yet year after year, as if by magic, the vast edifice steadily progressed. At the commencement and end of every week, the faithful minister assembled the workmen for prayer. Often he was reduced to the greatest straits for supplies, and once he could with difficulty purchase a couple of candles. His orphans sometimes ate their last loaf, and workmen murmured for their wages. At these times, we are told, the good man invariably retired to his closet, to use his own words, "with a certainty of being heard by Him who hears the cry of the young ravens." In the moment of darkest despair, help always came. The post brought bills of exchange from some distant stranger whom he had never seen, an unknown hand sent a well-filled purse, or a messenger came, perhaps, bearing the bequest of some departed friend.

Twice his enemies, envious of his fame, raised the hue and cry, of persecution, and misrepresented him and his project to the Government, and commissions of investigation were appointed, which resulted in his triumphant vindication. The storms that shook other men but rooted him more deeply. Opposition but spread the fame of his novel enterprise more and more, and contributions at length poured in from the rich and the poor.

The King of Prussia gave two thousand dollars, and a hundred thousand bricks; a German prince, dying, bequeathed the orphan house five hundred ducats; and a physician in America sent a handsome donation in a time of the greatest need. An apothecary at Leipsic gave the medicines; the common hangman became a contributor, and a chimney sweep bound himself to sweep the orphan house gratuitously as long as he lived.

Thirty-four years from the time the four dollars were dropped in Francke's poor-box, there was a touching scene. The venerable, dying minister was come to bid a last adieu to his orphans. His attendants, at his desire, conveyed him in an easy carriage into the yard of the orphan house. What a change was there since he first saw the spot! Where the inn stood, in the miserable suburb, thirty-five years before, were then noble edifices, consecrated to benevolence, where gathered daily more than two thousand children. How sweet must have seemed the music of those young voices. He had built a monument as a boon to posterity, prouder than the Pyramids. His dimmed eye rekindled with animation at beholding the blessed consummation of the darling purpose of a life.—The expiring lamp flickered brightly once more. Again and again the life blood quickened in the heart of the dying patriarch, till it thrilled like that of a hero falling in the moment of victory. Overcome with his emotions, feeble as he was, we are told he lingered, reclining in his carriage, a whole hour, with a faltering voice pouring out thanks to Heaven, and fervent prayers for his orphan children. Then, as if his work was finished, he returned home to die.

Thousands wept over his remains as over those of a near relative, and a whole city mourned his loss. Many generations have since passed, but his example remains as one of the illustrious good; the orphans of Halle still keep his birth day, and thousands of helpless and lonely little ones have since lived to bless the name of Herman Francke.

FRAIL BOATS OF THE ALEUTIANS: STOICAL DEATHS.—It is not uncommon for the Aleutians to make long voyages in their small baidarkas often going fifty or sixty miles from land to hunt the sea otter. For this purpose they keep together in fleets of perhaps a hundred baidarkas each. Proceeding in calm weather to some spot known to be a favorite haunt of the animal they form their little vessels, end to end in a line; and as soon as any symptoms of the game are perceived, a single canoe approaches, while, if all is right, one of its two inmates holds up his paddle as a signal for the others to range themselves in a circle round the spot. Meanwhile, the creature must rise to breathe; and, no sooner does he show his nose than off fly the arrows of the nearest hunters. If he escapes as is generally the case, from the first attack, another ring is formed round the place where he may be expected again to appear; and so the process is continued, till the victim is exhausted and destroyed. All these movements are executed with an incredible degree of silence, the hunters being so skilful as to prevent even the dip of the paddles from being heard by the object of their pursuit. These distant expeditions are not unattended with danger. The baidarka, being merely a frame of bones with a covering of skins, cannot withstand the action of the water for many days together; and if it springs a leak or is otherwise injured, its tenants have nothing but certain and immediate death before them, for no other vessel can take more than its own complement on board; and, calling their comrades around their sinking craft, send for their families, and then lie down to die.—*Simpson's Journey Round the World.*

not want to have my hand against a brother Christian, be he who he may. But if I find a man trying to trample upon my civil and religious liberty, I believe I am doing God service, and my children service, and mankind service, in standing up against him. . . . All we did towards Mr Everett, Mr Dunn, and Mr Griffith, was to sympathize, and for doing so the thunderbolts of an iron indignation fell upon us; but we are nevertheless, determined to do our duty. We care no more for their exterminations, or their bulks, than Luther, or Wickliffe, or Calvin did; and I trust that I have all the love of liberty that animated their breasts (hears).

Now we only see in sentiments like these a fine malleable material for the sagacious use of Conference. It is impossible to ignore such men, such opinions, or such acts; and unless Conference be resolved already for an extraordinary war, we do not see how it is possible to avoid the most extensive and radical schism that Methodism has yet experienced. To the thousands of auditors who sympathize with the delegates, and who have partaken of their acts, the Wesleyan ministry will be worse than useless; while in such a turbulent state of the body, discipline must either degenerate into mere acts of rigour, or be abandoned altogether. Christian fellowship will be thrown to the winds; and those nobler habits of household and social piety which have characterized that section of Christian society, will cease. Nothing short of absolute certainty that the dogmas and acts of the dominant party are in accordance with the will of God, would justify the toleration, by Conference, of such a state of disorder. The expelled ministers are men of equal talents, character, and almost as advanced in the Wesleyan service, as many of the leaders of Conference, and are certainly not less popular; while their lay coadjutors are men, for the most part, whose official connexion, with Methodism and position in society, will give them an immense advantage in the contest.

We trust all this will have its influence on the few great men of the Conference with whom the matter virtually rests.

AGGREGATE MEETING OF DELEGATES

Concluded from Page 291.

Tuesday, August 20.

FOURTH AND FIFTH DAYS.

The Report of the "Committee of Privileges" was read, adopted, and ordered to be printed. The following resolutions were moved, discussed, and adopted, and after the usual votes of thanks &c., the Session was concluded.

"That this meeting protest against the arbitrary and cruel conduct pursued by the Wesleyan Conference in the expulsion of James Bromley, the degradation of the Rev. Thomas Rowland, the censure passed upon the Rev. Dr. Beaumont, and the unchristian and undignified treatment of all those ministers, or the people; considering such a course of procedure fatal to the best interests of the Church, and alike opposed to every principle of civil and religious liberty."

"That this meeting recommend in each the appointment of trustees to receive the contributions of the people, such funds to be appropriated, in the first place, in the discharge of local expenses; the aggregate surplus to be placed at the disposal of the General Committee for the purpose of the reform movement."

"That this meeting strongly recommends the engagement of suitable persons for the delivery of lectures throughout the kingdom, and that energetic means be adopted for the dissemination of our principles, by the holding of district, circuit, and society meetings."

"That the following gentlemen be the Committee of Privileges for the ensuing year:—John Williams, 1st London; J. Child, 2nd do; H. Kay, J. Chipchase, and W. Grandy, 3rd do; J. Harrison and F. Grosjean, 6th do;—Cuthbertson, 7th do; W. H. Cozens Hardy, Holt; G. W. Harrison, Wakefield; R. S. Stanley, Newcastle; W. Phillips, Bristol; G. Mallinson, Huddersfield; I. Scofield, Sheffield; Dr. Burroughs, Liverpool; J. Taylor, York; W. Watton, Birmingham; J. Boll, Nottingham; Joseph Massingham, Norwich; W. Martin, Manchester; J. Stark, Glasgow; John Cutts, Chesham; C. Barber, Yarmouth."

"That this meeting is of opinion that a bazar, in support of the Reform Movement, should be held in London, in the course of the summer of 1851, and that the corresponding committee be instructed to make the necessary arrangements, and enlist the services of our lady friends."

"That this meeting empowers the Committee of Privileges, in the event of any special circumstances affecting the rights of Trustees, or others, to take such legal proceedings as may appear necessary for their protection."

"That this meeting rejoices to learn that a testimonial fund to the Rev. James Bromley has already been established in Bath, and further, that several delegates have come prepared to co-operate in such a movement; and, therefore, recommends that a central committee, with a treasurer resident in London, be now elected, to receive contributions for the fund; and that steps be taken to have it completed by the 30th of September."

"That this meeting recommends the trustees to examine the trust-deeds of their respective chapels and to ascertain their powers under the deeds, as a guide to the best course to be pursued in each case."

"That the expelled ministers be invited to co-operate with the London Corresponding Committee, in carrying out such a plan for preaching and holding public meetings as should supply the various circuits, where necessary, with the itinerant and local ministry."

It would have been much more satisfactory to our readers to have an opportunity of perusing many of the spirit-stirring speeches, delivered by the delegates, than to content themselves with the resolutions. Our space, of course, would not admit even a synopsis, much less a full report of the debates. But the perusal of the resolutions, which, although

closely, and in several instances warmly discussed, were generally passed with the greatest unanimity. We know not what estimate the Conference or its friends may form of these men, or their influence; but, a perusal of their speeches would convince any candid man, that individuals possessing so much ability as many of the Delegates displayed, putting forth their energies in every part of the connection, to circumscribe the power and thwart the projects of the Conference,—cannot fail to prove formidable opponents.

