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The Watchman

"I HAVE SET WATCHMEN UPON THE WALLS OF JERUSALEM THAT SHALL NEVER HOLD THEIR PEACE, DAY NOR NIGHT."

VOL. I.

TORONTO, CANADA WEST, MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1850.

No. 21.

Poetry.

CHRISTIAN WARFARE.

Soldier go—but not to elum
Mouldering spoils of earth-born treasure,
Not to build a vaunting name,
Not to dwell in tents of pleasure.
Dream not that the way is smooth,
He is not that the thorns are roses;
Turn no wishful eye of youth,
Thou hast sterner work to do,
Hosts to cut thy passage through,
Close behind thee guilts are burning—
Forward! there is no returning.

Soldier, rest—but not for thee
Spreads the world her downy pillow;
On the rock thy couch must be,
While around thee chafes the billow:
Thine must be a watchful sleep
Warrior than another's walking;
Such a charge as thou dost keep,
Brooks no moment of forsaking
Sleep, as on the battle-field.
Girded—grasping sword and shield;
Those thou canst not name nor number,
Steal upon thy broken slumber.

Soldier, rise—the war is done:
Lo! the hosts of hell are flying;
'Twas thy Lord the battle won;
Jesus vanquish'd them by dying.
Pass the stream—before thee lies
All the conquer'd land of glory;
Hark what songs of rapture rise,
These proclaim the victor's story.
Soldier, lay thy weapons down,
Quit the sword and take the crown;
Triumph! all thy foes are banish'd,
Death is slain, and earth has vanish'd.

Miscellany.

AMERICAN FACTS.

A Civilian—A gentleman, highly gifted, classical, a respected citizen, and much distinguished by civil honours, soon after the Erie canal was opened, invested many thousand dollars in a line of packet-boats, which he, against the wishes and remonstrances of many of his friends, run on Sundays. The receipts were large, and promised great and speedy acquisitions to his already competent fortune—Not long after, the friends of the sabbath made a united and public effort to arrest its desecration. This gentleman opposed them with all his gigantic powers: and on one occasion, at the head of a mob he had collected, entered a meeting convened to consider what could be done to promote the better observance of that day, and broke it up. Thus things went on from bad to worse. At length, suddenly, as in a moment, his whole system was paralyzed; his mind lost its vigor and sunk into a morbid state of deplorable melancholy—a more unhappy mortal apparently never existed. A dreadful sense of sin, especially the sin of Sabbath-breaking, rested upon him. This he confessed to his minister, adding, that he expected to go to hell; everything was against him; what he felt was a judgment direct from heaven, in consequence of his opposition to the sabbath and sabbath efforts. He seemed to feel, he said, for such wickedness the arrows of the Almighty, barbed and pointed as the lightnings of heaven, penetrating his vitals, and he waring and pressing against them, the poison whereof drank up his spirits. After remaining in this situation eight or ten years, a terror to himself and an object of inexpressible anxiety to his family and numerous friends, a kind Providence restored him to his right mind, to his family, and to happiness, a monument of mercy as well as of judgment.

A Lawyer—A distinguished and wealthy lawyer was kindly reproved for drawing declarations and doing other official business on Sunday, for he was surrounded with applicants and crowded with business. At this he was offended, when the following conversation took place. Sir, you, too, have a case to be tried in the court of heaven, which will come sooner or later, and you are not prepared for it. Your witnesses are not summoned, your advocate is not secured, and all of any importance in ensuring success remains undone. The case is not a pretty one, but involves your all—your eternal life; and it may come on to-morrow. The sabbath is given you," (for the conversation took place on Sunday,) "that you may secure your counsel, and make every necessary preparation for the important trial; but here you sit drawing this declaration for your client, devoting the precious hours to the comparatively worth-

less interests of your client, to the entire neglect of your eternal well-being. Now, would you, if you knew the summons would be sent to call you to that dread trial to-morrow, sit here and finish this declaration?" After a moment's pause, for he had been religiously educated, and could not easily do the violence to his conscience he was about to do, he tremblingly replied, "If I neglect the interests of my clients, I shall lose all my business." And here again he hesitated. The speaker beholding the struggle in his countenance, and fearing lest he would now seal his damnation for ever, was about to relieve him from this difficult and embarrassing position when he resolutely proceeded, "Yes, I would, I would first do my duty to my client!" This was some fifteen years ago, and though he still lives, doing very little in his professional business, from that time he began, like the sturdy oak smitten by the fires of heaven, to waste; his beauty has faded, his heart is hardened, long has he been nearly bankrupt in character, and quite so, in present and future prospects, as to the riches of this world. His ambition and covetousness have done him no good. The world is against him, and he, a poor miserable misanthrope, seems to be against both and himself also. He complains of every thing—nothing gives him pleasure, and it is to be feared that he will at last appear at the judgment unrobed and without an advocate.

A Captain—The captain of a long line of packet-boats being much labored with to keep him from contracting to run them on Sunday, said, "If I should cause the teams to be by on Sunday, it would cost me three hundred dollars at least, and I am not able to sustain the loss." "But, sir," it was answered, "there will be nothing lost in a long run in obeying the laws of God and of our country touching the sabbath." "I don't know that there would be; but I cannot now sustain any loss." "But, sir," it was replied, "if you violate in this way the law of God, and infringe the rights of those you employ, how will you answer it at the bar of God?" As quick as thought he replied, "Oh I expect to repent before I die!" Poor man, and so he did; but the repentance was not into life. The next day, being a civil man, he called to apologize for the remark. No doubt his conscience sent home the answer that he might die suddenly, lose his reason, or become hardened in iniquity and die accursed. Nevertheless, his line was fitted out in fine style, run on Sundays as on other days, but, as we are informed, at a loss of nine thousand dollars. The next spring the entire concern, horses, boats, furniture, &c., was sold at auction to the highest bidder. Much of it we saw thus sold, and we doubt not all of it was. The captain was a bankrupt, nine thousand dollars worse off, at least, than he was when he said, "I expect to repent before I die."

A Forwarding House—A few years since, in a northern city, great effort was made to persuade forwarders, sailors, and boatmen to give up their Sunday occupations. Most of the forwarders readily consented. One of the firms that did not, among the largest, and supposed to be very wealthy, raised many objections which called for much labor with them and from many individuals; but all without success. They opened their warehouse, run their steam-boats, vessels, and canal-boats on Sundays notwithstanding all remonstrances, and that one of the firm was not in favor of it, and another was a member of a Christian church. But before the year came round, their large warehouse, with everything in it, was burnt to ashes. Their steam-boat was much damaged. During a heavy gale it is said that they lost a vessel and twenty thousand dollars worth of goods. Upon hearing this, one of them exclaimed, "It is because we break the sabbath." Everything seemed to go against them. The firm was dissolved, and two of it, we believe, became bankrupt.

Nine Stage-men—We have the names of nine stage-men, all of whom except one have pursued their occupation in the same section of country, and were often re-proved for violating the sabbath, but to no apparent benefit, for they impudently refused to let their stages rest on that day. Long since they have all been bankrupt, and some of them over and over again. A few are dead; a few, it is hoped, have repented and found mercy, and a number are strolling about without character or friends.

A Good Answer—A Ceylonese boy, about thirteen years old, applied for baptism. The missionary said to him "You are too young and too small." "Sir," said the boy, "my body is small, but my soul is not. And though I am young in years, I know that I am a great sinner, and that no one but Jesus Christ

can save me." Some time afterward having again applied, he was asked why he was so anxious to be baptized. He replied, "I know baptism will not save me, but Christ has commanded it, and how can I call him Saviour, if I live disobedient to his commandments?"

TYPES AND SHADOWS.

There is something very beautiful and striking in some of the types of the old Testament like the institution of the Passover. There was the Lamb. We hear an inspired voice saying "Behold the Lamb of God!" a nobler sacrifice. This is the Lamb slain from the foundation of the world. The Paschal lamb must be without blemish. So Christ was "holy, harmless, undefiled." He was the incarnation of purity, the perfection of holiness "I find no fault in him," said the judge, who delivered him up to be condemned and crucified. Thus he offered himself "without spot" unto God; and the offering was accepted, for it was his beloved Son, in whom he was well pleased. Again; the Lamb was set apart four days before the day of the feast, that is, on the tenth day of the month. Christ was set apart to his work and suffering by the Father, who is said to have fore-ordained him before the foundation of the world, to have "sanctified and sent him into the world," by the Spirit, who descended upon him at his baptism, and by himself, when he said, "Lo, I come!" and when, in his intercessory prayer, he dedicated himself anew to the glory of God and the salvation of men: "For their sakes I sanctify myself." Oh, wonderful offering! Oh, costly sacrifice! Further, the Lamb was to be slain and roasted with fire. "And they shall eat the flesh in that night, roast with fire." Here was the suffering and death of the innocent, and so Christ was "led as a lamb to the slaughter, and as a sheep before her shearers is dumb, so he opened not his mouth." The fires of Divine justice were kindled on his soul, till it was "poured out unto death." Then was the living sacrifice offered unto God. Another typical item is seen in the strict observance of that injunction. "Neither shall ye break a bone thereof." How was it with the victim that was bound to the altar of the cross? Contrary to all usage, and to their treatment of the malefactors associated with Jesus, "they brake not his legs," for the sufferer had already expired; he had accomplished the tremendous work "given him to do," and had dismissed his spirit to God—that the Scriptures should be fulfilled, "a bone of him shall not be broken." How wondrous the providence of God! The Lamb was also to be eaten: "And they shall eat the flesh in that night, roast with fire." There was meaning in this; for the Saviour himself said, "Except ye eat the flesh and drink the blood of the Son of man, ye have no life in you. Who-so eateth my flesh and drinketh my blood hath eternal life." It is thus we obtain spiritual subsistence, and receive strength to labor and to run the Christian race with vigor and success.

The Paschal lamb was to be eaten with bitter herbs; suggesting the idea, and animating the reminiscence of that bitter bondage from which the Lord delivered them; and how this is applicable to the case of the Christian is manifest. When he approaches the table of his Lord, he should remember "the wormwood and the gall" of his unconverted state, giving thanks to God that he has been released, not only from the gall of bitterness, but from the bonds of iniquity; and when he looks by faith on that crucified Saviour whom his sins have pierced, he will mourn and be in bitterness, as one is in bitterness for a first-born—his heart will melt, and his soul be poured out in gratitude to God. "Weeping may endure for a night, but joy will come in the morning."

Another incident of the Passover was, that the Israelites partook of it in a *wailing posture*. "And thus shall ye eat it, with your loins girded, your shoes on your feet, and your staff in your hand; and ye shall eat it in haste." So should the Christian ever partake of the Christian Passover, with his "loins girt about, and his lights burning," and so should he ever be ready, with his staff in his hand, to depart from this region of Egyptian bondage, and to go to the promised land; "Be ye also ready, for in such an hour as you think not the Son of man cometh." Nor should it be forgotten, that "the whole congregation of Israel" were considered as killing the lamb. So the sins of men slew the Lamb of God; and thus Christ tasted death for every man, being the propitiatory sacrifice, not only for our sins, but for the sins of the whole world. And that sacrifice, like that of the Paschal lamb, was completed in the evening of the day—the memorable day

when the sun was preternaturally eclipsed, and three hours of darkness mantled as with a pall the face of the earth. Never were more pregnant words uttered. "It is finished!"

It may be added that the institution was to be observed as long as that *desperate vessel*: "And this day shall be unto you as a memorial. And ye shall keep it as a feast to the Lord throughout all your generations; ye shall keep it a feast by an ordinance for ever." So are we to celebrate the death of Christ, till he shall come a second time without sin unto salvation.

Finally, the Israelites were commanded "to instruct their children in the nature and design of the ordinance," Exod. xii. 26-27. So should Christian parents, when their children ask, "What mean ye by this service?" explain illustrate, and enforce the sublime and impressive institution of the Supper. Hast thou done this duty, O Christian father or mother, whose eyes rest on this page?

AN ASTONISHING FACT.

All that mankind acknowledge the greatest, they care about the least,—as, first, on the summit of all greatness, the Deity! It is acknowledged he reigns over all, is present always here; prevails in each atom and each star; observes us as an awful Judge; claims infinite regard; is supremely good. What, then? Why, think nothing at all about him! There is eternity; you, at the utmost, will very soon, very soon, die! What follows? Eternity!—a boundless region; inextinguishable life; myriads of mighty and strange spirits; vision of God; glories, horrors. Well, what then? Why, think nothing at all about it! There is the great affair—moral and religious improvement. What is the true business of life? To grow wiser, more pious, more benevolent, more ardent, more elevated in every noble purpose and action, to resemble the Divinity! It is acknowledged who denies or doubts it? What, then? Why, care nothing at all about it! Sacrifice to trifles the energies of the heart, and the short and fleeting time allotted for Divine attainments! Such is the actual course of the world. What a thing is mankind!—J. Foster.

SOMETHING FOR LADS.

"Beware," said Elhu, "lest he take thee away with a stroke!" Since the days of Ananias and Saphira God hath often done so as a warning to the wicked. An awful instance lately occurred at Liverpool where a Mr. John Donnelly, of Newry, dropped down dead in Ranelagh-street with a carpet bag in his hand containing £2,989 in cash. The deceased was fleeing from his creditors, and intended to sail for America in the Cambria on the following day. One of his creditors applied to Mr. Rushton, in the police-court, and asked whether the money found upon the deceased would be distributed amongst the creditors. Mr. Rushton replied, that the £2,989 had been deposited by Mr. Fowling in the bank of England, and that the creditors of the deceased would certainly have that amount distributed among them at the proper time. Mr. superintendent Brown announced that the son of the deceased had arrived in Liverpool on the morning of that day.

What a lesson! What an exposure! What a disgrace! What a judgment!

Reader! do no deed which might not safely and honorably be your last deed. Enter no place where it would be infamous to be found a dead man! Be this your standing motto:

"Thou, God, SEEST ME!"

THE SUDDEN GLORY OF THE DEPARTED SAINT.

There lies my friend; he hastens to depart; death is upon him; the change has well nigh come. How little intervenes between his present humiliations and his awaiting glories! I tremble to think what, in an instant, he must be! how unlike all he was! how extreme to all he is! I bend over thee, and mark thy wasted, pallid frame; I look up, and there is ascending above me an angel's form! I stoop to thee, and just can catch thy feeble gasping whisper; I listen, and there floats around me a seraph's song! I take thine hand, tremulous and cold,—it is waving to me from yonder skies! I wipe thy brow, deep and furrowed,—it is enwreathed with the garland of victory! I slake thy lip, bloodless and parched,—it is drinking the living fountains, the overflowing springs of heaven!—Dr. Hamilton.

In the voyage of life, it is not always the man who has the most skull, that skulls his way most successfully.

Family Circle.

SEND YOUR CHILDREN TO SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

Parents of the following classes, hear us when we propose to you that your children should be sent to the sabbath school.

I. *You that care about your own and your children's souls.* We believe you are seeking out the best means of benefiting those under your care. We, therefore do no more than ask you to consider whether or not it would be useful to send your children to our schools. If other circumstances are suitable, then your example might influence some of your neighbours; and by your attention to your children, in preparing them to attend the sabbath school, you would have at the satisfaction of your children become a pattern to others.

II. *You that care about your children, though you are not yourselves converted.* We know that this is no uncommon case; even infidels have wished their children to know Christ. Now, if you feel that you yourselves have got no change of heart, we entreat you to send your children to sabbath-school. There, by the blessing of God, they may be led to Christ. The teacher's whole aim is to bring them to the cross of Christ, to carry them to the Shepherd who gave his life for the sheep, and to bathe them in the fountain open for sin and uncleanness. But if you allow them to spend sabbath evenings, and perhaps all the day too, in whatever manner they please, you may expect soon to hear them uttering oaths, and be grieved by their profanity, their contempt for the ordinances of God, their filthy and foolish deeds, and other signs of a hardened heart. But oh, if they were saved, you would be freed at the great day from the reproach of their ruin! and perhaps they might even carry home salvation to you! What if they should lead you by the hand to Jesus?—What if your experience should be that of a parent who said, "I was thirty years old before I knew that I had a soul. But one of our boys went out on a sabbath to play, and was brought in with his ankle-bone out of joint. Next sabbath another of the boys got himself lame. I resolved to send them to school to be out of the way. It was there that they learned, and I learned through them, that I had a soul."

III. *You that care neither for your own nor your children's souls.* Whether you care or not, still it is true that there is a Saviour standing with open arms, saying, "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not." Mark x. 14. Will you allow us to be kind to them, and lead them to this Saviour? You would wish them to be obedient to be well behaved, to be useful; you would not wish to see them grow up to be thieves, drunkards, and pests to society. Let us, then, try what we can do to lead them to Christ. Do not hinder us from showing kindness to your children. We entreat you not to be unmerciful to their souls.—Let not your eye be evil toward the children of your own bowels. Would you wish that any of them should yet curse the day that ever they were born in your house, and had you for their parent?

And now that we have ended our few words of expostulation, we must say to those of you who agree to put your children under our care for a few hours on sabbath, that we do not in any degree free you from the obligations you yourselves are under to attend to their souls. No; we cannot take upon us your responsibility, which became yours at your children's birth, and was sealed on you at their baptism. We cannot stand in your place at the judgment-day. You must yourselves at home watch over them. Help them in their lessons for their classes, and speak to them on their returning home, as anxiously as if we had never said a word. We offer only to help you. It will prove your more sure condemnation at last if it be the case that strangers cared more for your children's souls than you yourselves do,—the father that begot them, and the mother that bare them. But oh, how blessed, if led by the Holy Spirit yourselves, you become the means of leading your children to Jesus! We will stand by, rejoicing to hear you say, "Behold, Lord, I and the children whom thou hast given me!"

"IT IS ONLY ONCE."

A minister, recently addressing the young men of his congregation on their peculiar dangers referred, towards the conclusion of his discourse, to some of the pleas which sin urges for its indulgence, and, amongst the rest, to this, "It is only once." "Permit me," said he, "to relate to you a fact from my own experience. When a boy of twelve or thirteen years of age, I remember asking my beloved and honoured father a question which afforded him the opportunity of impressing on my mind an important caution. I will remember the time, and the tone of voice in which it was uttered. 'One false step has ruined many a young man.' I never forgot it. I was moved by a young man's temptations, and was sometimes on the verge of compliance, but the serious voice of my father seemed to sound in my ear, 'One false step has ruined many a young man,' and I believe it saved me. If, my dear young friends, I could impress that thought on your hearts, I should deem the evening's labor not lost. You may be tempted to enter that tavern and the plea may be, 'It is only once.' It is a false step; it may ruin you."

You may be tempted to forsake the sanctuary, and to break God's holy day, and the plea may be, 'It is only once.' It is a false step; it may ruin you. The property of others may be within your reach, and you may be tempted to appropriate that sum of money to your own use, thinking, perhaps, you will never be detected, and the plea may be, 'It is only once.' It is a false step; it may ruin you. If the one false step do not itself prove ruinous, it may be the first on the high road to ruin. It may lead to others, which will issue in your present and everlasting destruction. Resist beginnings. Avoid, I beseech you, the first false step.

May not Christian parents be encouraged to avail themselves of every opportunity of inculcating right principles on their children?—A word spoken in due season, how good it is!"

"MOTHER, I WILL GO."

Some years since a fine young man, the only son of a widowed mother, on becoming of age, and receiving his patrimony, entered into company, and indulged in the dissipation of general society. Her watchful eye saw his danger, pointed out its tendency to ruin body and soul, and used every argument, persuasion, and entreaty in vain. One day she learned he was to dine with a large and joyful party, and she spent the forenoon in persuading him to relinquish it, but all in vain. "Mother, I will go." "Then, John, I will retire to my closet," said she for you, till I see your face again." He went to the party, but could find no enjoyment; the thought of his mother being on her knees, wrestling with God in prayer for him, formed such a contrast to the scene before him, that he slipped away—found his mother in the act of prayer—knelt down by her—fell on her neck—and, from that day, became the delight of his pious mother's heart, "a brand plucked from the burning." A religious parent's prayers are never offered in vain.

A WORD TO YOUNG MEN.

Wishing, and sighing, and imagining, and dreaming of greatness, said William Wirt, will never make you great. But can a young man command his energies? Read Foster on decision of character. That book will tell you what is in your power to accomplish. You must gird up your loins and go to work with all the indomitable energy of Hannibal scaling the Alps. It is your duty to make the most of your talents, time, and opportunities. Alfred, king of England, though he performed more business than any of his subjects, found time to study.—Franklin, in the midst of all his labors, found time to dive to the depth of philosophy, and explored untrodden paths of science.

THE EARWIG AND THE SPIDER.

SOMETHING FOR BOYS.

I was much amused the other day, in my study, near an open window, by watching a sharp battle between a large spider and a strong earwig; each had met his match; they engaged a long time, and fought fiercely. At last mister spider seized the earwig by the head, and held him so firmly as induced him to turn up his tail erect, as though in self defence; when the spider, keeping his hold firmly, wound with his long legs his web a great number of times around his opponent's body, so preventing entirely the use of his legs; and after this he soon dragged him to his hole, and enjoyed the fine feast. I thought this would be a fine lesson for little boys, which contains two parts:—

1. A lesson of watchfulness, to keep out of danger of *sin, Satan, and the world*; had the earwig been watchful, he would not have been caught by the spider.

2. A lesson of perseverance.—The spider never ceased one moment till he had entirely conquered his foe, though he was large and strong, and difficult of conquest. So, if you have an evil temper to conquer, persevere in prayer to God, and he will conquer it;—so, if you have a difficult study, persevere, and you will be a conqueror like the spider.

GOOD EFFORT.

Let us lay it down as a principle, that no good effort is entirely useless. Let us never be discouraged, because we do not command an amount of means; but, instead of bewailing what is impossible, let us labor to effect what is practicable. Let us never excuse our negligence by accusing our stations; but remember, that the ways of doing good are infinitely various,—that they are found in every period of life, in every relation, in every condition, in every circumstance,—that the *luxury* of doing good is so great, that the Father of Mercies had not confined it to a few, *all* may be kind; all cannot be generous, but all may be useful.—*Jay.*

GOLDEN DUST.

In order to achieve your good work which you have much at heart, you may not be able to secure an entire week, or even an uninterrupted day; but try what you can make of the broken fragments of time. Clean up its golden dust.—those raspings and filings of precious duration, which so many sweep out into the waste of existence.—*James Hamilton.*

Geographic and Historical.

HERCULANEUM AND VESUVIUS.

BY REV. ROBERT TURNBULL.

Taking time by the forelock, we set out, at early dawn, one beautiful morning, to visit Mount Vesuvius, and it possessed, Herculanum and Pompeii, and resolved to do this, as far as practicable on foot, partly for the sake of economy, and partly to prove, that some things can be done as well as others. Furthermore, we had found from experience that the pedestrian is in the best situation to enjoy sight seeing.—He can go fast or slow just as it pleases him, jump over a hedge or wall, and wander in the fields, drop into some out of the way corner and saunter about in meditative mood, talk with the people of the country, enter their houses, and if the humor seize him, take an entirely different direction from the one he first intended. There is an exhilaration, too, in walking which is exceedingly pleasant, and adds great zest to the enjoyment of natural objects. Fatiguing, to be sure, it often is; but rest can always be enjoyed by an easy, independent pedestrian. He can seek a sheltered spot, on the brow of the hill, or in the shadow of the trees by the brink of the river, or the side of the fountain, eat his bread and cheese, chat with his friend, or gaze upon the fair and changing aspect of nature around him,—or he may drop into a cottage, converse with the inmates, and gather useful information while resting his weary limbs. This was our method, generally to visit the various points of interest, in our European tour. We went over the wider spaces and less interesting regions, in diligence or steamer, but ever preferred to ramble amid fair or classic scenes. Both of us had been great walkers in our early days, and we felt somewhat, while thus ranging about in nature, as if we had grown young again, as if nature had assumed a more beautiful and cheering aspect.

The morning we set out for Vesuvius was bright and warm, but a cool breeze was blowing from the sea. All nature wore a smile, and old Vesuvius, even, as he loomed up in the distance with scarred and blackened visage, assumed a glad and gracious look. As we passed through the streets, we found them lined at an early hour, with stalls of rich vegetables and luscious fruit, the finest I ever saw. We purchased a pound of large ripe figs for a single grano, a little less than a cent, and a pound of apricos for two granos. Plums, oranges and other fruit common in this country, can be procured equally cheap. We met long trains of mules and asses, accompanied by people from the country, with the products of the soil. Some of the women were carrying immense loads on their heads, but all looking lively and pleasant. The climate of this country is so charming that it acts upon the animal spirit, as much almost as the wine which it produces; and hence, notwithstanding all their poverty and misery, the Italian,—those in the country especially,—often wear a happy look, and pass along murmuring gay tunes, as if music were a sort of natural breath. In some of the cities and villages, you see much squalid wretchedness; but an Italian, in good health, and with a grano in his pocket, is naturally a happy fellow. The poor women are the worst off; for their liege lords bind upon them heavy burdens, which are grievous to be borne. The care and sorrow of poverty stricken homes come upon them, and hence many of them seem to be prematurely haggard and grey. It was pleasant, however, this morning, to see the long trains of people, with their burdens of produce, approaching the city, with little apparent anxiety, except to get there as speedily as possible. The men follow their asses and mules, conducting or rather showing them on, by the tail! We passed the bridge of Madelana, walked through the long suburb, which extends two or three miles to Resina, at which place we hired a couple of horses to assist us in ascending the mountain.

Previous to this, however, we visited the ruins of Herculanum, which lies beneath Resina, and is partly covered with its buildings. It was overwhelmed with lava from an eruption of Mount Vesuvius, in the 79th year of the Christian era, at the same time that Pompeii and Stabæ (now Castellamara) on the sea coast, were buried with sand and ashes. Herculanum, lying just under the mountain, was obliterated in the red hot lava, whole rivers of which must have passed over it, while the other places mentioned, being at a greater distance, were simply covered with sand and ashes. It must have been a city of considerable extent and great splendor. A part of the city only has been excavated, and most of the marble statues and other articles found in it have been conveyed to the museum at Naples. Besides, all the excavations have been filled up but one, in which we descended, by means of steps, taking lighted candles in our hands. The city lies from fifty to sixty feet beneath the surface, which consists mainly of lava, harder than the solid rock. In the position we visited we found the remains of an extensive theatre, capable of containing many thousand persons. In shape it is circular, like an amphitheatre, with ranges of stone benches for the spectators, and seats of stone for the musicians encircling the stage in the centre. It was affecting to walk, with long candles, around the long corridors of this ancient building, fifty feet beneath the solid lava,

which had formed its sepulchre for ages. How dark and silent now, where, at one time, all was splendor, madness and merriment!

Leaving Resina on horseback, we began to ascend the mountain. A rough road has been hewn of stones, lava and ashes, which gradually runs up the mountain, winding around from point to point, vineyards, olives and other fruit trees, growing luxuriantly upon the ashes emitted from Vesuvius in by gone days. A striking symbol of the manner in which good is reduced from evil, of the life which springs from death, of the paradise which blossoms on the ruins of sin. It took us an hour and a half to ascend as far as the horses would go, and we went part of the way at a pretty fair trot.—The ascent was sometimes difficult and toilsome, then again easy and pleasant. We arrived at what seemed to be the former top of a mountain, and where we could discover the evidences of remains of two former craters now filled up. This part of the mountain is of immense extent, and is partly covered with verdure and trees, but becoming bare and desolate towards the centre. On this stands a separate and recently formed cone, which rises abruptly, and to an immense height. Vegetation is extended, though somewhat scantily, nearly to the foot of this second cone, and we observed flowers growing far up the mountain, amid its black and desolate masses, where nothing of the kind would be expected, just as in the lowest depths of degradation, one may discover a few stray flowers of virtue, some better and purer strays, some remains of a holier state, it may be, mute promises of a happier time to come.