The Watchman.

Monday Evening, Sept. 30, 1850.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH IN ENGLAND. ASPECTS OF THE REFORM MOVEMENT.

The bare reading of this caption will call forth from some of our readers an enquiry like this— "Why occupy so much space with Methodist affairs in a Country four thousand miles distant?" And we do not hesitate to furnish a reply. Because the Church in all its several denominations, is deeply interested in the issue of the differences at present existing between the Conference and the body of Methodist Reformers. We say advisedly that by the result of the agitation which now shakes the Wesleyan Body to its very foundation, the cause of Christianity will be extensively promoted or deeply injured. If the Reformers avoid extremes and withal seek the promotion of their object perseveringly, good will result; but if their movements be not guided by great zeal and equal prudence, the cause of truth and liberty will suffer by the agitation. The conduct of the reformers since the commencement of the agitation has not we imagine, in every instance been blameless; yet it cannot be denied that the leaders of the party have manifested great tact and ability. The attempt briefly to analyze the movement may not be amiss at the present crisis.

We have on several occasions alluded to the tenacity with which both in avowal and conduct the Reformers have clung to the Wesleyan Body. While the echo of the expulsion of the Rev. Messrs. Everett, Dunn, and Griffith, was waking up the friends of religious liberty in every part of the Connexion, these expelled ministers through the press addressed their friends and sympathizers generally, in language of animated entreaty, the burden of which was "No Secession." Twelve months have rolled round, during which, many of the prominent reformers have been suspended from Church privilege, or expelled from the Connexion; and yet at frequent intervals we catch the echo from the leaders of the agitation, and that echo thrown back by an unqualified response from thousands of reformers "No Secession. Another annual Conference has assembled, deliberated and risen; the reform delegates have been refused an audience with the Conference, and the prerogatives of the Conference have been exercised with undiminished rigor: many preachers who have not acted promptly for the suppression of the agitation have been called to account; nay, farther, any who have favored the cause of the reformers have been censured, degraded or expelled; and finally the reformers have been denounced and threatened. Yet in the face of all this, the Aggregate Meeting of Delegates assembles and deliberates, and with one consent tell the Conference and the world that amid all these unfavorable appearances, their motto remains, "No Secession."

That the reformers are convinced of the weakness of their tenure of standing in the Body is, however, manifest; for while they resolve not to have a general secession, they give prudential advice to such as may be expelled from the Wesleyan Societies.

But avast! This "No Secession" motto is undone. Another banner, with a more thrilling inscription, waves over the accumulating host of the reformers. Already thousands of "warm and decided Methodists" have pledged themselves to the inscription emblazoned on this banner. This motto is "STOP THE SUPPLIES." Other appeals have proved unavailing; what was demanded has been deliberately refused by the Conference; and the reformers resolved to secure what they consider the rights of the membership, have assumed the character of a besieging army. They have resolved to withdraw their contributions from the various funds of the Connexion: and with renewed energy to carry on the agitation in every part of Great Britain. A question may here be instituted "To what extent is it in their power to affect the Connexional funds?" an enquiry which no human foresight can answer. The influence, however, cannot fail seriously to affect the finances of the body.

It will be seen by the resolutions of the Delegates' Meeting that the expelled ministers, including Rev. Mr Bromley, will henceforth act more immediately in concert with the People's Delegates than heretofore. What will be the end of these things? Doubtless the work of expulsion already

re-commenced since the rising of the Annual Conference, will be prosecuted with unrelenting sternness, until all the leading members of the reform party are severed from the connexion; and then the motto "No Secession" will be abandoned.—Whatever the reformers may expect, we have no expectation that they will succeed in driving the Conference to a compliance with their terms. Secession however dreaded, will, must, ultimately take place; and that event will be "the beginning of the end."

REVIEW OF NEWS.

Accounts from the "Old World" during the past week, are not very interesting.

The Industrial Exhibition in connection with the Toronto Mechanics' Institute was opened to the public on last Wednesday evening, in the City Hall; and will, we are informed, be continued until the 8th proximo. The specimens in various departments of Mechanism, Art, Manufacture, &c. &c., are exceedingly good. We cannot particularize, but we may observe, that the specimens of Paintings and Drawings and of Needle-work, are both numerous and superior. Among other attractions may be mentioned the Rail Car which describes its circles every evening. We recommend our readers to call and see for themselves.

The Site for the Buildings and premises of the New Normal School for Canada West has been purchased by the Board of public Instruction, from the Hon. Peter McGill. It is bounded by Church, Gerrard, Victoria, and Gould Streets, in this City. The cost of the Buildings to be erected on the premises is not to exceed £8000. Dr. Ryerson, we understand, leaves this city, to-morrow, for England, on business connected with his office as Chief Superintendent of Education.

The Government have, at length, determined that the public Roads, Bridges, and Harbors, offered for sale in the County of York, shall be disposed of by public auction. The same course will, doubtless, be pursued in other localities.

The Prince of Temperance Lecturers, John B. Gough has, at length, commenced operations in this Province. Last week he was to visit, and we suppose did visit, Montreal. Any further arrangements have not been announced, although Mr. G. has engaged to lecture in this City.

The 6th of October 1850, which the public hoped to hail as the day of emancipation from the present bungling postal system with its high rates &c. &c., will have arrived, ere our next number shall have been issued. But lo! that long sought boon is "yet a great way off." The Legislature of Prince Edward have not made the necessary arrangements; and through their political squabbles all the other Provinces must pay the present rates and endure the irregularities of the present system, no one knows how much longer. This is rather too much for men of ordinary patience, and we hope that the Press, every member of which is deeply interested in this matter, will press the subject earnestly on the attention of the Government of this Province.

The Editor's Desk.

The Methodist New Connexion Magazine, and Evangelical Repository:

W. Cooke, Methodist New Connexion Book Room, Albany Crescent, Albany Road. Price, six shillings sterling, per annum.

The Juvenile Instructor and Companion:

Published as above. Price, one shilling sterling, per annum.

We last week omitted to acknowledge the receipt per the politeness of R. H. Brett, Esq., of this City, and from the Rev. W. Cooke, a Package, containing six numbers of each of the above monthlies. They are real gems; and we are greatly indebted to the christian courtesy of Mr. Cooke for this treat. The "Magazine" is greatly improved; and the "Instructor," which has not yet completed its first volume is replete with interesting matter and especially adapted to the improvement of youth.

The obligations of christians to seek the Salvation of Souls, &c.

By Henry Only Crofts, Methodist New Connexion Minister: Toronto, Brewer, McPhail & Co.—pp. 370.

This work having come to hand when we were going to Press, we are unable to do more than merely acknowledge its receipt. We shall notice it more largely in a subsequent number.

Specimens of Printing Types and Ornaments Cast at the Montreal Type Foundry, Montreal: C. T. Palsgrave, Proprietor.

Through the politeness of D. K. Feehan, Esq., Agent for Canada West, we have received a Book entitled as above, and containing specimens which are highly creditable to the spirited Proprietor, and to Canada. A large portion of the Type in our office, was cast in the Montreal Foundry, and we are not aware that we could procure a better article from any establishment in the neighboring Republic.—Mr. Palsgrave has been singularly fortunate in securing Mr. Feehan's services as an Agent; as his acquaintance with the business, his punctuality and politeness are calculated to secure an extensive

patronage. We say decidedly, encourage Home Manufactures; for in this instance, at least, you cannot find a better article or a cheaper market.

New Advertisements.

Cherry Pectoral—Ayer's, New Goods—Burgess & Leishman, Fall Goods—McKend, Brothers & Co. Wholesale Warehouse—Mathews & Co. Religious Tract and Book Society—James Carless, Corporation Sale—A. T. McCord. *Præva un Patent Carriage and Wagon Lever*—Walter Eales.

↳ We invite the attention of our readers to the advertisement of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, in the columns of our paper, as a remedy of the first importance to the community. The certificates published in its favor are not from unknown names, but from eminent and widely-celebrated men. Statesmen, Professors, Clergymen and Physicians give their strong assurance that this new medicine for the cure of pulmonary disease, can be relied on with confidence by the afflicted for relief, and we truly hope its results in our section, will sustain their conclusions elsewhere.



Arrival of the Niagara.

The Niagara arrived at New York yesterday morning with dates to the 14th inst.

Trade in almost every department is in a healthy and active state.

Sales of Foreign and Colonial Produce to a good extent.

Considerable Depression in Cotton.

No material change in the grain trade.

LONDON MARKET

WHEAT.—Sales at former prices, no desire to realize. BARLEY.—Good and fine is somewhat scarce; fine English 28s. a 30s. per quarter. Nothing in floating cargoes of Indian Corn. FLOUR and other articles unchanged.

SCHLESWIG HOLSTEIN.

The accounts from the seat of war in Schleswig do not report any further skirmishes between the opposing armies. The Holstein Diet had been opened in the Castle of Kiel.

George Hamilton, the British Minister, arrived at Florence on the 3rd inst.

SIÈGE OF CASSEL.

Letters from Cassel state that a state of siege is being introduced in all formality. The inhabitants remain in tranquility. The Council have published an address protesting against the decree declaring the city to be in a state of war.