Several persons had offered themselves as guides, at the foot of the mountain, but we had learned to distrust the knaves, who pounce upon inexperienced travellers, and make them pay for their disagreeable attentions. On this account we had resisted all their importunities, and turned them off. One fellow, however, seemed determined to follow us, and we saw him toiling on behind the horses, in the hot Italian sun, with as much apparent vigor as the horses themselves. We said nothing, but kept on, and as we approached the second cone, referred to, had lost sight of him. But just as we had begun in vain, to dispose of our horses, in order to make the ascent, he made his appearance behind some masses of lava and ashes, with a basket of provisions and fruit upon his head, took possession of our horses, and fastened them in a way peculiar to himself, to some of the loose blocks of lava, and accompanied us, with his basket on his back, up to the very top of the volcano. His body must have been of iron to do so. But we really felt obliged to him, as, without his aid, it would have been impossible for us to gain the summit. It took us, at least two hours to ascend the second cone, which is covered with loose scoria, sand and ashes. At first it did not appear very lofty, but when we had ascended a great distance, and exhausted our strength, at least for the moment, it rose above us height upon height. We rested and refreshed ourselves from the welcome basket of our guide, then began our ascent a second time, and after going up almost as far as at first, were obliged to sit down again, when finally making a desperate and long continued effort with limb and cane, we reached the top of the mountain, on the edge of which, we sat down to breathe, and partook a second time, of the homely, but inviting fare provided for us. We then walked some two hundred yards, or more, over ashes, sand, and stones, and came to the rim of a crater, which is of great extent, being over a quarter of a mile in diameter—some say half a mile, but this is an evident exaggeration—and descending abruptly at least a hundred and fifty, or two hundred feet. We went down into it some thirty or forty feet, but I found it impossible to go further. I endeavored to go a little further, but so alarmed my travelling companion that he insisted on giving it up. It would have been dangerous to attempt it, owing, in part, to the rapid plunge of the descent, and the noxious vapours which fill the crater. Even on the spot where we stood, the ashes are hot to the touch, and little jets of steam or gas are proceeding from the crevices. Our guide roasted half a dozen eggs, which he had brought on purpose, simply scraping a little hole, and covering them with sand.

At the bottom of the crater there is another little cone, quite recently formed from the materials thrown out of the burning mountain, and in which opens a huge vent or chimney, for the fire and smoke which are constantly rising from it. Within this fiery mouth, you hear a dashing, rumbling noise, as if a mighty sea of burning lava, were heaving in the heart of the mountain, and far down in the bowels of the earth, occasionally rising, like the swell of the sea, and throwing its burning waves to the surface. Every now and then it would seem to gather itself up for an effort, and with loud thundering explosion, cast up red hot stones and ashes, mingled with the lava flame and smoke. Every explosion produces a prolonged echo in the cavern, and a trembling of the mountain.

Scientific men affirm, that no flame proceeds from volcanoes, but Vesuvius certainly presents an appearance of flame. At all events it has fire enough, the reflection of which on the ascending smoke makes it so like flame, that it may well be described as such by common observers.

To be continued.

The Press and General Review.

THE EXPELLED WESLEYAN MINISTERS.

MEETING AT COLUMB, CORNWALL, ENGLAND.

From the West Briton and Cornwall Advertiser.

He had not heard of one of them; if he answered the first, he did not know what the second might be, and if he answered the second, he did not know anything of the third, whether the object might not be to draw him towards a precipice, to entangle or inflict a deep wound on him, or to bring him in some manner under accusation. The question was, "are you the author of the Fly-Sheets?" Mr. Everett said, "why have you put that question to me first; there are many other preachers before me on the minutes, who have not signed that declaration. The secretary Dr. Hannah said, "because you are the most suspected." "Then," said Mr. Everett, "if I am the most suspected, you have the most evidence to prove my guilt; if you will produce it, I will meet it;" and they were all silent. (A voice, "well they might.") All that was said was, "It is only a brotherly question,"—now is it so? (No, no) If only a brotherly question, the refusing to answer it could never have incurred an extreme penalty,—it could never have been contumacy,—it could never have been a refusal to answer a legal, authoritative, binding question, if it were only a brotherly question,—therefore if it was only such, the expulsion, by their own showing, was not a legal expulsion. (Cheers.) They had nothing to say, but "it is only a brotherly question."—Mr. Everett, are you the author of the Fly-Sheets?—evidently meaning, we have no evidence against you, will you please to furnish us with a little. (Laughter.) "We have not the means of criminating you, will you please to criminate yourself?" But Mr. Everett had too long a head for them; he said, "no, if you have no evidence to prove me guilty, I am not going to help you out; when you produce your evidence I will meet it, but till you produce it, I decline answering your question." He retired from the bar, and instantly the Rev. John Burdall was called to the box,—a man whom I have known from a boy, who travelled in the St. Austell circuit forty-five years ago, and opened Mevagissey chapel with Dr. Cope,—a man with one of the noblest heads and loveliest countenances that I ever saw,—one of the most intellectual of men, and who had weathered the blast of seventy-five winters. I saw him, who had been my own superintendent, dragged from his wife and daughter, and his cottage at York, and without any charge, brought to stand at the bar of conference, there to be questioned by Dr. Hannah and Mr. Bunting, "are you the author of the Fly-Sheets?" The venerable man said, "are there any accusations against me?"—and a hundred voices shouted, "yes, yes;" and the venerable man looked about him and said "where are my accusers,—let them appear and I will meet them;" but they were all as still as mice. (Laughter.) No one of the hundred who shouted out an insult to that patriarch the minute before, then said, "yes, yes, we offer accusation;" when he said, "where are my accusers, let them appear, I will meet them," no one dared to look him in the face and adduce an accusation. But the secretary said, "Oh, it is only a brotherly inquiry." The venerable man said, "I have been more than fifty years among you; I have attended many conferences, but such questions as this I never before heard, such a scene I never before witnessed, and it is too late in life for me to be a party to turning the Methodist conference into an inquisition; until you bring your accusation, I decline to answer the question." In a few minutes these two men were ordered out of the conference, not allowed to sit to listen to the regular business then to go on. A committee was appointed to examine their case. That committee sat in their absence, never put to them another question, had only the fact before them that they declined to answer the very insolent question, and on the following Monday they brought in their opinion that Mr. Burdall, for refusing to answer should receive an admonition, and that Mr. Everett should be expelled from the body. I rose instantly and moved an amendment, which as you may suppose was lost, and of these venerable men, one was admonished and the other expelled. This was on a Monday night, and on the following morning I was called to the bar, and with my excellent friends Griffith, Bromley, and George, declined to answer the question previously put to Mr. Everett. However, Mr. Bromley and Mr. George afterwards said something which they said satisfied them, so that Mr. Griffith and myself stood alone. After the matter had been before a committee, we appeared by direction on the Friday morning, and when called up, a long document was read to us, containing a vast variety of matter altogether unconnected with the act of contumacy, the only thing for which we expected we should be expelled. When that was read we asked to be furnished with a copy. That was denied us, but we urged it, and they refused it again and again. We still stated the reasonableness of our request. Dr. Bunting at last said, "if we furnish you with a copy, you will give it to the public." We said we asked for it to give it our prayerful and careful consideration. He asked us to pledge ourselves not to give it to the public. We said we would

give no pledge, you may intend to expel us by this document, and we may find it necessary to show the public the ground of expulsion. They then said they would give us no sight of it, and there the matter was fixed. The conference left to go to dinner, and we were ordered to be back again at five. At half past eight we were called to the bar; but before that took place, the document containing these charges against us, was moved, seconded, and carried by the conference, and then the President asked us what we had to say on it? We merely repeated the request to be furnished with a copy, to give it our prayerful and careful consideration. It was again denied. We again urged it, till we were worn out, and at last I said, "you know Mr. President, that this contains, in the nature of an indictment, circumstances and charges affecting our religious character; and of such in any civil court in the land I could demand a copy." At that moment they yielded, and it was moved, seconded, and supported that we have a copy. We received it at ten o'clock, and wrote an answer, as directed, by nine next morning. There were several particulars contained in the document, and because we were not prepared to be thus degraded, to be admonished by the President, to discontinue the Wesleyan Banner, to pledge ourselves that we would not write again to the Wesleyan Times, and that we would not say anything against this law of 1835,—because we were not prepared to submit to this, the consequence was that we were expelled from the body. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Dunn then said he was exceedingly weary, having not been to bed for two nights that week and having travelled three hundred miles to come down there. Under those peculiar circumstances, if I or Mr. Griffith should not make anything sufficiently plain, don't be afraid or ashamed to ask us any question bearing on the matter, and we will endeavor to answer it; or if you have heard anything at all about us in our absence, which you don't exactly understand, just ask us the question towards the end of the meeting, and we will endeavor to make it very plain. (A voice, "thank you sir.") In last Friday's West Briton, I find on coming here to day, there is a letter from the Rev. Robert Young, the chairman of the Cornish district, addressed to myself; but he never had the good manners to send me a copy of it, either in print or in manuscript. It has been before the public a whole week, and I never saw a line of it till I came here this afternoon. I find also another letter in the West Briton, of which I had not seen a line until to-day. I think I had better meet these men in their respective places,—Mr. Young at Penzance, Mr. Nyo at Truro, Mr. Garland at Redruth, on Thursday, and friend George Smith at Camborne on Friday. I should like to meet them on their own ground, to look them in the face, and then leave it to a clear-headed and sound-hearted Cornish public to decide, with whom truth and righteousness are to be found. (Cheers.)

The Rev. W. Griffith was received with loud applause. He said—You have heard Mr. Dunn's statement of the ground of our expulsion from the Wesleyan conference, and I am prepared to confirm all that he has said as to the facts of the case. I am not a Cornishman, like my friend Mr. Dunn; but I shall go away with a very queer notion of Cornish folks, if you approve of an expulsion based on such a sandy foundation as that on which ours was based. We have now traversed a very considerable portion of the kingdom; we have addressed tens of thousands of Wesleyans, and tens of thousands of the public who are not Wesleyan Methodists; we have been in agricultural, in manufacturing, and a little in mining districts; and whether we have addressed the country peasant, the manufacturer, or the miner, with very few exceptions indeed, not more than one in a hundred, if so many, the verdict that has been given at our several meetings has been in favor of the expelled, and in condemnation of the conference. The meetings by their votes have said the conference is in the wrong, and has treated us unrighteously; what the verdict of Cornwall will be, if I am spared another fortnight I shall be better able to tell you. I am not going to turn prophet, and yet I should like to know what you think of Mr. Dunn's expulsion,—do you think he deserved it? (Cries of "no.") If the facts he stated are true, was the conference justified in expelling him after that fashion? (No.) Is it right to expel a man who had been thirty years in the ministry without a trial? (no),—without a charge, without a witness being produced against him? (no),—without an opportunity to defend himself, but having a settled purpose to present his reasons for the course he was about to take, the reply was, "we don't want your reasons, answer yes or no." Mr. Dunn has said he wishes you to regard this question calmly; he says everywhere, listen to both sides, read what is written on each side of the question. If I say to any of you, read the Wesleyan Times, I say to you also read the Watchman. If I desire you to listen to me and to my friends, Everett and Dunn, at the same time I say, in private as well as in public, listen to Mr. Young. If you read our Banner, read their Indicator—If you listen to the expelled ministers, and if Mr. Smith, of Camborne, writes a pamphlet, read that also; but be sure to read Mr. Dunn's seven letters to him, not one of which he has answered, and I believe for the good reason,

that George Smith could as easily answer those seven letters as he could turn all the minerals in your mineralogical county into duty water. (Cheers and laughter.) After then hearing both sides and reading both sides, give your verdict like men, like christians, like Wesleyans, like Cornish Wesleyans. (Cheers.) I believe the Wesleyan body is now looking towards Cornwall with a great deal of interest to know what the verdict of Cornish Methodists is; and if after you have heard what is said, you approve of the conduct of the conference, think they have acted righteously, equitably, in a brotherly spirit, in a manly fair way towards us, and that we deserve the treatment we have received—all I can say is, stand by the conference, defend it through thick and thin, take your share of the odium that has come on it, and let it see that you will not desert it in this time of its trial and difficulty. But if on the other hand, you should be under the necessity of coming to a conclusion that the conference is wrong, that it has trampled on its own laws, violated its own usages, adopted an unprecedented course, set at defiance all the laws of the New Testament and all the usages of our own body, and turned itself into an inquisition for the object of victimising a few men who gave them trouble, simply because they maintained an independence of character, and would not acknowledge Dr. Bunting or any other master, and would not admit a minute of conference to be somehow smuggled in,—if you come to the conclusion that the conduct of conference has not been agreeable to the New Testament, and that we have not been righteously dealt with, then I have the same right to say, "stand by us, let conference know your opinion of its acts, speak out, rally around us, don't let us be crushed; and I don't believe we shall be crushed.—" (No, no.) Yorkshire will never allow that; Lancashire, Northumberland, and the Midland counties are in our favor; Norfolk has arisen almost to a man; Suffolk has poured out its hundreds and thousands for the maintenance and defence of our principles, position, and character; and now that we are come down almost to the Land's End, I trust we shall go back and be able to report that Cornwall, as numerous, as heartily, as distinctly as any other portion of the Wesleyan connexion, justifies our position, and through us will rally around those great principles which concern you quite as much as they concern us, which affect your liberty quite as much as they affect our position. (Hear, hear.) For if the ecclesiastical domination which has already shown its head and front in the Wesleyan conference and its power by our arbitrary expulsion, be neglected,—if it be permitted to grow, if the inquisition be permitted to grow, if the inquisition be permitted to advance if the clique be allowed to do as it will,—depend on it, having begun with a few independent men in the conference, they will begin to act on the independent men in the connexion. (Hear, hear.) Will begin, did I say?—they have already begun. Have you not heard of Mr. Rodd, of Edinburgh, a local preacher, who replied to a pamphlet written by the superintendent of the Edinburgh circuit and chairman of the Edinburgh district, in which pamphlet the writer had courted examination, inquiry, and discussion; and because the local preacher was a better writer, and a better logician than his superintendent, Mr. Horton, so that he could not out-argue him, the superintendent, at a local preachers' meeting, without a charge, a trial, or a particle of evidence, without giving the man an opportunity of self-defence, in the sight of all the local preachers he takes out his pencil and scratches Mr. Rodd's name from the local preachers' plan, tells him to leave the vestry and go about his business. Will you allow that in Cornwall? Methinks the spirit of Cornishmen had gone off at the Land's End and been buried in the Atlantic, if Cornish Methodists will submit to such treatment as this at the hands of such men. For who are they? (A voice "fallible men.") It is true they are the ministers of Christ, and so is every local preacher if he has received the same call to the work, as much so as Dr. Bunting, the Jacksons, the Bishop of Exeter, the Archbishop of Canterbury, or any others. The only difference between a travelling and local preacher being this, that the Wesleyan body, in order that certain arrangements may be carried out, as they deem, more efficiently and fully, have said, "here are some twenty thousand men called of God to preach the gospel. We believe each of them, as far as we can judge, is as fully called to do it as the other; if we had the means we would support the whole twenty thousand, and send them to proclaim the gospel to the ends of the world. But we cannot support them all: we can support eleven or twelve hundred, and as soon as we can support fifteen hundred we will, and as soon as we can support two thousand of them, we will willingly and heartily do so, and send them forth for the discharge of ministerial and pastoral duties. That is the real distinction between the one and the other. I can never believe that the fact of having travelled four years, and being received into connexion with the Wesleyan conference, can give me any spiritual authority, power, or ecclesiastical influence that does not belong to any other preacher. And who are these men that they should use their own arbitrary will, and say to a man, not only their equal, but perhaps by far their superior in in-

telligence, in education, in religious attainment, in ministerial ability, in pastoral fidelity, in usefulness to the christian church and the world,—"I scratch your name off the plan, and you are no longer, as far as I can exercise influence, to preach Christ's everlasting gospel, even though the Head of the Church called you; now you may leave the room and go about your business." Mr. Chairman, you are a local preacher, would you stand that? and would the local preachers of the neighborhood submit to have one of their brethren dealt with in that way? (No, no.) This is, therefore, a people's question, because the very principles upon which the conference conducted itself in the case of Mr. Everett, Mr. Dunn, and myself, if not checked, will be brought to bear most arbitrarily and unrighteously on the position and status of every officer in the Wesleyan church, and on the members too, for they are now expelling members in the part I came from, Derbyshire and the neighborhood, in just the same fashion. (Hear, hear.) I was going to visit the circuit-town of my own circuit (Ripley) for I claim still that I am a Wesleyan minister; I hold myself to be as much now as I was twelve months ago, one of your Methodist preachers; I believe I am in the sight of God as truly a Wesleyan minister as ever I was.—The conference has expelled me, but the church has not expelled me. The preachers by their votes have silenced me, but the people by their votes tell me to go on; and until the connexion excommunicates me, and says, "we will not recognise you as our minister, we will not hear you preach, or allow you to baptize our children, or receive the Lord's Supper at your hands, or to exercise any ministerial or pastoral function among us,"—until the majority of the people endorsed the act of the conference, I snap my fingers at the conference, I hold their act and deed to be entirely invalid, it is not worth a straw. The conference is not the connexion, the conference is not Methodism, twelve hundred preachers are not the body, they are not the majority, they are but a small fraction of the whole.—They say, "if you don't like us, leave us"—ah, if the people had got that sentiment, and used it towards the conference, I am quite sure the people, with the preachers whom God has raised up amongst them, could do much better without the conference, than the conference without them. (Hear, hear.) However, as I have said, I still reckon myself to be a Wesleyan preacher. When last Sunday fortnight I was going to my circuit town to preach out of doors, because I could not preach in the chapel, as I was entering the hamlet, as I should rather call it, between thirty and forty men met me. I asked, "where have you been?" They said they had just come from a class-meeting, and such a class-meeting they did not recollect ever to have had in their lives. I knew the man; that one used to meet with brother A., another with brother B., another with brother C., and I asked, "what class have you been meeting?" "The class of the expelled," said they. "What do you mean by that?" "Oh," said one of them, "we are expelled members" ("shame!") I said, "you expelled,"—looking at one and then at another; why I had before me some of the most pious, spiritual, devoted, and useful members in the whole circuit. "You expelled," said I, "and why were you expelled?" "Oh," said one of them, "they have got a new fashion now of giving tickets with us." The preacher there is a young man who was only the other day a local preacher, and is not yet even to be properly reckoned as a travelling preacher. But he has been at the institution where he has been taught to govern. He has been at the institution, and if the institution sends out such articles as that man, who will expell fathers and mothes in Israel, as that young man has been doing in Ripley, I think the sooner that Didsbury and Richmond are put up to auction, and the cash spent to support the gospel at home and abroad, the better. However this young man had met some of them for tickets, and instead of the usual way of giving the tickets, he holds his two hands, one with the ticket in it and the other open, and after asking the state of mind, before presenting the ticket he asks, "what will you give for it?" ("Shame.") Is that the way they meet classes in Cornwall? (No) The conclusion of the matter was that the member did not get his ticket, and all because he refused to answer the preacher's question.—On the same evening, a leader from another part of the circuit came to me with tears in his eyes, and said, "Ah, brother Griffith, you know my class; it was always a pleasure to meet that class; it was like going into a little heaven on earth, I always found it a means of grace to my own soul; but ah," said he, "the young preacher meeting for tickets the other day, took eighteen names out of twenty off the class book." Do you think such proceedings as these can be allowed?—do you want to see them introduced into Cornwall? (No, no.) If this is Methodism as it is, would you not rather have Methodism as it was? Oh, but some of you at the quarterly meetings can pass resolutions very unaniously; but let them be for Methodism as it was, and I hope that St. Columb will show itself to be of that spirit. Mr. Griffith then proceeded to give the statements in reference to his own expulsion, which have already appeared in this paper. He then went on to speak of the question put to him in the conference, "are you the author of the Fly-Sheets," which question was put by Dr. Han-

nah, the very man who when John Wesley Thom-
 as, under the assumed name of "Vates," published
 an anonymous and slanderous work directed against
 the minority, and was recommended by, and
 allowed his commendation to be published with
 that anonymous and slanderous work; yet he had
 the magnanimity of the minority now to ask the
 question, "are you the author of the Fly Sheets?"
 Dr. Beaumont immediately said, "I cannot under-
 stand how you put that question, you who have
 recommended an anonymous pamphlet yourself.—
 Dr. Hamond looked very queer for a moment, but
 drawing men catch at straws, and so he replied,
 "Dr. Beaumont, I never recommended the pamph-
 let, that is a mistake, I only recommended the
 argument of the pamphlet." ("Oh, oh," and
 laughter.) Mr. Guilth then proceeded to say,
 "there are two or three things to which I would
 like to direct your attention.—First, whether the Fly
 Sheets be right or wrong, true or false, whether we
 have or have not had to do with them, the first
 question I think the conference had to settle, was
 not who wrote the Fly Sheets, but how far are the
 Fly Sheets true or false. (A voice, "that's the
 question.") However much you would wish to
 know the authors, I presume you would much rather
 know whether it be possible to refute all that is
 stated in the Fly Sheets. ("That's it.") Second-
 ly, supposing they had, in any legitimate, constitu-
 tional way, arrived at a knowledge of the author of
 the Fly-Sheets, they, before inflicting the penalty
 should have inquired what the man deserved as a
 penalty. For after all, some are of opinion that
 supposing a man did write the Fly-Sheets, he did
 not deserve expulsion for so doing. If they were
 proved to be false, and if it were proved that the
 writer had known them to be false, and therefore
 had written them with a malicious spirit, as well
 as in a spirit of falsehood, then it would have been
 a very different affair: but before the extreme pen-
 alty had been inflicted, at any rate it should have
 been made clear that the man deserved the sever-
 est infliction which it was in their power to lay up-
 on him. (Hear, hear.) But are the Fly Sheets so
 false as some say? The Fly Sheets say the Presi-
 dent, Mr. Jackson, has been a queer travelling
 preacher, because he has travelled so far for the
 last twenty-nine years that he has never been out
 of London. (Laughter.) They say, (of course it
 is a false and wicked slander,) that John Mason
 has been shut up in London for twenty-seven years
 and has never had a station out of it, and he is an
 itinerant travelling town preacher. Dr. Bunting,
 the Fly Sheets say, has been in London twenty-five
 years, a quarter of a century there, located in the
 midst of the centralisation, the master mind that
 has been moving the machinery of Methodism;
 and yet it is a foul slander to doubt whether Dr.
 Bunting is an itinerant travelling preacher. (Hear,
 hear.) I will tell you what has pinched them, not
 the falsehoods but the truths. (Cheers.) The
 question is not now whether there has been some-
 thing wrong in the administration of Methodism for
 the last twenty-five years; the question is how far
 is the administration of Methodism, as now con-
 ducted, consistent with the principles laid down in
 the New Testament. (Hear, hear.) There is
 another question to which your attention should be
 directed, and that is, how far is Methodism as it is
 a violation of the compact made in 1795 and 1797
 with the people of Methodism? Is the law of 1835
 a faithful exposition of the concessions made to the
 people in 1795 and 1797; or is the law of 1835 a
 law that counteracts, destroys, annihilates, the lib-
 erties which the people in 1797 obtained by solemn
 compact between themselves and the conference?
 (Hear, hear.) Now just mark this one point—that
 the people, by the law of 1835, are absolutely
 nothing in Methodism, as far as law-making or law-
 enforcing is concerned. One of the preachers said
 that paying and obeying were the duties of the
 members of the Methodist societies. Now I don't
 think this ought to be the sum and substance of a
 member of society's privilege. (Hear, hear.)—
 But by the law of 1835, there is no great privilege
 given to the members of the Methodist societies.—
 They may memorialize conference three days in a
 year, provided, in the first place, they are officers
 of the body. Now you see that cuts off all the
 members at a stroke; so that until you are either
 a local preacher, class-leader, or steward, (and you
 may live from twenty to fifty years without being
 one or the other,) you cannot have the privilege of
 even sending a society memorial to the conference.
 And even every officer cannot memorialize; he
 must have been a local preacher or a class-leader
 of ten years' uninterrupted holding of office; and
 they cannot meet and memorialize on anything that
 turns up in the course of their meeting, but before
 that meeting they must give notice in writing of
 the very subject on which they are going to memo-
 rialize conference; and when they have done that,
 if the superintendent, whose judgment overrules all
 law and opinion, should say the thing is contrary
 to the constitution of Methodism, and that it is in-
 consistent with his position to put the matter to the
 meeting, he vacates the chair, and your glorious
 three days of privilege in June turns out like three
 bags crammed all of moonshine. (Laughter.)—
 There is then nothing to present on the meeting of
 conference,—there is no circuit memorial. But if
 you cannot memorialize, Presidents can send out
 declarations. On the 26th of December, 1849,
 there issued what has been called the Richmond
 manifesto, or the Richmond bill. That declaration
 affirms that the breach between the conference and
 us is irreparable. That declaration was issued on
 the 26th of December, signed, as the *Watchman*
 said, by about 1,200 of the preachers. (Hear, hear.)
 I know the issuing of that declaration from Rich-
 mond, at once aroused thousands who till that time
 said, "we will stop till next conference to see what
 conference will do;" but that daring defiance of
 the public judgment, aroused many, who now say
 that judgment was pronounced before-hand, that it
 was no use to wait till the next conference; and
 our meetings after that 26th of December, took a
 new start, received a fresh impulse, and now, thank
 God, since the meeting of delegates we are advanc-
 ing; and I do believe that at the next meeting of
 delegates in July, when the conference is sitting,
 we shall present such a delega- from one end of
 the kingdom to the other, that even the *Watchman*
 and Samuel Jackson will leave off their sneering
 for something else. I trust a memorial will go
 from St. Columb, sent from a circuit meeting of

every member, and if one of another will not take
 it, send your delegate with it, who will be called
 to London in July, I believe. In that memorial
 embody the particulars which have been set before
 you this evening. Tell the conference that in your
 judgment the law of 1835 must be amended, will
 you do that? ("Yes.") Tell the conference that
 the financial matters must be investigated by com-
 petent and independent persons,—will you do that?
 ("Yes.") Tell the conference it must sit with open
 doors, and admit the British press to give an ac-
 count of its ecclesiastical proceedings,—will you do
 that? Tell the conference there must be lay in-
 fluence in some shape or other, which shall give to
 the members of the Wesleyan conference the pow-
 er to exercise all their rights which as members of
 a christian church they derive from the New Testa-
 ment; do not ask John Wesley, or any human
 being, whether he will allow you to exercise those
 rights which Christ has given us;—will you de-
 mand that in your memorial? ("Yes.") I hope
 you will; and with regard to us, poor expelled
 ministers, I know what I should like, but it is not
 for me in this personal matter to say. All I can say
 is, that if you think the conference has done right,
 you will tell them so in your memorial, and if you
 think they have done wrong—(A voice, "we will
 ask them to restore you.") Thank you. (Cheers).
 But if you memorialize conference, some say they
 will not read your memorials. Will they not? If
 the foundation of their power were like your own
 granite rocks, then they might say, "never, a thou-
 sand times never;" but if their power rests more
 like a building which is now on a shaken mass or
 quagmire, it will never do for them to say that.—
 (Hear, hear.) If anybody says I am come here an
 enemy to Methodism, I deny it: I love Methodism,
 I wish to live and die a Wesleyan Methodist. I
 would rather have preached to you to-night the
 glorious gospel; but they won't let me preach in
 my own pulpits. I have a right to get back to
 Wesleyan pulpits, and will vindicate my right to
 be there; and if you give me your help I shall get
 back and again exercise my ministerial duties in
 the Wesleyan church. (Loud applause.)

Ecclesiastical.

Address of the Methodist New Connexion Confer-
 ence, England, to the Canadian Wesleyan
 Methodist New Connexion Conference.