BERLIN.

The Berlin Cabinet have resolved not to allow any Austrian or Bavarian troops to interpose in the Spring electorate. The state of siege has been proclaimed in the State Hesse. Several newspapers have been suppressed, and the presses seized.

ALGIERS.

We learn from Algeria that the cholera has ceased at Boua, and broken out at Vicara,—it attacked dogs, fowls, and other animals with the same violence as human beings.

The Prince Cassina is on his route to England, for the purpose, it is said, of inducing Lord Palmerston to attempt to effect a reconciliation between himself and brother, the King of Naples. Should any arrangement be effected, the Prince, it is believed, will demand the legitimacy of the children to be recognized.

General Intelligence.

Toronto Industrial Exhibition.

The Annual Exhibition of the Toronto Mechanics' institute was opened to the public on Wednesday evening. The new City Hall has been devoted to the object, and the Council Chamber and Magistrates, large public room are filled with articles sent in for competition. The wet weather prevented the attendance from being great yesterday, but on Wednesday evening and throughout Thursday, large numbers of our citizens visited the Exhibition. There are many very curious articles in the display and some exhibit considerable mechanical ability, but we must confess that our mechanics have shown exceedingly little spirit, and that vastly better things might have been expected at their hands. It is true that the prizes offered were very small, but the ambition of excelling in their several branches of trade should have drawn forth much better efforts. The collection of articles however is well worthy of a visit and will repay amply.

The prizes were awarded on Wednesday, but we have not yet been able to obtain a list of the fortunate competitors. We understand, however, that the Governor General's gold medal has been assigned to a mechanic of this City, for an improvement on the high pressure steam engine, by which much greater security than heretofore is obtained. This was First prize of the Exhibition, and the second has been awarded to another mechanic of this City for a Theodolite very beautifully executed.

Among the remarkable objects of the Show, five cases of beautiful Canadian Birds, stand prominent. The Birds were all shot in the immediate neighborhood of Toronto and have been collected and preserved with taste and skill by Mr John Doel, Jun., of this City. Were the choicest of the specimens selected by Mr Doel and placed in a handsome

case—they might form not an unfit contribution to the World's Fair of '51.

A case of Ruffles by Mr Ashfield, of very superior quality is also worthy of notice and speaks well for the skill of our mechanics in that article.

A lot of Blankets from the mills of Mr Gamble, of Etobicoke, is among the best specimens of domestic manufacture. The quality of the Blankets is very superior, and the wool is beautiful. Canadian Cloth, sent from the same manufactory, is also very good.

The Stoves exhibited by George H. Cheney & Co., of this city, are equal, if not superior, in beauty of design and finish, to anything of the kind we have seen. They are of all kinds—Kitchen, Parlour and Hall—and for coal or wood. Mr Spencer and Mr J. R. Armstrong are also among the Competitors in this article. Mr Sheriff Rutan likewise exhibits his hot-air-furnace, which, by the way, is very highly spoken of.

There are four embroidered Chairs from the hands of fair Torontonians, which display much skill and industry. They are really beautiful articles.

Mr Samuel Shaw's edge tools and agricultural implements are of admirable workmanship, and we are persuaded, will bear comparison with the work of any other city.

A Cheffonier of Walnut tastefully polished, made by a son of Mr Pell, only 16 years of age, and apprentice to Messrs. Jacques & Hay, carried off the first prize of furniture. It is made of beautiful wood, and the workmanship is first-rate.

Of paintings and drawings there is a great display. Mr Paul Kanes' works stand pre-eminent, as at the Niagara show. Two or three of his Indian scenes in oil are admirable paintings. We trust the best will find their way to England among the Canadian works of Art. Mr Carpendale's crayons we have again to mention with commendation; the heads of animals taken from life in Van Amburgh's menagerie, are very finely executed.

Mr Wheeler's medallions of His Excellency the Governor General, in plaster and in gutta serena, are also fine specimens of skill. The likeness is very good, and the workmanship is excellent.

The Toronto City Arms, carved in wood by Mr D. Fleming of this city, exhibits no little perseverance, and considerable skill. The figure of the Indian Chief is exceedingly well designed.

The paintings of the City of Toronto are very poor indeed, and are not worthy of a place in the exhibition. It would be highly desirable to get a fine sketch of our city from the pencil of a first-rate artist. There is time yet, and the Corporation should see to it. A sufficient number of engravings from the picture might be sold to defray the cost.

The dentistry exhibited by Mr Rahn is very fine work, and we are assured equals anything produced in Europe.

The best articles of the exhibition are to be sent to Montreal for the Grand Provincial Show on the 20th October. Preparations are making for a great demonstration. Prizes to the amount of \$6,000 will be awarded, and the best articles sent home for the London exhibition. There is to be a public dinner on the occasion, and many other inducements are held out to visitors.—Globe.

Canadian Transatlantic Steamers.

Under this heading, the *Montreal Herald* details the advantages which would result from the establishment of a line of steamers between Quebec and Liverpool. About this there can be no question; every Canadian feels the want of such a line, and the only doubt has been, whether the needful could be procured; but when we came to the conclusion of the article, all doubts were removed. People that speak in the style that our cotemporary uses, must have something at bottom, and we may consider it not improbable that a line of efficient Steamboats, with superlative accommodations, superb figure heads, bigges, cutwaters, &c., to match will walk the St. Lawrence, like things of life, the moment the ice is gone next spring.

"It may perhaps be premature at present to say confidently that we shall have a line of Transatlantic steamers running to the St. Lawrence, within any given period. But it is now understood, in well informed quarters, that the attempt is shortly to be made under auspices, which seem to be a guarantee of success. We are not at present in a position to do more than mention the report, and to say that the gentleman, whose name is connected with it is one, whose high standing, long experience, and great commercial sagacity, warrant the highest hopes for any undertaking to which he lends his energies."—Daily Patriot.

SERIOUS AFFAIR.—The *Globe* gives an account of a serious disturbance which occurred on board the steamer *Highlander*, on her trip up the river on Monday night, which, at one time threatened to be attended with the most disastrous consequences. The *Highlander* left Lachine for Kingston on Monday, at two o'clock, with a large number of cabin passengers, among whom were Sir Edmund and Lady Head and suite, Hon. Mr. Leslie, Provincial Secretary, Mr. Murdoch, of Halifax, &c. At Coiteau du Lac, a large party of immigrants came on board, completely occupying the lower deck. All went smoothly until the vessel reached Cornwall, at which place 40 or 50 raftsmen were received as steerage passengers; they had run a large raft down the rapids that morning, and were going up by the boat to the head of the rapids to bring down a second raft. It was evident from the first that these men had been imbuing rather freely, and that they had not been long in the vessel before a violent altercation arose between some of their number, and a portion of the immigrants, the latter alleging that the raftsmen had interfered with the night quarters they had made up for themselves and families on the deck. An old man, an immigrant, received a violent blow on the face from one of the raftsmen, and from that point the war of words raged fast and furious; but still nothing very alarming appeared, and a lull having ensued the matter was thought to be at rest. After a little, however, the strife broke out with increased violence, and blows were freely struck; and the boat coming to a lock on the Cornwall Canal, a party of the crew and immigrants, armed with sticks, endeavored to drive the raftsmen on shore. A regular skirmish ensued;

several blows were struck, and some of the men having taken up axes, a bloody termination to the affair seemed inevitable. One party forced their way to the upper deck, followed by their opponents, and the fight became general over the boat, a good many had been forced out of the boat, and these having armed themselves with stones commenced throwing them into the boat. Captain Stearns, while standing at the wheel-house, received a severe blow on the head which laid open his forehead and lip; a passenger received a wound on the head from which blood flowed copiously; and a poor woman was struck with a stone which cut her forehead in a shocking manner; a boy had his arm severely injured, and others were more or less hurt. One of the raftsmen appeared to be seriously hurt, but he was lifted ashore before the character of his hurts were ascertained. After a while, the whole of the raftsmen were got ashore, and the gang-ways of the vessel were closed: but the men continued around the boat, vowing vengeance against those on board, and declaring that the boat should not leave the lock until they had satisfaction on their opponents. After a good deal of parleying two persons went ashore to reason with the excited men, and before long the storm quieted down. A bargain was struck, the fares of the raftsmen were returned to them, and the boat moved off, leaving them behind. As may be supposed the alarm among the passengers was very great. The hurrahing and yelling and crashing of stones against the upper cabins, were quite alarming, and many of the women and children among the steerage passengers, having retreated to the upper saloon, a strange midnight spectacle was there presented.—The first cause of complaint in the affair is with the officers of the boat in receiving such a party on board the vessel, excited by liquor as they were from the first; and the next is with the mercantile houses sending on board such a party of desperadoes without some judicious person to control and influence them.

CLOSING OF AMERICAN PORTS.—The *Kingston Argus* says that the annexed petition has been pretty numerously signed, by those directly interested in the matter:—

To His Excellency, &c. &c. &c.

The Petition of the Undersigned, Forwarders, Ship-owners, and Mariners of Canada,

HUMBLY SHewETH:—That by a recent order from Washington to the Customs Officials along the northern borders of the United States, vessels of British bottom are forbidden from discharging cargoes at any of the American Lake Ports, not *Port of Entry*, whereby the interests of your Petitioners are seriously affected.

That the issuing of the order at the present time, when American craft are permitted not only to trade with all the frontier ports of Canada, but also to penetrate into the heart of the country for commercial purposes, is, to say the least of it, a very illiberal proceeding on the part of the American Government, and one which loudly calls, the Petitioners humbly submit, for immediate measures of retaliation.

That the Petitioners, therefore, respectfully, but earnestly beseech your Excellency to ordain that the Welland Canal be forthwith closed against American shipping, and that the same be debarred from trading in Canadian waters generally, saving to the same extent as Canadian shipping is privileged in the American, or to do otherwise in the premises as to your Excellency may seem meet.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

September 7, 1850.

It again becomes our melancholy duty to record the commission of the highest crime known to the law, in consequence of one of these social pests known by the unmeaning name of *Bee*. Many a fearful *sing* have they inflicted on American society. It appears that two brothers named Finnegan were at a logging *Bee* in the neighbourhood of Lindsay, and after their work was ended, the whiskey party had partaken of begun to produce its usual effects—quarrelling and blows. A very peaceable, harmless man, named O'Boyle, unfortunately interfered between the two Finnegans and two Twoheys who were fighting, and was immediately fallen upon by the man he attempted to rescue, and badly beaten; O'Boyle presently made his escape and lay down in a distant corner, where Finnegan again found him and beat him so severely with a Beach stick (which had been cut to make a broom) that he died the following evening. An inquest was held on the body before T. Bird, Esq., Coroner, and a respectable Jury, when a verdict of wilful murder was returned against Timothy Finnegan. The two Finnegans are lodged in the Gaol in this town. Unfortunately the mischief did not end here. A young man named M'Glin, while going to Lindsay for the Doctor, fell from his horse and had his leg broken, and another young man named M'Cauley, when going to assist in the arrest of the murderers, was thrown from his horse with such violence that his life is despaired of.—Peterborough Despatch.

MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.—There is a report current in the city to effect that on Saturday night or Sunday morning last the sentry on duty at the Ordnance Wharf discovering a man skulking on the premises immediately challenged—"who goes there?" and received the usual reply—"A friend!" It being of course the duty to keep interlopers clear of the yard and wharf, he closed with the transgressor—hailing again receiving the same answer, which was repeated three times. The soldier had by this time got sufficiently near to see the person, who is described as being a tall man, about 60 attack him with a weapon of some kind; the sentry brought his piece to the charge and ran the bayonet up almost to its extreme end into his antagonist, who immediately fell. The sentry then proceeded toward the Guard House to give the alarm, returned immediately with the sergeant and a file of the guard, but they could discern nothing of the man who had been stabbed, although a large pool of blood was seen on the spot at which the man fell. The presumption is that he must by some means or other have got over board, but it is understood that nothing definite is known as to what became of him; and the whole affair is, we be-

lieve, up to the present time, shrouded in mystery, a mystery which the Police have not yet been able to unravel.—*St. Johns (N. B.) Chronicle.*

An inquest was held yesterday on the body of a young woman named Harion Hamilton, a servant in the employ of Mr Scholes, of the customhouse, who met with her death from the effects of an unfortunate accident. It appeared that that the poor girl had been sent on an errand to procure some straw from Mr Scotts, in McGill Street, and that whilst Mr Scott went down to the collar, she walked forward and fell down the trap door, which had been left open, and received such severe injuries that she died on Saturday night. She was 23 years of age, and came from the neighborhood of Chateauguay, where her friends reside.—*Montreal Transcript.*

BURGLARY.—A daring attempt at Burglary was made on Tuesday night last, when Mr W. B. Cawthorne's Watchmaker and Jeweller's Shop in this town, was broken into, and several articles carried away, but from the appearance of things next morning, and other circumstances, the robbers must have been frightened away before they could secure much of their intended booty. A writing desk and the till were both forced open, there was some money in both; that in the till was taken, but the money in the desk was not touched. A jack knife was left at the end of the till, by the Burglars, which in their hurry and fright they left behind them, and which may lead to their detection. Mr Cawthorne estimates the value of his property taken away to be between \$25 and \$30. The premises were entered through the garret which had been recently undergoing some repairs. As there are strong grounds for suspicion against certain parties, we hope that the proper authorities will have the matter investigated forthwith, otherwise the guilty may go unpunished by having an opportunity of escaping from the hands of justice.—*Port Hope Watchman.*

We regret to learn by the last mail the death of Colonel Holloway, late Commanding Royal Engineer in Canada, which took place on the 4th inst., at Plymouth. Colonel Holloway has served his country for forty-six years, having entered the army in 1804, during which period he was engaged in the campaigns of 1810, '11 and '12, in the Peninsular and was, on two occasions wounded, for which he received a medal, one clasp, and a pension for life, and the honor of the Companion of the Order of the Bath conferred on him. He was for many years on Foreign Service, and in 1843 was appointed Commanding Engineer in this country, and was only relieved last year.—*Montreal Herald.*

We are much pleased to learn that Dr. Norman Bethune, son of Angus Bethune, Esq., of Toronto, has been appointed by the Caput of the University, without a dissenting voice, to the Chair of Practical Anatomy in the University of Toronto.—*Statesman.*

The *Aylmer Argus* acknowledges the receipt from A. Lafontaine, Esq., of a musk-melon 3 1/2 feet in circumference, which weighed 35 lbs.

NEW SCHOOL SYSTEM.—We have heard much grumbling because the newly elected School Trustees, for this City, have as yet had no meeting. If this be true, the citizens may reasonably be discontented, as the subject is too serious to be trifled with.—*Daily Patriot.*

PROF. WEBSTER'S FAMILY, it is expected will soon leave for the Azores, where they have a son residing. A Boston paper says some of the grossest insults have been offered the family, in part by maliciously wicked persons. One had the villainy to send a newspaper to the house, containing a wood-cut of the execution, and all its particulars. The day after the execution, three ladies (?) a mother, and daughters drove up to the house, and alighting demanded to see the corpse of the criminal, stating that they had come on purpose. They were of course refused.—*Oswego Journal.*

In seven days ending on Tuesday, 166 vessels passed through the Welland Canal.

Marshall S. Bidwell, Esq., of New York, and formerly a member of the Canadian Legislature, was in Toronto last week.

A coloured woman, named Mary Cook, has just died in the States, at the advanced age of 120 years.

The Provincial Show.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 286.

CLASS F.—HORSES.

Agricultural Stallion.

1 R. Hiscott, Niagara; 2 do do; 3 J. Powell, Yonge Street.

Heavy Draught Stallion.

1 — Ward, Markham; 2 G. P. Dickson, do; 3 A. Johnson, Burford.

3 Year old Stallion.

1 J. Borthwick, Scarborough; 2 J. Robb, Toronto; 3 S. J. Brown, Niagara.

Span Matched Carriage Horses.

1 J. Mink, Toronto; 2 J. P. Bridgman, Grimsby; 3 J. Mink, Toronto.

Draught Horses.

1 James Young, Grand River; 2 J. Cordwin, Stamford; 3 R. Hiscott, Niagara.

Brood Mare and Foal.

1 J. Stanton, St. George; 2 G. Miller, Niagara; 3 J. Gilliland, Grantham.

CLASS G.—Thorough-bred Stallion.

1 J. G. Hathaway, Grantham; 2 T. Gillespie; 3 — Cooper, York.

3 Year old Thorough-bred Stallion.

1 W. H. Dickson, Niagara.

2 Year old Thorough-bred Stallion.

1 J. Gilliland, Grantham; 2 S. Wood, do.

2 Year old Thorough-bred Gelding.

1 P. Lampman, Niagara.

Thorough-bred Mare and Foal.

1 W. H. Dickson, M. P.; 2 J. McFarlane, Niagara; 3 Henry Vansittart, Woodstock.

CLASS H.—LEICESTER SHEEP.

Ram, 2 shears.

1 W. Miller, Pickering; 2 J. Parker, Niagara; 3 James Beattie, Westminster.

Ram Shearling.

1 W. Miller; 2 J. Dickson; 3 M. Jonas.

Ram Lamb.

1 J. Mitchell, Stamford; 2 G. Miller, Markham; 3 J. Pearson, Oshawa.

2 Ewes, 2 Shears.

1 W. Miller; 2 J. Wilson, Oshawa.

2 Ewes, Shearlings.

1 G. Miller; 2 J. Cado; 3 J. Pearson.

2 Ewe Lambs.

1 M. Jonas; 2 J. Wilson; 3 G. Miller.

FAT SHEEP.

2 Fat Weathers.

1 John Mitchell, Stamford; 2 George Dillon, Markham; 3 John Mitchell.

CLASS I.—BOAR—1 year and over.

1 D. Smith, Trafalgar; 2 J. Dickenson, Hope; 3 Samuel Parker Niagara.

Breeding Sow, one year and over.