DEAR BRETHREN,—It is with pleasure that we em-
 brace the opportunity presented by our annual assembly,
 to renew the expression of our cordial love to you in Christ
 Jesus, and our ardent wishes that your souls may prosper
 and be in health.
 Numerous and strong are the ties, Dear Brethren, that
 bind you and us in sympathy and love. Our common
 Christianity is indeed the first and noblest of them all.
 Love to Jehovah Jesus, his glorious gospel, his sacred
 cause, is in fact the root and bond of our love to each
 other. But this general primary feeling of affection among
 the followers of Christ, is, between you and us, made more
 close and effectual by some points of remarkable specific
 agreement. Some of you are natives of the United King-
 dom of Great Britain and Ireland, now residing in Canada.
 All of you are subjects of our beloved Queen Victoria.
 In the great family of Christians we are members of the same
 denomination. In the doctrines and discipline of Method-
 ism, as taught and enforced amongst us, you are with us.
 Yes, Dear Brethren, though between you and us mountains
 rise, and the vast Atlantic rolls, yet we feel one with you,
 and intense is our interest in your well-being.
 We rejoice to hear of your welfare: we tender thanks
 on your behalf for all the blessings with which your socie-
 ties have been visited. We offer earnest prayer for your
 enlargement, prosperity, and peace.
 Suffer the word of exhortation. Holiness, Dear Brethren,
 is an essential element in the Christian character. In in-
 dividual believers and in Christian churches this is of pri-
 mary moment. It should be the constant aim, especially
 of all official men, to produce in our churches a high de-
 gree of love and devotion towards God, of spirituality and
 of heavenly-mindedness, and of obedience to the divine
 commands. To effect this you must be instant in prayer,
 for apart from an eminently prayerful disposition, piety
 must languish and decay.
 Let your standard of piety be high. This comports with
 the letter and spirit of the Scriptures. Be ye perfect, even
 as your Father which is in Heaven is perfect. Ye are
 not your own, ye are bought with a price; wherefore glorify
 God with your bodies and spirits which are his.
 Think, Dear Brethren, what lofty attainments are im-
 plied in such expressions! What deadness to the things
 which are seen! What triumph over the corrupt tenden-
 cies of human nature! What depth of piety! What lofty
 devotion! What thorough consecration to the work of
 the Lord! Yet without this distinguished piety you can-
 not glory God your Saviour.
 Next to your own spiritual well-being we exhort you
 to cherish an intense concern for the salvation of sinners.
 The ardent desire that sinners may be saved, is one of the
 most striking marks of a heavenly birth. It is the dispo-
 sition of God himself who so loved the world as to send
 his only begotten Son to save it. It is the disposition
 which brought Christ from Heaven; which excites joy
 among angels at the repentance of a sinner; which
 prompted the labours and martyrdom of Apostles, and
 glowed throughout the first churches. The world is con-
 tinued for this purpose. And can you, Dear Brethren, be
 unmindful of the work which God has given you to do.
 Perish the thought! Apart from an earnest and glowing
 concern for sinners, a Christian Church loses its light, its
 power, and ceases to be the light of the world, and the
 salt of the earth.
 We exhort you not only to desire the conversion of sin-
 ners, but to look for and confidently expect this evidence
 of the Divine presence and power. Look for the accession
 of growing numbers to your different Societies; and also
 for the most striking and telling results to attend the
 preaching of the Gospel, and the various means employed
 by you to lead men to the Saviour. The Great Head of
 the Church takes special delight in fulfilling the expecta-

tion of his laboring and waiting people. Some of our
 Churches in this country have been the favored the past
 year; and, in different measures, the Holy Spirit is still
 thus poured out on many of our Circuits. Unceasingly
 and importunately, then, implore our heavenly Father to
 bestow the same blessing on you.
 Although we were concerned when we ascertained that
 your statistics of the past year exhibited a decrease, when
 compared with former returns, yet we rejoice that you
 have this year an increase of 368. Rejoice, dear brethren,
 and anticipate still greater things. Never lose sight of the
 importance of personal exertions to do good. The great-
 est benefits which have been the result of personal exertions
 to do good. The greatest benefits which have been
 conferred upon men have been the result of personal exertions.
 The history and experience of Christians demon-
 strate the truth of this remark. Brethren, let your minds
 be habitually at work for God, and plans may be organ-
 ized which shall hereafter extend their influence far beyond
 your most sanguine hopes or fondest wishes.
 MISSIONARIES.—To you we write in the language of
 congratulation and encouragement. The perusal of your
 communications, as published in our Missionary Notices,
 has awakened in the minds of our people in this land the
 most interesting feelings, and has led many of them to
 praise the Great Head of the Church for the success with
 which he has accompanied your labors. Honored breth-
 ren, go forward in the name of the Lord. Preach the
 truth—the truth as it is in Jesus. Pray for more power to
 set Christ forth as evidently crucified for sinners, but
 immortal men; with simplicity and earnestness, with ten-
 der and familiar application, laboring unceasingly, until
 the atoning Saviour be glorified up, all men may see clearly,
 and be drawn unto him. Preach the gospel without
 controversy—thatis, without contention of strife of words
 or useless disputation with those who differ from us either
 in doctrine or church polity. Give prominence in your
 ministrations to the radical depravity of human nature—
 the necessity of repentance—justification by faith—the
 witness of the Spirit—and holiness of heart and life. Re-
 member, there is in Christian truth, by which you are
 made free—and in Christian love, by which you are con-
 strained, a power which men cannot always gainsay and
 resist. Gird on your armour, and, with all earnestness,
 and fidelity, go forward in the work of preaching and
 the God of missions will sustain, bless and prosper you.
 And now, dear brethren, we commend you to God, and
 to the word of his grace; praying that you may all stand
 perfect and complete in his holy will; and at last be
 presented before his throne without blemish and without
 spot.

The Watchman.

Monday Evening, June 10, 1850.

Annual Conference of the Canadian Wesleyan Meth-
 odist New Connexion Church.

This Assembly has been in Session since Wed-
 nesday; and has been large and respectable, and
 characterized by unanimity of feeling, calmness of
 discussion and unabated attachment to the princi-
 ples and interests of the Connexion. The Rev. H.
 O. Crofts was duly elected President, and R. H.
 Brett, Esq., Secretary of the Conference. The
 Session is likely to terminate this evening or to-
 morrow.

We contemplated furnishing a pretty full report
 of the proceedings of Conference; but found it im-
 practicable to prepare even a brief sketch.

Our readers will probably excuse irregularities
 in this day's paper; as our absence from home has
 rendered it impossible for us to devote any attention
 to our usual work in connection with the *Watchman*.
 We shall endeavor to make up for these deficien-
 cies, by putting forth greater effort after our return.

General Intelligence.



Arrival of the America.

HALIFAX, MONDAY, JUNE 3, 9 P. M.
 The steamer *America* has just arrived.

ENGLAND.

The sudden withdrawal of the French Ambassa-
 dor has produced a sensible effect upon the funds,
 but they soon rallied, and it is generally believed
 that the movement on the part of France was a mere
 ruse to enable the Ministry to pass their electoral
 law.

Circulation has been given to an insulting note
 from Russia addressed to Lord Palmerston, condemn-
 ing in strong terms the policy of the English Gov-
 ernment. The concluding sentence of the note is
 as follows:—"As the manner in which Lord Pal-
 merston understands the protection due to English
 subjects in foreign countries carries with it such se-
 rious inconvenience, Russia and Austria will not
 henceforth grant the liberty of residence to British
 subjects except on condition of their renouncing the
 protection of their Government." The London
Times in allusion to the difficulty with England
 says, that Lord Palmerston's offer of compromise
 has been rejected by the French Government, and,
 at a Cabinet Council, the President of the Republic
 declared, that the acceptance of any other condi-
 tions than the plain and simple execution of the

Convention of London was not consistent with the
 dignity of France, and to none other would he con-
 sent. The Ministers unanimously approved of the
 conditions to adhere to and adopt them.
 An attempt to assassinate the King of Prussia
 has created a great sensation throughout Europe.
 The attempt was made at Potsdam by a Sergeant
 of Artillery, who fired a pistol at His Majesty and
 wounded him in the neck.
 In Parliament nothing of importance has occur-
 red. Several interpellations are put to Lord Pal-
 merston relative to the Greek difficulty, to which
 he replied substantially as last week.
 The weather continues extremely favorable.
 ROME AND THE ITALIAN STATES.
 The Pope is accused of endeavoring to escape
 from Rome again, and of a wish to place himself
 under the protection of Austria, but is too closely
 watched by the French. Unless the Pope yields
 liberal institutions there is reason to apprehend that
 the Papal Government is near its end.
 Her Britannic Majesty's steamer *Spirifol* has
 been sent to Naples, by Sir W. Parker with a view
 it is said, of demanding reparation for the losses
 sustained by the English in 1815.
 GREECE.
 The Greeks are aware of what had passed be-
 tween England and France and had honorably re-
 ceived Mr. Wyse, and mildly resumed their rela-
 tions with him. Admiral Parker had sailed for
 Malta.
 DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.
 Advices from Hamburg state, that the work of
 the pacification of Denmark, is now carried on in
 London, and that England and France have assent-
 ed to the proposals of Prussia, to urge matters to a
 summary decision on the Danish question.
 AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.
 The Jesuits had been admitted into Vienna again
 despite the opposition of the Ecclesiastical authori-
 ties.
 Dalmatia has been definitely placed under Jella-
 ebich, who is now chief of Croatia, Slavonia and
 Dalmatia.
 Kossuth's children have been allowed to go to
 him. Bem's name has been nailed to the gallows
 by the public executioner, and his property declared
 forfeited to the State.
 A Despatch announces a decree of amnesty in fa-
 vor of Hungary.
 In the garrison of the newly recruited Honveds
 recently, a young Hungarian nobleman having
 disobeyed orders, was sentenced to be flogged. All
 the corporals of the regiment having refused to
 execute the sentence, a corporal was summoned
 from another barrack and commenced putting the
 sentence into execution, but he had inflicted only a
 few blows when the young nobleman sank down in
 a fit of apoplexy; in one moment all the battalion
 rushed upon the Captain and put him to death, and
 the same evening the entire troop was disbanded.
 GERMANY.
 The Berlin Congress of Princes closed definitely
 on the 16th.
 The deficit in the revenue of Austria up to Oct.
 1849, is 91,850,000 florins, equal to £9,485,000
 Sterling.
 INDIA AND CHINA.
 The overland mail reached London on Monday.
 News of the rising of the Affreeds in consequence
 of the excessive salt tax imposed.
 From China the news is that one Emperor is dead
 and that another had succeeded him. The foreign
 Consuls at Shanghai received notice, from auth-
 ority there, on the 20th March, that His Majesty the
 Emperor had departed upon the great journey, and
 had mounted upward on a dragon to be a guest of
 high.
 H. M. screw-sloop *Reynard* has succeeded in
 capturing and destroying a considerable number of
 slavers.—*Glbc.*
 The Cuba Invasion.
 The latest accounts in regard to this affair pres-
 ent some new feature which bear no small resemblance
 to the game played by Brother Jonathan in the ex-
 ly stage of the Mexican business:—
 Reported exclusively for the Tribune.
 WASHINGTON, Monday, June 3.
 Official information has been received of the ex-
 ecution of four Americans at Cuba, and of the im-
 prisonment of between one and two hundred others.
 The Spanish authorities refused the Commandant
 of our squadron permission to see the prisoners, or
 to permit them to be brought home for trial.
 The frigate *Congress* sailed from Cuba to in-
 cept the Spanish vessel containing a number of
 Americans taken prisoners from an Island near Ya-
 catan. She was followed by a Spanish man-of-
 war. Capt. Randolph, in command of the *Congress*,
 will rescue the Americans if he can find the
 vessel before she reaches Cuba.
 Despatches have been sent by this Govern-
 ment to the Spanish authorities of Cuba that the arrest
 of Americans on any other Island will not be rec-
 ommended nor permitted. These despatches went
 here to Mobile this morning by telegraph.
 Mr. Clayton will not resign until this news
 with Spain is adjusted.
 From the Herald.
 WASHINGTON CITY, Monday Evening, June 3.
 The Cuba correspondence is laid before the S

note. It is voluminous. The Spanish Minister constantly kept Mr. Secretary Clayton advised of the progress of the movement, by information from Spanish agents. In one of his letters, Calderon de la Barca complains bitterly of the *Nan*, and appeals to the Secretary of State for its prosecution, as a disturber of the peace; but no allusion is made to it in Mr. Clayton's answer.

The instructions sent to the naval commanders require, in the event of invasion, that all supplies under the American flag shall be stopped. This will be debated in the Senate, as involving a suspension of trade.

Mr. Clayton has written two letters to the American Consul at Havana, instructing him in relation to American citizens taken prisoners. He is to insist that a distinction shall be made between men committing and those captured under a mere intention to commit crime, and that the prisoners captured in or near a Mexican Island, not having committed any crime against Spain, are not subject to punishment in Cuba. Mr. Campbell, our consul at Havana, had already moved in the matter, in a letter to Count de Alcey, the Captain General of Cuba.

Our government has indeed sent telegraphic and other despatches to Naval officers at Charleston, Norfolk, and Mobile, who go to the coast of Cuba to demand the release and surrender of one hundred and five men, captured by the steamer *Pizarro*, on Woman's Island, near Yucatan; the demand to be peremptory; a complaint, or the consequences are to be held straight out to Cuban authorities. War looks probable. Our consul at Havana has sent here for immediate aid. This news Mr. Clayton this day communicated to my reliable informant.

The amendment of Mr. Soule, of Louisiana, in Senate puts the compromise bill in a desperate situation. The whole south are expected to support the amendment, and there will be a hard fight on Texas boundary. Darkness covers the whole question.

POSTSCRIPT.

MONDAY NIGHT.

It appears that the two letters of Secretary Clayton to Gen. Campbell at Havana, instructing him very minutely in regard to the American prisoners taken at sea, and to demand of Count Alcey, a fair trial for them, mean something. The first letter of the 31st May, is cool and moderate; that of the 1st June, betrays great anxiety, and Mr. Clayton is very particular in the difference to be made in the communication of a crime and the intention to do so, and demands that this shall be impressed upon the mind of the Captain-General.

Mr. Calderon, in one of his letters to Mr. Clayton, declares that no mercy will be shown to the pirates, if captured, and that no appeal will be listened to in their behalf.

We learn this evening that instructions have been sent to the Gulf squadron to demand the prisoners of Count Alcey, captured on the high seas, in the American brig *Georgiana*. Also that Alcey has decimated them, and that it becomes a grave business.

The brig *Georgiana* on her return to New Orleans when captured, having abandoned the enterprise, it looks like a speech of war in full relief. The report creates great excitement.