1 S. Parker; 2 Geo. McKimlay, Trafalgar; 3 Wm. McMicking, Stamford.

Boar of 1850.

1 M. Jonas; 2 D. Smith; 3 John Boyes, Amherst Island.

Sow of 1850.

1 M. Jonas; 2 D. Smith; 3 John Boyes.

CLASS J.—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Wooden Plough.

1 J. Mandland, Etobicoke; 2 Richard Brown, Bradford; 3 E. N. D. MacIntosh, Darlington.

Iron Plough.

1 E. N. D. McIntosh; 2 James McSherry, Niagara; 3 John Smith, Toronto.

Subsoil Plough.

1 George F. Havens, Grantham.

Pair of Harrows.

1 John Smith, Toronto; 2 George F. Havens, Grantham; 3 Do. do.

Fanning Mill.

1 Lewis Houck, Markham; 2 M. W. Foster, Markham; 3 Lanson Butterfield, Oshawa.

Horse Power Thrasher and Separator.

1 Van Brocklin & Co., Brantford; 2 Stewart & Co., Hamilton; 3 McQueen & Co., Hamilton.

Grain Drill.

1 Gould, Bennett and Co., Brantford; 2 William Nixon, Grimsby.

Seed Drill.

1 John Durham, Niagara; 2 A. Swinton, Niagara.

Straw Cutter.

1 Gould, Bennett and Co., Brantford; 2 M. Tremaine, Clarke; 3 Van Brocklin and Co., Brantford.

Two-Horse Waggon.

1 Kempfeldt, Weston; 2 George F. Havens, Grantham; 3 Do. do.

Horse Rake.

1 John Harris, Brantford.

Wooden Roller.

1 Walter Elliott, Niagara.

Reaping Machine.

1 J. W. Ball, Niagara.

Cultivator.

1 John Smith, Toronto.

Narrow Axes.

1 Copp and Boyce, Galt; 2 Samuel Shaw, Toronto; 3 Charles Vale, Toronto.

Manure Forks.

1 Samuel Shaw, Toronto; 2 Robert Rundells, Fonthill.

Hay Forks.

1 Samuel Shaw, Toronto; 2 Robert Rundells, Fonthill.

HORTICULTURAL.

Apples (varieties.)

1 J. G. Currie, Niagara; 2 Joseph Brown, Niagara; 3 James Dougall, Amherstburg.

Table Apples.

1 James Dougall; 2 do. do.; 3 John Gilbert, Sydney.

Twelve Winter Apples.

1 James Dougall; 2 Joseph Brown, Niagara; 3 James Dougall; 2 Joseph Brown, Niagara; 3 James Dougall.

Pears, varieties.

1 Jas. Dougall.

12 Table Pears.

1 Jas. Dougall; 2 do.; 3 J. McPherson, Niagara.

Winter Pears.

4 James Dougall; 2 David Sturges, Niagara.

12 Plums.

1 Henry Turner, Toronto; 2 W. H. Coxwell, Toronto; 3 Rev. E. Baldwin, Toronto.

12 Peaches, open air.

1 Jas. Dougall; 2 do.; 3 H. Gironard, Hamilton.

Grapes, hot house.

1 Mrs. S. A. Boulton, Toronto; 2 J. Fleming, Toronto.

Grapes, open air.

1 H. Turner, Toronto; 2 Major Secord, Barton.

Pumpkins.

1 W. L. Perrit, Toronto; 2 W. F. Weeche, Prince Edward.

Squash.

1 Wm. March, Scarborough; 2 Captain Shaw, Toronto.

Tomatoes.

1 Richard Woodruff, Niagara; 2 Thom. Hiscott, Niagara.

- Brocoli.**
1 Mrs. S. A. Boulton, Toronto.
- Cabbage.**
1 James Hiscott, Niagara; 2 Henry Turner, Toronto.
- Carrots.**
1 Baron Grant, Kingston; 2 C. Young, Camden.
- White Celery.**
1 Mrs. S. A. Boulton, Toronto; 2 E. and J. F. Moore, Hamilton.
- Red Celery.**
1 J. Fleming, Toronto; 2 Mrs. S. A. Boulton.
- Egg Plants.**
1 J. Binckley, Ancaster.
- Blood Beets.**
1 H. Turner, Toronto; 2 James Hiscott, Niagara.
- White Onions.**
1 Mrs. S. A. Boulton; 2 Jas. Hiscott, Niagara.
- Yellow Onions.**
1 Mrs. S. A. Boulton, 2 H. Turner.
- Red Onions.**
1 John Durham, Niagara; 2 C. Torry, Camden.
- Salsify.**
1 James Fleming, Toronto.
- White Turnips.**
1 James Hiscott; 2 W. F. Weese, Ameliasburgh.
- White Beans.**
1 Richard Woodruff, Niagara; 2 John Gilbert, Sydney.
- Dahlias.**
1 Thomas Barnot, Falls; 2 James Hiscott, Niagara.
- Collection of Green House Plants.**
1 J. Flemming, Toronto; 2 E. C. Campbell, Niagara.
- Canadian Coffee.**
1 W. March, Scarborough.
- Water Melon.**
1 M. Aikman, Barton; 2 H. Turner, Toronto.
- Musk Melon.**
1 J. Fleming; 2 J. Hiscott.
- CLASS P.—IRON, &c.**
Cooking Stoves.
1 C. M. Tripp, Kingston; 2 J. R. Armstrong & Co., Toronto; 3 Carter & Laue, St. Catharines.
- Parlor Stove.**
1 J. R. Armstrong & Co.
- Steaming Apparatus.**
1 J. R. Armstrong & Co.
- Churn.**
1 W. Wiscott, Paris; 2 Samuel H. McIlroy, Oshawa; 3 A. Swinton, Niagara.
- CLASS Q.—LADIES DEPARTMENT.**
Woolen or Cotton Knitting.
1 Miss Ball, Niagara; 2 R. H. Brown, Niagara.
- Fancy Netting.**
1 Miss H. Woodruff, Niagara; 2 Miss Parker, Niagara.
- Embroidery.**
1 Miss Hopkins, Niagara; 2 Miss R. H. Brown, Niagara.
- Worsted Work.**
1 Miss E. Wagstaff, Niagara; 2 Miss E. Lang, Wyndham.
- Wax Flowers.**
1 Miss Currie, Niagara; 2 Miss Clench, Cobourg.
- Woolen Socks.**
1 W. F. Weese, Ameliasburgh.
- Woolen Mittens.**
1 Mrs. W. Woodruff, Niagara.
- Woolen Gloves.**
1 Miss Page, Cobourg.
- Quilts.**
1 Miss Williams, Toronto; 2 Mrs. McCormick, Niagara.
- CLASS R.—FINE ARTS.**
Historical Painting—Canadian Subject.
1 Paul Kane, Toronto; 2 do. do.
- Landscape—Oil—Canadian Subject.**
1 Paul Kane, Toronto; 2 George Reid, Hamilton.
- Animals (Oil.)**
1 Paul Kane; 2 do.
- Landscape (water colours.)**
1 G. F. Price, Toronto.
- Portrait (water colour.)**
1 H. Meyer, Toronto; 2 do. do.
- Miniature (water colour.)**
1 Mrs. Hammond, Toronto; 2 Mrs. McFarlane, Niagara.
- Portrait (pencil.)**
1 H. Meyer, Toronto; 2 do. do.
- Portrait (crayon.)**
1 H. Meyer.
- Pencil Drawing.**
1 Miss Jane Miller, Niagara; 2 Miss Levolett, Lewiston.
- Crayon Drawing.**
1 John Wilkie, Dunnville; 2 G. F. Price, Toronto.
- Discretionary three Prizes.**
To Thomas C. Carpendale.
- Coloured Crayons.**
1 T. C. Carpendale; 2 do.
- Daguerotypes.**
1 E. J. Palmer, Toronto.
- Lithographic Drawing.**
S. Fleming, Toronto.
- Engraving on Copper.**
1 J. Ellis & Co., Toronto.

- ORNAMENTAL WRITING.**
1 S. Stacey, Toronto; 2 do. do.
- CLASS S.—POTTERY.**
1 John Dew, Toronto; 2 J. B. Brown & Co., Darlington.
- CLASS X.—FOREIGN STOCK.**
Durham Bull.
1 Hiram Hosmer, Wyoming; 2 Joseph Trevor, Niagara.
- Durham Cow.**
1 General Whitney, Niagara Falls.
- Hereford Bull.**
1 General Whitney; 2 Henry Lyon, Lewiston.
- Devon Cow.**
1 Hiram Hosmer.
- Hereford Cow.**
1 W. H. Southam, Black Rock; 2 Henry Lyon, Lewiston.
- Leicester Ewes.**
1 Samuel Hecox, Buffalo.
- Southdown Ram.**
1 Dix, Lockport; 2 do. do.
- Southdown Fines.**
1 Wm. Dix.
- Merino Ram.**
1 John D. Paterson, Westfield.
- FOREIGN IMPLEMENTS.**
Harrows.
1 Rappaport & Briggs, Rochester.
- Fanning Mills.**
1 R. & B.
- Horse Power Thrasher and Separator.**
1 B. O. Paige & Co., Montreal.
- Seed Drill.**
1 R. & B.
- Straw Cutter.**
1 J. P. Smith, Rochester.
- Portable Grist Mill.**
1 T. D. Sterling, Buffalo.
- Grain Crockers.**
1 R. & B.
- Root Cutter.**
1 R. & B.
- Corn and Cob Crusher.**
1 R. & B.
- Clover Machine.**
1 R. & B.
- Reaping Machine.**
1 R. & B.
- Cultivator.**
1 Levi Wells, Rochester.