On to-morrow, our public works in this vicinity will be visited by the Governor General and suite, the Ministry and the members of both Houses, as also by thousands of others interested in the progress of these counties.

This demonstration is in honor of the admission of old Lake Erie to our Canal at Port Colborne, on its travels to pay a visit to the waters of Lake Ontario. These noble old inland lakes had lived in the same neighborhood, and the only mode by which they had any intercourse with each other, was by the Niagara Falls. This route was too noisy, and however sublime and magnificent the scenery, did not suit the utilitarian views of the present times. Talent, patriotism, and perseverance, united their powers to create another mode of transit, and have now accomplished the noble enterprise. We are informed that the *cortege* will leave Toronto to-morrow morning at 7 o'clock, and arrive at St. Catharines by a steamer at 11 o'clock; a short stay will be made here, when an address from our Corporation, as also one from the United Counties, will be presented to the Governor, in our newly-erected Town-hall. The *cortege* will then proceed up the Canal, and a steamer will be in readiness to receive it on the *Moun ain*, some 3 or 400 feet above the level of Lake Ontario, and will proceed to Lake Erie, and from thence to Buffalo: thus in one day traversing the waters of both lakes, the canal uniting them, and visiting several interesting localities, all created by the industry and genius of the human mind, and we might add, that the mind of an unpretending and unostentatious individual—the Hon. W. H. Merritt. As he sails along on that day he may well be proud of the scenes and prospects opened up by this noble work. Honor to whom honor is due. While we thus write, we don't for a moment suppose that Mr. Merritt would thus think or thus speak. We can easily imagine him giving a due meed of praise to all those who by their talents, influence or labor, assisted in the accomplishment of this commercial highway from lake to lake. The Hon. Mr. Killaly has exerted himself to the utmost; his superior abilities and constant attention has been given to the completion of the work during his superintendence. Nor would we forget the humble laborer who worked faithfully in the excavation and building up of this noble work. His history is an instructive one; driven from the land of his fathers by misrule, he sought employment (not charity) in a strange land. He earned on this work by sweat and toil, a support for his family; but in many instances paid the penalty of over-exertion—a debilitated constitution and loss of life. Such the widow and fatherless who remain, and we know some of them now in want, be permitted to perish on the banks of the canal their fathers and husbands made? While the brilliant *cortege* passes along, embraced by the thrilling notes of music, we know some at least who will gaze on the passing grandeur, and when it will have passed turn in sadness to gaze on children unfed, some of whom are dying. These remarks were not intended when we commenced this article. We would not willingly obtrude a subject calculated to sadden the

mind on the gala-day we are about to celebrate. We would have that day one of rejoicing and gladness; it will not be less so however, should we contribute something to lessen the sorrows of the afflicted, especially of those we know to be honest and industrious, and whose sorrows are not of their own making, but purely providential.

We are pleased that so many gentlemen from Canada East will have such an opportunity of seeing our public works and our magnificent country. We should very much desire that our French members had an opportunity of seeing and conversing with our farmers. If they travelled through Canada West, and made themselves acquainted with the independent circumstances, and comfortable establishments of our rural population, as also with their intelligence, we are quite satisfied that they would come to the conclusion, that such men are not to be thwarted, and cannot be coerced into a guilty acquiescence or approbation of any course of policy they do not require. All that is necessary is, that our French brethren know us, to make things go right. They will find that while we are perfectly willing that they should manage their own local affairs, we will permit no dictation, and certainly suffer no interference in ours. We should much rather, however, that the amicable and friendly feeling heretofore existing between the people of both sections of the province, should be strengthened, and we believe that nothing is so well calculated to do so as a friendly intercourse.—*St. Catharines Journal*, June 6.

From the Montreal Transcript.

A numerous deputation headed by the Honorables McGill, Moffatt, and Ferrier, waited upon Colonel Wetherall on Saturday, to present to that worthy soldier, a congratulatory and farewell address, subscribed by nearly 1500 names, on the occasion of his being about to leave the country. The address was read by the Hon. Mr. McGill, and the reply by Col. Wetherall himself. The scene was a most impressive one, and will be long remembered by those who had the good fortune to be present. After the completion of the business of the deputation, the Members composing it enjoyed the opportunity of paying their respects to the noble Colonel, and previously to leaving, of shaking him heartily by the hand, as they bade him adieu.

Following this will be found the address and the reply.

To Colonel George Augustus Wetherall, C. B. K. II., Deputy Adjutant General of the Forces, and Aid-de-Camp to the Queen.

We, the undersigned inhabitants of the City of Montreal, beg leave to offer you our sincere congratulations upon the distinguished honor recently conferred on you, by Our Most Gracious Sovereign, in promoting you to the high Office of Deputy Adjutant General of the British Army, and at the same time, to express our deep regret at your consequent approaching departure from Canada.

We are aware, from our own feelings and recollections, that you cannot have forgotten the circumstances which first made us more extensively acquainted with your eminent qualities as a Soldier; and we now assure you, that the respect and admiration we at that time felt for your important Military Services, have not abated, and that our long intercourse with you, as a Resident of Montreal, has only tended to increase the warmth of our regard for your character as a man.

We respectfully bid you Farewell: praying earnestly that the Almighty Disposer of Events may grant you long continued strength to perform your new duties, and bless Mrs. Wetherall and yourself with health, prosperity and happiness.

GENTLEMEN:—I thank you sincerely for your congratulations upon the honor which it has pleased Her Majesty to confer upon me—an honor as great as it was unexpected. The only alloy to my gratification, is the regret with which I leave Canada, and the many friends I have in the country.

Thirteen eventful years have passed since memorable circumstances first brought me into close communication with the inhabitants of Montreal, and is a source of pride to me that the opinion they then entertained of me has stood the test of so long a period.

I fear that you partially over-rate my character; but it is not possible to over-rate the regard I have for the many estimable men with whom I have been so long, and I hope I may say, intimately associated in Montreal.

Believe me, that the kind and good wishes you express for the future health, prosperity, and happiness, of Mrs. Wetherall and myself, are reciprocal. On her part, and on my own, I beg to thank you for them, and to assure you that the prosperity of Montreal, and the happiness of its inhabitants, will ever be a subject of our anxious prayers.

G. A. WETHERALL, Dp'ty Adj. Gen. to the Forces. Dalhousie Square, June 1, 1850.

CONVENTION OF EDITORS.

The last *Christian Advocate* recommends a meeting of Editors in Toronto, for the purpose of making representations to Government on the subject of free exchanges, and other matters connected with the new postal arrangements. We think the idea a good one, and would gladly co-operate in carrying it out. There are various subjects upon which the members of the Press ought to be more united, and a general meeting would give full opportunity to come to an understanding. We hope that the "Fourth Estate" will be fully alive to its own interests, and agree upon some plan likely to meet the ends desired. Who will join in the undertaking? We should like the opinions of our contemporaries upon the subject of this Convention, and the sooner the better. The new Label Law would be more fully canvassed at such a meeting, than in any other manner, and it is probable that improvements would be then suggested, which might materially increase its value. The Post Office Bill is already brought in, and the Press can only hope for due attention by united action. If a meeting such as described, is decided on, an early day should be named. All editors in favor of the plan, will see the necessity of at once stating their intention to take part, and in naming the day most likely to

suit, so that due arrangements may be made. Parties may be thrown overboard, for the notice and a meeting of business purposes, alone, had in view. Finishing this short article, as some people finish their letters, we need only say, "an early answer is respectfully requested."—*Journal and Express*.

Toronto Harbor.

At a meeting of the Canadian Institute, on Saturday evening last, Mr. Sandford Flemming read a paper, illustrated by numerous diagrams, on the formation and preservation of Toronto Harbor. He showed that the Peninsula was originally formed by the sand brought down by the Don, and by the destruction of the Scarborough heights. That the action of the waves, operating incessantly for a period of 30,000 years, had been the principal agent in modelling the Peninsula into its present form; and that the same cause is now rapidly extending its dimensions.

The enlargement of the Peninsula and the gradual destruction of the navigable entrance, he proved, by comparing his own measurement and soundings of the Harbors, with charts made respectively in 1815 and 1835, by James Bouchette, and Sir Richard Bonyeastle. By this comparison he proved that the channel 35 years ago must have been four times its present width, and 15 years ago more than double; and that the sand has been depositing at the South side of the entrance at the rate of about 1,000 cubic yards per annum. A quantity of matter sufficient to close the entrance in less than 15 years, if it continue to be deposited in the same proportion.

He also laid before the meeting, plans for the preservation of the entrance, and improvement of the Harbor, which met with the entire approbation of the professional gentlemen present.

This is a subject of the greatest consequence to the City of Toronto, and it is to be hoped the Corporation will take some immediate action in the matter. It ought not to lay off too long, as the expense of dredging the annual deposit for two or three years after the channel gets too narrow for the navigation, might, if expended now in the way proposed, permanently keep open the entrance to the Harbor.

[We cannot help thinking Mr Fleming a little wild in his speculations, when he luxuriates in the period of 30,000 years. It is a common idea, and believed to be well founded, that the face of the globe underwent a total change at the time of the deluge, and whatever opinions may be entertained as to its age, derived from the solid geological formations, few persons are disposed to place the same reliance on such shifting features as sand-bars and mudbanks. We are pretty well satisfied, though we cannot now refer to our authorities, that the formation of this harbor is of comparatively late date.

The importance of attending to the "filling up" of the harbour, has been brought before the public several times, and particularly by Captain Richardson. This does not detract in the slightest degree from the obligation Toronto is under to Mr Fleming, for his practical observations and recommendations which "the City Fathers" will find necessary to pay speedy attention to.—*Patriot*.]

The Emigrants.

What is to be done towards relieving the numbers of emigrants, who, having arrived here are unable to proceed further for want of means. Every evening numbers are left on our wharves, who know not how, or where to provide food for themselves or their families. While we write this short scrap, with the thunder bursting over us—the lightning illuminating the heavens, and the heavy rains pattering against our windows—we cannot but think of these poor exiles that, without a roof to cover them, and hunger gnawing at their stomachs, are lying on our wharves. God help those forlorn wanderers,—wretched was their life at home—sad and sorrowful to many of them is it here. In the name of common humanity, can nothing be done? We call upon some of our wealthy citizens to step forward and take a lead in devising some means of relief for those truly unfortunate people.—*Kingston Herald*.

[Yet in the face of such facts as the above, members are found in the House who gravely propose a repeal of the Emigrant Tax. Are they prepared to advance relief out of public funds? No! they throw the whole burden on private charity or municipal taxation. Can we afford to give up a portion of this tax?—*Patriot*.]

POPULATION OF HAMILTON.—The census last completed shews a population of 10,248. The increase during the last two years has been very trifling, and yet we imagine that this City has made about as much progress as any of her cotemporaries. Public works are much required to give an impetus to business. As matters stand now, we are barely holding our own.—*Hamilton Spectator*.

We observe by the *Quebec Gazette*, that on the 28th ult, an action was brought before W. H. McCord and J. B. Trudelle, Esqs. by certain sailors, against Alfred Michael Rudolf, master of the steamboat *Alliance*, for amount of wages due them from the 1st to the 19th ult. It appears that the sailors had refused to eat coals on board the steamer on a Sunday, during the time of Divine Service, she was moored alongside of a wharf in Quebec, to enable the steamer to proceed on that day to Montreal with vessels in tow. The magistrates dismissed the action, publicly and openly alleging, as the grounds of such dismissal, through Mr. McCord, that the men, in their opinion, were bound to labor on the Sunday, at all times and hours, and to obey all the orders of their master, and that their complaints were dismissed, because they did not carry the coals on board the *Alliance* on the Sunday in question!!!—*Patriot*.

THE RECIPROCITY BILL.—Hon. John Wentworth writes to the *Chicago Democrat* that he "has serious doubts of our getting the freedom of the St. Lawrence this year, if we do for many years to come." The opposition is from all quarters, irrespective of party, and embraces too many interests to be harmonized.—*Onwego Times*.

Provincial Parliament.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Monday, June 3, 1850.

Mr. Monaghan got leave of absence for eight days, he having urgent business in Lower Canada. REMOVAL OF DEUTY ON WEDNESDAY.

Hon. Mr. Hincks, in answer to Mr. Holmes, said that he had received information through a friend at Hamilton, that the Government of Nova Scotia had removed the duties from wheat flour. The Government had no official notice of this fact, but he had every reason to believe that information was authentic.

Hon. Mr. Hincks announced that the Government were prepared to forward, as far as lay in their power, the complete representation of Canada at the approaching Industrial Exhibition in London. A message on the subject from His Excellency, was referred to a select Committee.

Tuesday, 4th June.

Mr. DeWitt brought in a Petition from some five hundred persons of the city of Montreal, praying an act to attach the salaries of Officials.

Hon. Mr. Baldwin opposed the motion. Hon. Mr. Price also opposed it, he thought the better place would be for the Heads of Departments to dismiss such Officers of the Government.

The House was engaged in routine business during the evening. The following are the only items of especial public interest, which were taken up. Mr. Hincks introduced a Bill for the regulation of the Post Office Department; second reading Tuesday next.

On motion of Mr. Hincks, a resolution was adopted providing for the return of a moiety of the emigrant tax to persons passing into the United States.

On motion of Mr. Robinson, an address was adopted, for a return of claims under the Rebellion Losses Act, with the cost of commission; and also a copy of the instructions to commissioners.

The House adjourned at half-past seven o'clock.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Wednesday, May 5.

The Contingent Committee made their second report. It appeared that on the 17th of April, 1849, there was a balance in the Clerk's hands of £566 ds. 1d.; and that he had subsequently received £6000 in consequence of two addresses being passed in April and May, 1849. He had expended £1331 7s. 1d. leaving in his hands a balance of £2230 17s.

Hon. J. Morris said it was only due to himself to say, that if he had been present last session when the last address was passed by the House, so large a balance would not now be in the clerk's hands. It was a thing altogether unusual, and very possibly might be matter of surprise to some Hon. gentleman, but he and the gentlemen who generally acted with him, had been absent when it was passed. The money was now in charge of the Bankers, but he trusted that in a few days it would be available for the services of the House. The report was then adopted.