Shortly after the list of prizes was read, the company began to assemble for

THE DINNER,
Which was laid in a large oblate circular marquee, erected for the occasion, at a little distance from the show-ground enclosure. Two tables extended round the outer part of the area, leaving an open segment for egress. Other three tables were enclosed within these, running parallel with the largest diameter of the area. About half-past six o'clock, a large company sat down to dinner; J. B. Marks, Esq., President of the Association, occupied the chair. At the same table sat Hon. Col. Bruce, Hon. Adam Fergusson, Hon. H. J. Boulton, Col. E. Thomson, L. F. Allen, Esq., Buffalo, &c., &c. At the inner circular table sat the Judges.—The centre of the first oblong table from the chair was reserved for the Press—Mr. Ferres, Montreal Gazette; Mr. Spreul, Whitty Reporter; Mr. Simpson, of the Niagara Chronicle, and perhaps some others, whom we did not recognise, were present; Mr. Smiley, of the Hamilton Spectator, and Mr. Brown, of the Globe, having left with the last boat at six o'clock, T. C. Street, Esq., Vice President of the Association, acted as croupier. The tables were very well laid out, and the company seemed all prepared to do justice to the good things displayed. The instrumental band of the Rifle Brigade was in attendance.

UNITED STATES.
The Rochester Advertiser has the following.
GLORIOUS NEWS!—CALIFORNIA ADMITTED; UTAH ORGANIZED.—Let us rejoice. All danger, real and imaginary, which have hovered over the Union are dissipated. California is a state within the Union. Utah and New Mexico are organized as Territories. The Texas Boundary is (probably) adjusted. The district slave Bill will soon become a law. We repeat—our dangers are all over. Is it not fit that all the unpleasant memories of the Past may be forgotten in the joyous hopes of the Future?
STILL LATER.—The Senate has concurred in the House amendment. The work is all done save the District Slave trade Bill. *Laus Deo!*
Washington, 8th.
The jubilee and celebration last night of the adjustment measures by Congress were glorious. A salute 100 guns was fired, rockets blazed aloft, bells rang joyously.
The people with a band of music repaired to the quarters of Messrs. Cass, Dickinson, Douglass, Foote, Houston, and Webster, and shouted, cheered and called forth speeches from each of these statesmen. Clay had gone out of town.
Mr. Houston's Speech was admirable. Mr. Douglass' was very brilliant and heart striking. The others were capital. Mr. Webster was never in such towering spirits. He was in his glory.
The generous donations made by Jenny Lind to several charitable societies in the city of New York have already been announced. The Tribune states that she has appropriated the entire results of her visit to America, however large they may be, to the establishment and endowment of a system of free schools in Norway and Sweden. This is quite characteristic of the gifted Swede, whose great success in Europe has everywhere been fol-

lowed by acts of similar generosity and well directed benevolence. Her fame is not less connected with her nobleness of conduct than her great ability as a singer.
The result of the examination of General Hinton, upon charges of robbing the mail, was his commitment to jail at Franklin county, in default of \$15,000 bail, which was required by the United States Commissioner. His counsel made no defence against the convincing evidence adduced to sustain the principal charge.—*Cleveland Herald.*

Toronto Market Prices, Sept. 28.
Corrected weekly for the Watchman.

	s	d.	s.	d.
Flour per brl. 196 lbs.	13	9	a	21 3
Wheat per bushel, 60 lbs.	3	6	a	3 11
Barley per bushel, 48 lbs.	2	0	a	2 9
Rye per bushel, 56 lbs.	2	0	a	2 3
Oats per bushel, 34 lbs.	1	0	a	1 3
Oatmeal per brl. 196 lbs.	18	0	a	22 6
Pease per bushel, 60 lbs.	2	0	a	3 0
Potatoes per peck. (new)	0	5	a	0 7 1/2
Beef per 100 lbs.	13	9	a	20 0
Veal per lb.	0	2 1/2	a	0 4
Pork per 100 lbs.	17	6	a	18 9
Bacon per cwt.	30	0	a	40 0
Hams per cwt.	35	0	a	40 0
Lamb per quarter,	1	6	a	3 9
Mutton per lb.	0	3	a	0 5
Fresh butter per lb.	0	7 1/2	a	0 9
Parkin Butter per lb.	0	6	a	0 7 1/2
Cheese per lb.	0	3	a	0 5
Lard per lb.	0	3 1/2	a	0 4
Apples per brl.	5	0	a	7 6
Eggs per dozen,	0	5	a	0 7
Turkeys each,	2	0	a	5 0
Geese each,	1	6	a	2 0
Ducks per pair,	1	4	a	1 8
Fowls do.	1	3	a	2 6
Straw per ton,	25	0	a	35 0
Hay per ton,	50	0	a	65 0
Fire Wood,	11	3	a	15 0

GENERAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY FOR THE PEOPLE.
THE Subscriber is now SELLING OFF his large and well-assorted Stock of BOOKS and STATIONERY at VERY LOW PRICES, with a view of re-opening the same House as a
Wholesale Book and Stationery Warehouse.
The Stock contains Writing Paper of every style and quality, from 6d per quire upwards. Envelopes, Wax, Waters, Pens, Pencils, Inks, Copy-Books, Slates, &c. &c. Common School Books, in great variety. Classical and Professional Works; and a large Stock of the most valuable Works of the day, in every branch of Science, Literature and the Arts.
Every article is marked at the lowest possible price.
THOMAS MACLEAR,
Toronto, Sept. 9, 1850. 45 Yonge Street.

WILLIAM HURDLE
WOULD most respectfully intimate to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Toronto and surrounding country, that he has opened a Shop on King street, directly opposite Messrs. Nordheimer's Music Store, where will be found a good assortment of
Gold and Silver Watches, English and American Jewelry,
Of the finest description, PLATED GOODS, CLOCKS &c., to which he would solicit an early call, his motto being "small profits and quick returns."
N. B.—All descriptions of Watches, Jewelry, and Clocks repaired.
Toronto, July 17, 1850. 28-1f

DOCTOR FOWLER, SURGEON DENTIST.
HAS the honor of announcing his arrival, in Toronto, with the intention of establishing himself in the City as a
SURGEON DENTIST.
Dr. F. feels confident that from many years' study under some of the most celebrated Surgeon Dentists in England and Scotland, and from a subsequent professional practice of Twelve Years in Britain, he will be able to give ample satisfaction to all who may honor him with their confidence.
Doctor F. has for the present rented the premises No. 40, King Street, West, adjoining the Cabinet Warehouse of Messrs. Jacques & Hay, where he will be found at all hours of the day, devoting himself exclusively to the several branches of Dental Surgery.
Toronto, July 22, 1850. 27 12m.

PLANTAGENET WATER.
The proprietor of the Plantagenet Springs Water has received the following Testimonials. The efficacy of the Plantagenet Water is now an established fact.—
Montreal, March 22, 1850.
Since August, 1848, I have recommended the Plantagenet Waters in a variety of Chronic complaints, and with good effect. It has proved very useful in Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, and Scrofula. Weakly and nervous persons, and those in whom there was an increased action of the bowels and kidneys, took but half a tumbler at a time, repeated every hour or two. When possessed of more strength, and there existed a tardy state of the secretions, the water was more copiously partaken of; and in cases of Plathora, where a disposition to congestion predominated, with a tendency to fever and irritation, it was taken to the extent of several pints a day.
It would be a most happy circumstance if "Mineral Waters" generally, were to supersede, and be substituted for, the thousands of vile and pernicious compounds, under the style of Patent Medicines, with which a certain class of the community gorge themselves, to their manifest injury, and to the advantage, solely, of the unscrupulous manufacturers.
WOLFRED NELSON, M. D.,
President Col. Phys. & Surgs., C. E.
JOHN GOEDIKE,
Agent, King Street, Toronto.
24.10m.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.



THE COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC WORKS
I hereby give notice to all parties interested, that by an Act passed in the late Session of the Legislature, intitled, "An Act to amend the Laws relating to the Public Works of the Province," it is enacted that the Provincial Arbitrators shall meet within two months after the passing of the said Act, (1st August inst.), for the purpose of investigating and determining upon all claims filed in this Office within the time allowed by law. All parties who have duly notified this Department of the existence of their claims in general terms, but have neglected to comply with the provisions of the Act, 10 and 11 Vic., c. 24, which requires that the particulars of such Claims shall be filed with the said Commissioners; such parties are hereby notified to forthwith send in the following particulars as far as it may apply to their several demands, viz.—
Commencement of, and duration of damage; by what Public Work supposed to be caused; quantity of Land damaged by, or taken for the use of such public work, and the estimated value thereof per acre, at the time the Land was so damaged or taken.
Date of Contract, and the several items in detail composing the amount claimed, with measurement of every class of work done.
If there exists any other ground of claim, state how and when the same has arisen, and the sum demanded as compensation therefor.
It is requisite that all Claims shall be forwarded to this Office within one month from this date, in order that the Commissioners may be able to comply with the provisions of the law. If Claimants neglect to comply with this notice within the time thus fixed, their claims cannot be submitted for investigation in the manner required by the Act.
Department of Public Works, }
Toronto, August 14, 1850. } 32.

BOOTS AND SHOES!

30,000 PAIRS.
BROWN & CHILDS,
At No 88, King Street East,
ARE selling the above stock, consisting of the following kinds and prices:—
5000 pairs Superior Thick Boots,.....11s. 3d.
3000 " " Kip "12s. 6d. to 13s. 9d.
2000 " " Calf "15s. 0d. to 17s. 6d.
3000 " " Boys' "5s. 7d. to 10s. 0d.
10,000 " Gents', Youths' and Boys' Brogans, 3s. 0d. to 10s. 0d.
5000 " Ladies' Cloth and Pramella Boots, 6s. 3d. to 10s. 0d.
2000 " Children's, of every variety and Style.
B. & C. manufacture their own—best Manufactory producing from 500 to 1000 pairs daily.
A liberal discount to the purchaser of more than £25.
Any unreasonable failure repaired without charge.
N. B.—No. 88, Painted Boot, nearly opposite the ruins of the English Church, is the place.
CASH PAID FOR ALL KINDS OF LEATHER.
Toronto, August 5, 1850. 29.12m.

NOTICE.

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

LEATHER! LEATHER!!

THE Undersigned will be constantly supplied with every description of LEATHER, to which he will devote considerable attention, and would invite Tanners to consider his terms of Commission, as an established Agent in a large market is invaluable, both as regards time, trouble and risk of loss.
R. C. McMULLEN,
Church Street.
Toronto, Sept. 2, 1850. 33-1f.

DIVISION COURT AGENCY.

UNDER THE LATE ACT OF PARLIAMENT, ON the first day of January next, the Jurisdiction of the Division Court will be increased to £20, and, from the experience the Undersigned has had, he hopes this branch of his business will extend in proportion.
R. C. McMULLEN,
Church Street.
Toronto, Sept. 2, 1850. 33-1f.

BOOK BINDING

NO. 65, YONGE STREET, TORONTO,
In the rear of Mr John Bentley's store, (late J. Eastwood, Jr. & Co.)
WHERE every description of work is executed with neatness and despatch. The Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support received, and hopes by moderate charges to merit a continuance of the same.
JOS. J. OTTO.
Toronto, June 17, 1850. 22.1f.

IN THE PRESS, AND WILL SHORTLY BE PUBLISHED.

THE OBLIGATIONS OF CHRISTIANS TO SEEK THE SALVATION OF SOULS, EXPLAINED AND ENFORCED: in a series of discourses delivered in the Town Hall, London, C. W., by HENRY ONLY CROFTS, Methodist New Connexion Minister.
Price, One Dollar, Cloth boards, 12 mo.
Toronto: Brewer, McPhail & Co., King Street. Orders will be received by the Editor of the Watchman, and all the Ministers of the Canadian Wesleyan Methodist New Connexion Church, are requested to act as Agents for the Work.
London, C. W., March 15th, 1850.

BIBLE AND TRACT SOCIETY.

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

NEW WORK ON COLONIZATION.

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

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

JAMES FITZGERALD, ESQ., to a friend in Ireland, together with a Preface containing correspondence on this important subject, with the Hon. J. H. Price, Commissioner of Crown Lands, the Provincial Agricultural Society, and the Niagara District Agricultural Society, and a Copious Appendix containing correspondence between the author and His Excellency the Governor General, the Provincial Secretary, &c. Extracts from a work on Colonization, by the late Right Hon. Sir Robert W. Horton, and a letter depicting the true causes of the present wretched condition of Ireland. The above work is now in Press, and shortly will be published in Demy 8vo. 61-70 pages. Price 2s 6d.

IRELAND WALK.

H. F. NORRIS,

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

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

FORWARDING, 1850.

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

H. JONES & Co., New Produce Stores, Canal Basin, Wellington Street, Montreal.

W. J. MACDONELL & Co., 22, Front Street, Toronto, over the Telegraph Office.

H. & S. JONES, Kingston.

H. & S. JONES & Co., Brockville. Montreal, April, 1850. 28.s.

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

W. H. FELLOWES, Land Agent, Toronto. July 22, 1850. 27.12m

STEAMBOATS.

THE PRINCESS ROYAL,

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

The Sovereign,

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

The Eclipse,

CAPT. HARRISON, LEAVES TORONTO daily for HAMILTON (Sundays excepted) at 2 P. M. Leaves Hamilton for Toronto at 7 A. M.

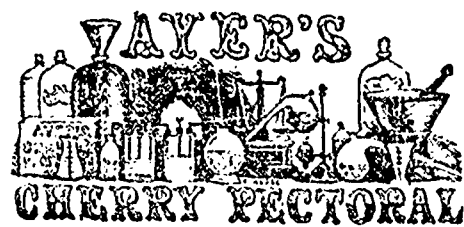
The Admiral,

CAPTAIN KERR, LEAVES TORONTO for ROCHESTER, via Port Hope, Cobourg and intermediate Ports, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. Leaves Rochester every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 8 o'clock.

THE STEAMER

City of Toronto,

WILL leave Toronto (with Her Majesty's Mails) for Kingston every Tuesday and Friday, at noon, calling at Port Hope and Cobourg. Will leave Kingston for Cobourg, Port Hope, Toronto and Hamilton direct, every Wednesday and Saturday, at 3 o'clock, p. m., arriving at Hamilton at 12 o'clock, noon, Sundays and Thursdays; leaving Hamilton same days for Toronto, at 3 o'clock, p. m. Passengers arrive in Montreal the evening of the day on which they leave Kingston.



WAYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

For the Cure of COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA and CONSUMPTION.

IN 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 which they can judge for themselves. We sincerely pledge ourselves to make no wild assertions or false statements of its efficacy, nor will we hold out any hope to suffering humanity which facts will not warrant.

FROM BENJ. SILLIMAN, M. D., L. L. D., ETC., Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy, &c., Yale College, Member of the Lit. Hist. Med. 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 diseases it is intended to cure."

New Haven, Ct., Nov. 1, 1849.

PROF. CLEVELAND, of Bowdoin College, Maine, Writes—"I have witnessed the effects of your 'CHERRY PECTORAL,' in my own family and that of my friends, and it gives me satisfaction to state in its favor that no medicine I have ever known has proved so eminently successful in curing diseases of the throat and lungs."

HEAR THE PATIENT. 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.

JAMES RANDALL, Hampden ss. Springfield, Nov. 27, 1848.

This day appeared the above named James Randall, and pronounced the above statement true in every respect.

LORENZO NORTON, Justice.

THE REMEDY THAT CURES. Portland, Me., Jan., 10, 1847.

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.

Gratefully yours, J. D. PHELPS.

If there is any value in the judgment of the wise, who speak from experience, here is a medicine worthy of the public confidence.

Prepared by J. C. AYER, Chemist, Lowell, M. S.

Wm. Lyman & Co., Montreal, General Agents for the Canadas. Sold by Lyman & Kneeshaw, Toronto; Hamilton & Kneeshaw, Hamilton; Chas. Brent, Kingston, and by Druggists generally throughout the provinces.

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 & Truefit, Burlington Arcade, London, Platter of Hair, Ear Drops, Watch Guards, Brooches, Bracelets, Rings, &c., &c.

HAS constantly on hand a well-selected assortment of Ladies Frontlets, Plain Braids, Front and Back Tails, Bunches of Ringlets, &c.; all of which are made in the most novel styles, and of first rate workmanship. WIGS and TOUPEES made to order on the shortest notice—for durability and natural appearance, cannot be surpassed in the United States or Canada—defying the strictest scrutiny.

Children's Hair carefully Cut and tastefully arranged. Families attended at their own residences, on the shortest notice. Private apartments for Hair Cutting.

PROFESSOR A. C. BARRY'S

Tricopherous or Medicated Compound

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

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

FRESH ARRIVALS!

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

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

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

Toronto, August 5, 1850.

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. Their

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:

Table listing various clothing items and prices: Men's Etoff Over Coats, Men's Cassimere Trousers, Men's Vests, Men's Beavers, Men's Mo'skin, Boy's, Men's Shooting, Men's Etoff, do Trousers, Men's Broad Cloth, do Canada Plaid, do Coats, Red Flannel Shirts, White Shirts, Linen fronts, Glengary Bonnets, Fur Caps, Cloth Caps, 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.

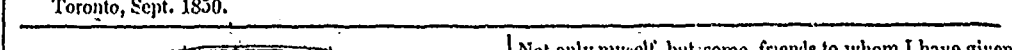
Table listing dry goods items and prices: 500 Saxony Wool Scarf Shawls, 30,000 yards Good Bonnet Ribbons, 3,000 Gala Plaids, Prints, Fast Colors, Ladies Cloaks, (newest styles), Velvet Bonnets, Factory Cottons, White Cotton, Striped Shirtings, Flannels, Red and White, Blankets, Lincens of all kinds.

Shot, Checked, Striped and Plain, Alpacos, Cobourgs, and Orleans, DeLaines, Cassimeres, and other Fashionable Goods for Ladies' Dresses, Ribbons, Laces, Edgings, Gloves, Hosiery, Fringes, Artificial Flowers, Muslins, Coliars, Velvets, Silks, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Muffs and Bows.

NO SECOND PRICE.

BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

Corner of King and Church Streets, 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, Bilious 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 CONTRIVARY, which, amid all their apparent variety, establishes their unity of type, one remedy alleviates or cures them all; and that remedy is DR. HOPE'S PILLS.

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

BUTLER & 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, 67, Yonge Street, Toronto.

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.

New York, Sept. 28th, 2 p. m.

The steamer Pacific, on starting out of her dock, pitched her wheel-house against a large heavy built wood house or shed, built on the pier, under which a large number of people were collected to see her off.

The Pacific came to in the dock to render assistance, the particulars have not transpired. She has 85 passengers.

7 P. M.

The Pacific, owing to the accident, will not sail before 8 o'clock this evening, although her damage is little or nothing. The accounts of the accident are conflicting—some state that only one person was killed, namely, Mr J. S. Wilson, brother of the Deputy Clerk of the Common Council; others affirm that two or three were drowned. No other bodies have yet been discovered. The excitement is still intense.

The Crescent City sailed at 3 o'clock this afternoon for Chagres, with 87 passengers, and the Philadelphia with 49 passengers.

A personal encounter took place in the United States Senate, in the Anti-Chamber last night, between Senators Fremont and Foote, they were separated by the bystanders, and neither sustained any injury.

Boston, September 28.

Notwithstanding a stormy night, the Temple was crowded to suffocation, and Jenny Lind met with a most enthusiastic reception at her first concert. The fireworks, &c., in her honor, were postponed till this evening.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PREMIUM PATENT

CARRIAGE & WAGGON LEVER, GOLD 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.

Toronto, Sept. 30, 1850.

FAIRLY GOODS.

McKEAND, BROTHERS & Co., (Late McKean, 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 Doekings, Flannels, Blankets, Sheetings, Table Linens, Carpetings, Woolen Shawls and Scarfs, Gala Plaids, Coburg, Orleans, and other Dress Stuffs, in great variety. Embroidered Dresses, &c., &c., Haberdashery, Hoisery, and Small Wares.

Toronto, Sept. 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

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

FULL 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.

CORPORATION SALE.

ON TUESDAY, the first day of October next, will be offered for Sale by PUBLIC AUCTION, LEASES, for a term of Five Years, not renewable, of the BUTCHERS STALLS,

lately erected in the centre of the St. Lawrence Market. The Stalls are to be put up at an upset price. Rent payable quarterly, and the bidding for the choice of the Stalls will be as a premium, said premium, payable as follows.—One-third down, remainder in two equal payments, at Three and Six months, with approved endorers upon the Notes.

The Leases will not be transferable, except upon written permission given by the Market Committee, and will contain a Covenant which will render them void, upon non-compliance with the Market Laws.

At the same time will be sold the Old Material of the South end of the Old Market.

Any other conditions will be made known at the time of sale, which will be at Twelve o'clock, noon, in the Market.

A. T. McCORD, Chamberlain.

Wm. WAKEFIELD, Auctioneer.

Chamberlain's Office, Toronto, 21st Sept., 1850.

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:

Gaelic, 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 £7 0s, 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.

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.

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.

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

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO. MICHAELMAS TERM—1850.

- October 3rd.—Term begins.
7 to 12.—Examinations for Degrees of B. C. L., M. B. and B. A., and for Wellington Scholarship.
14 and 15.—Examination for Jameson Medal.
16 to 18.—Examination for University, U. C. College and District Scholarships.
21.—Lectures in Faculty of Medicine begin.
21 and 22.—Private Examination for Admission.
24.—COMMENCEMENT.
25.—Lectures in Faculties of Law and Arts begin.

* The requisite Certificates of Candidates for the Scholarships, are to be lodged with the Registrar at least one fortnight before the day of Examination.

Full information relative to Lectures, &c., can be obtained from the President, and the Deans of the Faculties of Law, Medicine and the Arts. September 12; 1850.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

OWING to the extensive alterations and improvements now being made in the Resident School House, and which cannot be completed sooner, the College WILL NOT RE-ASSEMBLE UNTIL OCTOBER 2ND, 1850.

The following Papers to insert until October 2nd:—All the City Papers; "Morning Chronicle," Quebec; "Gazette" and "Pilot," Montreal; Kingston "News" and "Herald;" "Cobourg Star;" Hamilton "Spectator" and "Journal & Express," and "St. Catharines Constitutional," and send their accounts to HENRY ROWSELL, Bookseller to the College, King-street, Toronto.

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

Toronto, September 17, 1850.

The Editors of the different papers are respectfully requested to call the attention of their readers to the above alteration in the advertisement of September the 5th.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

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

GEO. W. HOUGHTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., &c., TORONTO. Office over W. H. Lidwood'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 CHILAP 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, Deeds of Court Agent, Auctioneer, Broker, &c., and Secretary and Treasurer to the Home District Building Society. New Commission and Auction Mart, Church Street, Toronto. September 2, 1850. 33-12m.

J. R. ARMSTRONG'S CITY FOUNDRY, 117 YONGE STREET, TORONTO. Constantly on hand, Cooking Stoves of all descriptions; also, Parlor, Coal and Box Stoves, of the newest patterns. Polish Kettles, Coolers, and Sugar Kettles, together with Castings of almost every description, to be sold low, either at wholesale or retail. 27-12m

H. BURT WILLIAMS, FURNISHING UNDERTAKER, NO. 140, YONGE STREET, TORONTO. Coffins, Grave Clothes, Scarfs, Crapes, Gloves, &c., kept on hand. Hearse and Carriages kept for hire. N. B.—No extra charge for Coffins delivered within ten miles of the City. 27-12m

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

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 Pools 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, 43, Yonge Street, opposite Armstrong's Foundry, Toronto. All orders executed on the most approved style, and shortest notice. 28-12m

WILLIAMS, SEN, UPHOLSTER AND UNDERTAKER, QUEEN STREET, WEST OF OSGOODE HALL, TORONTO. Coffins made, Funerals furnished and attended in Town or Country. N. B.—Curtains and Carpets cut out and made up. Paper Hangings done. 30-12m

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 Sheet-iron, Earthenware and Glassware, in Crates & Hhds. Also, Importer of Teas, Sugars, Tobaccos, Fruits, Spices, Oils, Paints, Glass, Gun powder, 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, Clocks, and every article used in the business, for Sale, Wholesale and Retail. 24-12m

PEARCY & MURPHEY, House and Sign Painters, Glaziers, &c., &c., No. 68, Yonge Street, Toronto, over Mr G. B. Spencer's Foundry. 24-12m

DENTISTRY. CHARLES KAIN, Surgeon, Dentist, King Street, 2 doors West of Bay Street, informs the Inhabitants of Toronto and vicinity, that he is prepared to insert artificial teeth from a single one to a full set, equal in usefulness and beauty to the natural teeth. 24-12m

WHITTEMORE, RUTHERFORD & Co. WHOLESALE MERCHANTS, GENERAL DEALERS IN GROCERIES, HARDWARE, AND AMERICAN DRY GOODS. Agents for the Hartford, Aetna, and Protection Insurance Companies. 25-12m

BRITISH SADDLERY ESTABLISHMENT. 66, KING STREET, TORONTO. GRIFFITHS & PENNY Would respectfully invite the attention of the Military Gentry, and Public generally, of Toronto and Canada West, to their most elegant and fashionable assortment of Saddlery and Harness, which for taste, quality and price, are not to be surpassed by any other House in the Province. Trunks of the best description, constantly on hand, and MADE TO ORDER, at the shortest notice. 24-12m

N. R. LEONARD, YONGE STREET, SECOND DOOR SOUTH OF QUEEN STREET, TORONTO, House, Sign, and Ornamental Painter; Gilder, Glazier, and Paper Hanger; Looking-glass and Picture-frame Maker. 28-12m

JOHN TYNER, BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURER, Has removed to No. 64, 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 Bill Hand Bills; Pamphlets; Bills of Lading; Blanks every kind; Way Bills; Insurance Policies; Stationery; 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, \$10.00. When not paid in advance, \$12.00. Five Copies, from No. 26 to end of Vol., 25c.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.—Six Lines and under, 25c for first, and 7d for each subsequent insertion. Over Six Lines, 4d per Line for first, and 1d for each subsequent insertion. A liberal discount will be made to persons advertising by year. Communications to be addressed to T. T. HOWARD, No. 321, Toronto, P. O., and invariably POST PAID.

ROBERT BOYLE, Printer.