Hon. Mr. DeBlaquiere moved for a call of the House on the 18th inst., to consider the address to Her Majesty, on the Independence of the Legislative Council, of which he had given notice on Friday the 31st ult. He would not make any observations on the present occasion, with reference to the address, but content himself with observing that in debating a question of such importance, he considered it desirable to obtain the attendance of every hon. gentleman who occupied a seat there.

Hon. Mr. Irving was not prepared to dissent from the proposition of the hon. gentleman as the session was not far advanced, very few Bills had been brought before the House, and he believed that very few need be expected owing to the impediments thrown in the way of the Administration, and which he hoped would soon be removed, but he desired to submit whether this was a matter of so much consequence that it could not be considered in the ordinary routine of business, and without calling together hon. gentlemen from all sections of the Province. If it was a proposal for the establishment of an Elective Council, he could then readily understand the necessity for a call, and if that question ever did come up, he would be ready to meet the observations which had so often been uttered elsewhere, respecting the talents and business habits of that House; and would very gladly consider its decision as a test of the talent and ability to be found in the two Houses. The motion was passed.

On motion of the Hon Mr. Leslie, the Reciprocity Bill was read a second time. The Act to regulate the value of certain Silver coins was also read a second time.

Hon. Mr. DeBlaquiere, expected that this Bill would have been extended by the hon. gentleman at the head of the fiscal department, so as to assimilate the value of the American silver dollar to what it is in the States. It would be recollected that a Bill had been introduced by the hon. Inspector General with the concurrence of Lord Sydenham, but it had been subsequently amended in Council by the advice of Lord Sydenham, in order to assimilate the silver currency of the Province to the gold currency of England by raising the dollar one penny in value. In his opinion that amendment had produced very unfortunate results, and he would be glad to see the value again reduced, so as to adopt the silver currency of these countries instead of adhering to the gold currency of England.

A Bill to amend the Act 5th. Wm. 4th. and to prevent the multiplication of costs in Lawsuits on Bills of Exchange, Promissory notes, &c. was brought from Lower House and read a first time. The House then adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Wednesday, 5th June 1850.

The great part of the evening was occupied by a very animated debate on the subject of the dismissal of Thos. C. Dixon, Esq. The motion for an address to His Excellency for the papers and correspondence in relation to it, was negatived by 37 to 23. Several bills were introduced and read a first time, and other routine business transacted. The House adjourned at about 12 o'clock.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Thursday, June 6, 1850.

Sixteen Petitions were brought up and laid on the table. Petitions received and read:— Of John Murray and others, of the County of Haldimand, praying that measures be adopted to effect an extensive re-arrangement of the public expenditure of the Province. Of M. H. H. and others, of the Township of Seneca, praying that the said Township be not divided or detached from the County of Haldimand. Of the Municipal Council of the United Counties of Lincoln, Haldimand and Welland, praying for the passing of an Act to authorize the Municipal Corporations of Upper Canada to provide for the relief of indigent sick or infirm persons. Of D. Crawford and W. J. Hulch, of the Township of Dunn, County of Haldimand, praying for a reduction of the duty on mustard seed imported into this Province. Of Henry Walker and others, of the County of Haldimand, praying that measures be adopted to appropriate the funds accruing from the Clergy Reserve Lands to Common School purposes. Of John Jarron and others, of the County of Haldimand, praying that measures be adopted to appropriate the funds accruing from the Clergy Reserve Lands to Common School purposes. Of the Municipalities respectively, of the Townships of Wapole, Dunn, North Cayuga, and South Cayuga, relative to the several boundaries, &c. Of John Yokom and others, of the Township of Seneca, County of Haldimand, praying that the said Township may remain undivided and attached to the said County. Of John Jarron, Town Reeve of the United Townships of Moulton, and Sherbrooke, and Agnew P. Farrell, Town Reeve, for the Township of Dunn, praying that no alteration be made in the present limits of the Township of Seneca, or of the County of Haldimand. Of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Hamilton, praying to be reimbursed a certain amount expended by them in the care and forwarding of sick and destitute emigrants during the last year, and that measures be adopted to prevent a recurrence of such outlays in particular localities. Of Andrew Moffatt, Esq., and others, of the Township of Orillia, County of Simcoe, praying for the passing of an Act to declare the Northern and Southern Divisions of the said Township to constitute but one Township. Of the Rev. Augustin Beaudry and others, Members of the Temperance Society of the Parish of Malbaie, praying that certain measures be adopted for the suppression of intemperance. Of the Corporation of the Montreal General Hospital, praying for increased aid in support of the said Institution. Of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Company praying for certain amendments to their Charter. A Message was received from the Legislative Council, agreeing to the following Bills:— An Act to facilitate reciprocal Free Trade between this Province and the other British North American Provinces. An Act to alter the rate at which certain Silver Coins shall be a legal tender. An Act to extend the period for the election of Commissioners under the Act for the improvement of the River du Chene. Mr Laurin reported favorably on the Petition of Pierre Gauvreau and others, and introduced a Bill to incorporate the Quebec Workman's Benevolent Society;—second reading Thursday next. Hon Mr Sherwood presented the first Report of the Standing Committee appointed to assist Mr Speaker in the direction of the Library—which was concurred in by the House; and a Message ordered to the Council, acquainting their Honors with the desire of this House for the establishment of one Joint Library for the use of both Houses of the Provincial Legislature, and also, of its opinion that, during the present Session, a Joint Committee of both Houses should be appointed for the attainment of that object; and informing them that Sir Allan N. MacNab, the hon. Messrs. Papineau, Sherwood, John A. Macdonald, and H. J. Boulton, and Messrs. Boutilier and Chauveau, are the Committee to assist Mr Speaker in the direction of the Library of this House, and are also empowered to act, on behalf of this House, as Members of any such joint Committee. Sir Allan N. MacNab introduced a Bill to empower Municipal and other Corporations to subscribe for Stock of the Great Western Railroad Company, or otherwise to aid in completing that undertaking;—second reading Monday next. On motion of the hon. Mr LaTerriere, the Order of the House of Tuesday last, "That the Bill to authorize the Inhabitant Household holders holding Lands in the New settlements on the borders of the Saguenay, forming the second Municipal Council therein, and for other purposes, be engrossed; and read the third time this day," was rescinded; and the Bill referred to a Select Committee. The Petition of the Toronto Mechanics' Institute was referred to the Committee on Standing Orders. Hon Mr Baldwin delivered to the Speaker the following message from His Excellency, which was read by Mr Speaker:— ELGIN AND KINCARDINE. The Governor General transmits, for the information of the Legislative Assembly, a Copy of the Orders of the Court of Chancery of Upper Canada, recently promulgated by the Judges of that Court. Government House, Toronto, 6th June, 1850. Mr Sauvageau introduced a Bill to divide the County of Huntingdon into two Districts for the Registration of Deeds;—second reading Monday next. On motion of Mr Christie, a Select Committee of eleven Members was appointed to examine and report upon the Public Accounts of the year 1849. Mr Flint introduced a Bill to provide for the protection of Married Women in the enjoyment of their own properties;—second reading Monday next. Also, a Bill to provide for the appointment of Guardians to restrain the improvidence of persons incompetent to

manage their own property in Upper Canada;—second reading Wednesday next. Mr Lacombe introduced a Bill to incorporate Peter Paterson, Esquire, and others, under the name of the Quebec and Richmond Railway Company;—second reading Wednesday next. Sir Allan N. MacNab moved for an Address to His Excellency for copies of all Petitions, opinions, and other correspondence now in possession of the Government, on the subject of the pardon granted to Dr. Key, then confined in the Penitentiary, under sentence of the law. —Yea 16.—Nays 36. Sir Allan N. MacNab moved, That leave be given to bring a Bill to amend the Act providing for the indemnity of persons whose property was destroyed during the Rebellion in Lower Canada in 1837 and 1838;—Yea 19.—Nays 40. Mr Gage having entered while the names on the Division were being taken down, and having claimed the right of re-voicing his vote. Mr Speaker decided that his vote could not be taken, and an appeal being made to the House from Mr Speaker's decision; the House divided:—And the decision was confirmed. On motion of the Hon Mr Baldwin, it was resolved, That when this House rises this day, it do stand adjourned till Monday next. An engrossed Bill to extend the period limited for certain purposes in the Montreal Registry Act, was read the third time, and passed. An engrossed Bill to oblige the Trinity House of Quebec to lay down Buoys to mark the Shoals in the North Channel of the River St. Lawrence, and to facilitate the traverse from Cape Tourmente to Isle aux Reaux, was read the third time and passed. The Resolution passed in Committee, on Tuesday last, on the subject of the Tax on Emigrants, was reported and concurred in. Hon Mr Hincks then introduced a Bill to encourage Emigrants from Europe to the United States to use the St. Lawrence;—second reading Tuesday next. The second readings of the following Bills were postponed till Monday next:— Bill to amend and consolidate the Act providing for the organization of the Notarial Profession in Lower Canada. Bill to amend the Law, simplify the practice, and reduce the expense of legal proceedings in Upper Canada. Bill to alter the practice of the Law in actions of Dower in Upper Canada. Bill to alter and amend the practice and proceedings in actions of Ejectments in Upper Canada. Bill to provide for the formation of Incorporated Joint Stock Companies for Mining, Mechanical or Chemical purposes. Bill to amend the Act regulating the culling measurement of Lumber. Bill to alter the Law of Usury. The second readings of the following Bills were postponed till Wednesday next:— Bill to exclude persons from offices who have been concerned in creating them, or increasing their emoluments. Bill to fix the time and place for the meeting of Parliament. Bill for abolishing Imprisonment for Debt. The second reading of the Bill to amend the Act which compels Vessels to carry a Light during the night, was postponed till Thursday next. The Bill to amend the Law respecting the office of Coroner, was read the second time, and committed for Wednesday next. The Bill for rendering a Written Memorandum necessary to the validity of certain promises and engagements, was considered in Committee, ordered to be engrossed, and read the third time on Monday next. The Orders of the Day for to-morrow were postponed till Tuesday next. The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to amend the Ordinance relating to the Longueuil and Chambly Turnpike Road, was postponed till Monday next. The Bill to incorporate the City of Hamilton Gas Light Company was read the second time, and amended in Committee; to be reported Monday next. The House then adjourned till Monday. FIRE.—About 1/2 past 7 o'clock last evening, a fire broke out in a stable behind the house of Mr. Muirhead, on Hughson Street. We could not ascertain how it originated. The fire companies were promptly on the spot, and by their really praiseworthy and indefatigable exertions speedily extinguished the flames.—Journal & Express. The damage by freshets in the State of Tennessee is estimated at \$150,000. The East Fork of Stone river, one of the tributaries of the Cumberland, was higher than it had been for fifty years. The water had swept nine mills, four bridges, cotton gins, &c. The farms had suffered greatly, and nearly all the fences had been carried off. Two brothers were drowned. Not a single mill was left standing on Mountain creek and but one on Charlie's creek. Among the mills carried away were those of Messrs. Warnack Waldens, Rollin, Keel, L. D. Mercer and A. Falkner.—Montreal Transcript. LOW FARES TO BOSTON.—The through fare between New-York and Boston, by the Norwich route, will be reduced in a few days from \$4 to \$2 50. This reduction will doubtless attract a large portion of travel in that direction.—Id. GREAT BREAK ON THE ERIE CANAL.—We were informed by telegraph last night, that a break occurred in the Erie Canal, at Bushnell's Basin, which exceeded in magnitude anything of the kind that has taken place since the Canal was made. Bushnell's Basin is 16 miles by water, and 9 by land, East of Rochester. The height of the embankment is about 35 feet; the width of the breach was about 60 feet at the top, and 30 at the bottom; but this is nothing when compared with the amount of earth BENEFIT OF THE TELEGRAPH.—We understand that the City Police arrested one John McKenny, an Indian, yesterday, on a charge of horse stealing, having received a description of the horse and account of the larceny by Telegraph from Hamilton. Daily Patriot.

County of York Assizes. His Lordship the Chief Justice yesterday passed sentence upon the following parties, convicted during the present assizes:— Owen Culey—House stealing and Larceny—5 years Provincial Penitentiary. Catherine Cochrane—Larceny—(2nd conviction, 6 months hard labor in common jail. Jacob Young—Forgery—4 years Penitentiary.—Second indictment—4 years additional. Maria Moore—Larceny—3 months common jail. John Meyer—Larceny—3 months common jail. Jacob Thomas—Misdemeanor—Prisoner entered into recognizance to appear at the next assizes, to receive judgment. Samuel Davis—Arson—5 years Penitentiary. Joseph Mossop—Assault—6 months in jail—hard labor. Francis Caldwell—Assault, with intent to commit rape—3 years Penitentiary. Thomas Macpherson—Forgery—5 years Penitentiary. Alexander Smith—Larceny (3 indictments)—3 years Penitentiary on 1st.—3 years more on 2nd.—Crown Officer did not move for judgment on 3rd. Elizabeth Spung—Bigamy—reimanded for sentence. Mary Lambriek—Larceny (3 indictments) on 1st.—3 months common jail; on 2nd.—3 years Penitentiary.—Crown did not move for judgment on 3rd indictment. Margaret Cunningham—prosecutor not appearing she was discharged by proclamation.—Daily Patriot. BREADSTUFFS.—The N. Y Herald says, there is every reason to apprehend a scarcity of breadstuffs, for home consumption, and, therefore little change can arise from prices in the British Markets.

Toronto Market Prices, June 8. Corrected weekly for the Watchman. Table with columns for Flour, Wheat, Barley, Rye, Oats, Oatmeal, Pease, Potatoes, Beef, Veal, Pork, Bacon, Hams, Lamb, Mutton, Fresh Butter, Firkin Butter, Cheese, Lard, Apples, Eggs, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Fowls, Straw, Hay, Fire Wood. Prices listed in S. D. and S. D. format.

ADVERTISEMENTS. The York Paper Mill.

AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SCHOOL BOOK, ACCOUNT BOOK, PAPER AND STATIONERY WAREHOUSE, Yonge Street, Toronto; and King St. Hamilton THE Subscribers having leased the York Paper Mill, and purchased the entire Stock-in-Trade, Types, Presses, Bookbinding Tools, &c., &c., of the late firm of EASTWOOD & CO., are now able to supply the Trade, Country Storekeepers, School Teachers, &c., &c., with Writing and Wrapping Paper, School and Account Books, Stationery, &c., at the lowest price, and on the most liberal terms. The highest price paid for Rags, in Cash, Exchange or account. Warehouse, same place as occupied by Eastwood & Co. J. Eastwood, Jr., the managing partner at Toronto, has for several years past conducted the business of the late firm of Eastwood & Co., and will endeavor to merit a continuance of the support given to that firm. J. EASTWOOD, J.R., & Co., Toronto. C. L. HELLIWELL, & Co., Hamilton. Toronto, Jan. 21, 1850.

For Sale. THE SCHOONER "VICTORY," of Kingston, 69 tons burden, 4 years old, with every thing complete and in good order. For particulars, apply at the office of this paper or to E. BOYLE, Kingston. TERMS LIBERAL. Kingston, March, 1850

R. D. WADSWORTH. YORK STREET, HAMILTON, C. W. IS AGENT IN WESTERN CANADA FOR THE FOLLOWING PERIODICALS: Missionary & Sabbath School Record, (per an.) 2s. 0d. Canada Temperance Advocate, 1s. 0d. Canada Christian Advocate, 7s. 6d. Ecclesiastical & Missionary Record, 3s. 9d. Montreal Witness, 10s. 0d. Christian Guardian, 12s. 6d. The Watchman, (Toronto.) 10s. 0d. Sunday School Guardian, 2s. 6d. Journal of Education, 5s. 0d. Canadian Agriculturist, 5s. 0d. Journal of Medical & Physical Science, 15s. 0d. April 1st, 1850.

DR. JAMES HOPE'S VEGETABLE PURIFYING HEALTH PILLS. Dear Sir,—You may rely safely and with every confidence on 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 End of the Stomach, Pains between the Shoulders, Acidity in the Stomach and Bowels, Flatulency, Spasms, Headaches, Dimness of Sight, Drowsiness, and the Distressing feeling arising from Debility and Indigestion. All these diseases have each something in common, each some principle of continuity, which, amid all their apparent variety, establishes their unity of type, one remedy alleviates or cures them all, and that remedy is DR. HOPE'S PILLS. They are the very best remedy, and can be taken at any time, without any danger from wet and cold, requiring no restraint from business or pleasure; they act mildly on the bowels, without pain or griping, giving strength to the stomach, and promoting a healthy action of the liver, by which they prevent and cure Jaundice and Dropsy, clear the skin, remove Sallowiness and Pimples, purify the Blood, brace the Nerves, and invigorate the whole system. Females at a certain age should never be without them. BUTTLER & SON, Cheapside, London. From what I know of the above PILLS, I can unhesitatingly recommend them as a valuable Medicine, especially for the diseases mentioned above. S. F. URQUIHART, 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. URQUIHART, General Agent, 69, Yonge Street, Toronto.

Dear Sir,—Being for the last four years subject to severe attacks of Rheumatism, Gout, or Rheumatic Gout,—I know not which; and having tried many remedies, prescribed by different parties, I have now no hesitation in stating that your Medicine, called SIR HENRY HALFORD'S IMPERIAL BALSAM, has stopped the complaint in the preliminary stages, four times over, in a few hours. Indeed, although you prescribe it to be taken four times a-day, I have never had to resort to it more than twice. Not only myself, but some friends to whom I have given some, were similarly relieved;—and in no case have I found it to fail. This is the first FALL, for 7 years, I have escaped the affliction, and which I attribute, under Providence, to the use of your Medicine. JOHN CRAIG, Painter and Glazier. 76, KING STREET, WEST, Toronto, 16th December, 1849.

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

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

TORONTO MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament. Under the Patronage of His Excellency the Gov.-General. ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

THE THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION of Objects of Science, Art, Manufacture, &c., &c., will be held in the Provincial Agricultural Fair, and will continue for three weeks. The following is a LIST of PRIZES which will be awarded:— For the best specimen, combining Ingenuity and Mechanical Skill— A GOLD MEDAL of the value of £12 10s., given by His Excellency the Governor General. For the second best do— A WORK OF ART, value £5, by the Institute. For the third best do— A DIPLOMA, by the Institute. For the best Specimen of Decorative Art, manufactured in the Province—combining taste and original design— A WORK OF ART, value £1, by the Institute. For the second best do— A DIPLOMA, by the Institute. For the best collection of Canadian Insects, Methodically arranged, and to contain at least between 200 and 300 specimens, the names of the insects not required— A MICROSCOPE, value £2 10s., by Professor Croft, Professor of the Institute. For the second best do— A DIPLOMA, by the Institute. For the best original Oil Painting— A MEDAL, value £10 or upwards, by the Judges. For the second best do— A DIPLOMA, by the Institute. For the best Geometrical colored Mechanical Drawing, by a Mechanic or Mechanic's Apprentice— A SET OF MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS, value £3, by a member of the Institute. For the second best do— A DIPLOMA, by the Institute. For the best Original Water Color Drawing— A WORK OF ART, value £3 10s., by the Institute. For the second best do— A DIPLOMA, by the Institute. For the best Specimen of Mechanical Dentistry— A SILVER MEDAL, value £2 10s., by a member of the Institute. For the second best do— A DIPLOMA, by the Institute. For the best Specimen of Ladies' Needle Work— A WORK OF ART, value £2 10s., by the Institute. For the second best do— A DIPLOMA, by the Institute. For the best Water Color Drawing—by a Pupil— A BOX OF COLORS, &c., COMPLETE, value £1 15s., by a member of the Institute. For the best Chalk Drawing, by a Lady, a Pupil— AN ALBUM, value 16s. 3d., by a member of the Institute. For the best Chalk Drawing, by a Gentleman, a Pupil. A DRAWING BOOK, value 15s., by a member of the Institute. For the best Specimen of Modelling or Sculpture— A DIPLOMA, by the Institute. For the best specimen of Cabinet Ware, by an apprentice of not over 5 years standing— A BRACE AND BITS, of the best quality, by P. Patterson & Sons, Ironmongers. For the best specimen of Joiner's Work, by an apprentice of not over 5 years standing— A PLOUGH PLANE AND IRONS, by Ridout, Brothers & Co., Ironmongers. For the best specimen of Forged Iron Work, from the hammer, by an apprentice of not over 5 years standing— A SET OF STOCKS AND DIES, value £2, by John Harrington, Esq., Ironmonger. The Committee will also award a few discretionary premiums, not exceeding six in number, for superior Specimens not herein enumerated. The above prizes are open to the competition of the Province. All Specimens for competition must be the bona fide production of the Exhibitor. Should any specimen be exhibited, which may be deemed worthy, by the Committee, of being exhibited at the Exposition of Manufactures, &c., to be held in London in the year 1851, the Committee will make arrangements for meeting the expense of sending them there for that purpose—the owners consenting thereto. Any further information may be had on application to the undersigned committee of management. J. E. PEEL, V. PARKES, W. H. SHEPPARD, JOHN DRUMMOND, S. A. FLEMING AND W. EDWARDS, Secretary.

ONE DOLLAR NEWSPAPER. THE Montreal Weekly Transcript or Dollar Newspaper, is published at the low rate of ONE DOLLAR annum, in clubs of seven or more. SINGLE COPIES FIVE SHILLINGS FOR TEN MONTHS. The Weekly Transcript contains all the reading matter of the Tri-Weekly Transcript, consisting, in addition to Political News of the day, of a variety of literary and miscellaneous articles suitable for family reading, every-thing offensive to morals being carefully excluded—Biographical Sketches—Parliamentary Proceedings, European and American News, Market Prices, &c. Farmers and Horticulturists will always find in the columns of the Weekly Transcript extracts from the agricultural publications of the day. We invite practical farmers to favor us with communications relative to their own experience and discoveries in agriculture, which we shall be happy to lay before the public. Any person sending a Club of Ten Subscribers, will be entitled to an extra copy for his trouble. TO CREDIT—CASH ALWAYS IN ADVANCE. Letters to be post paid, or they will not be taken the Post Office. D. McDONALD, Proprietor of the Montreal Transcript.

REV. DR. DOWLING'S GREAT WORK ON ROMANISM.

New and enlarged Edition, with the Author's last additions. A BOOK FOR EVERY PROTESTANT! The History of Romanism, from its earliest origin to the present time—By the Rev. John D. Dowling, D. D.—Embellished with upwards of 50 highly finished engravings, chiefly from original designs. Just published, with the Author's final corrections, a new and enlarged Edition of this splendid and popular work, with a copious supplement, comprising a History of the Life and Reign of the pious and remarkable Pope, PIUS IX., and a Biographical Sketch of the last Pope GREGORY XVI.

THE best encomium upon this learned, complete and popular History of Romanism is the fact that SIXTY-THOUSAND COPIES have been sold in about three years, and still there is a constant demand for it in all parts of the country. In order to meet this demand, and to gratify the public curiosity in relation to the present Pope Pius IX., the present enlarged edition is presented to the public. With the Supplement, the work now forms a splendid octavo volume, for the parlor, or for the library, of 732 pages. Testimonials to former Editions, selected from more than a hundred, from all Protestant Denominations.

EPISCOPAL. From the Protestant Churchman. "This is a beautiful volume of 672 pages. Good service has been done for the cause of truth by this publication, and it certainly ought to secure for its author an enviable reputation among contributors to the standard literature of the day." From the Episcopal Recorder. "It traces its subject from the earliest corruptions of Christianity to the present time. It has a full Chronological Table, with Analytical and Alphabetical Indices and Glossary. It is a large and beautiful volume, and full of valuable information."

METHODIST. From Zion's Herald. "It is written in a popular style. Its engravings are numerous and finely executed. The book will doubtless be popular, and cannot fail to produce a profound conviction of the terrible iniquity of Anti-Christ." Rev. George Coles, of the Christian Advocate and Journal, says—"I cannot but express my gratitude to Almighty God that such a concise and complete development of the Mystery of Iniquity is now presented to the public in a form so elegant and attractive."

CONGREGATIONAL. Rev. Dr. Cheever, in the New York Evangelist, says—"We ought to have noticed this excellent and beautiful work before. It possesses many and very strong claims for popular favor, and we do not doubt that it is destined to have an extraordinary sale. The work itself is characterized by great research, and a comprehensive and Scriptural view of the nature and history of the Popish system." PRESBYTERIAN. From the (Philadelphia) Presbyterian. "Such a work required deep and protracted research, and it affords evidence that diligence, caution, and judgment in the selection and arrangement of materials, have not been wanting. The author has availed himself of the writings of both Protestants and Papists, and has brought together a greater mass of information on the history, the spirit, and the doings of Popery, than we have ever seen before in one volume."

MISCELLANEOUS. From the Christian Intelligencer, (Dutch Reformed.) "Those who would see a correct and condensed exhibition of the ten thousand adominations of the Papacy, may find it, to their amazement, in 'Dowling's History of Romanism.' Its contents form a rich storehouse of historical instruction, which, if it could be placed within the reach of every family, would prove an unspeakable blessing to our beloved country. This is the book for Americans. Place it beside your Bibles. Compare its records of crime and the Papal principles it exposes with the holy doctrines and immaculate life of Jesus of Nazareth. When you have done this, you will have no difficulty in determining whether or not Romanism is Christianity." Rev. Alexander Campbell, President of Bethany College, of the Church of the Reformers, says:—"In this work are an immense assemblage of facts and documents connected with the development and history of this great mammoth institution of error and iniquity. Popery is developed in this treatise from its birth to the present hour. We desire for this Book a very large circulation. It is only necessary to enlighten this community in the true spirit and character of the Papal system, to secure them against its insidious attacks upon everything we as a people hold dear and sacred. Let every one who buys this work communicate freely to all around him the developments which it reveals, and the facts which it records."

President Cramp, of Montreal, Editor of the Montreal Register, and author of the Text Book of Popery, says:—"This important work possesses merits of a high order. We are pleased to see that Dr. Dowling furnishes ample references to his authorities. The matter is well arranged; the facts unquestionable; the style lucid; and the spirit, Catholic, in the proper sense of the term. Its extensive circulation will be highly advantageous to Protestantism." Notwithstanding the extensive Supplement now added to this valuable work, the price will remain the same as the former editions. Three Dollars per copy. THE following Works received at the BOSTON BOOK STORE, No. 6, Wellington Buildings, King Street., THE LIFE OF JOHN CALVIN, Compiled from authentic sources, and particularly from his Correspondence, by Thomas H. Dyer, Esq., Price 3s. REFLECTIONS ON BUTLER'S ANALOGY, PALLEY'S EVIDENCES OF CHRISTIANITY, AND HILL'S LECTURES ON DIVINITY, WITH TWO INTRODUCTORY LECTURES AND FOUR ADDRESSES, DELIVERED IN THE NEW COLLEGE, EDINBURGH, by the late Thomas Chalmers, D.D., L.L.D., Price 3s. NOTES, EXPLANATORY AND PRACTICAL, ON THE GOSPELS, designed for Sunday School teachers, and Bible Classes, by Albert Barnes, Esq., in two vols. Price 3s.9d. MORNING AMONG THE JESUITS AT ROME, being Notes of Conversations held with certain Jesuits, on the subject of Religion, in the City of Rome, by the Rev. M. Hobart Seymour, M. A., Price 3s.9d. B. COSGROVE.

THE FARMER'S PAPER THE CANADIAN AGRICULTURIST.

The best and cheapest Farmer's paper published in Canada, and the only one now published in Upper Canada. THE second volume of the Agriculturist, in its present form, commences January 1850. It is issued monthly, and contains 24 pages, double column, imperial octavo. During the present year, the advertising sheet will be dispensed with. It will contain numerous illustrations of Machines and Farm Implements, Farm Houses and Cottages, &c., Plans for School Houses, and Diagrams in explanation of questions in mechanical science, and natural Philosophy. Great care will be taken in the selection of matter, whether relating to Agriculture, Horticulture, Mechanics, Domestic Economy, Education, or general Science.—Several intelligent practical farmers and gardeners have promised correspondence, and the editors will be happy to receive communications from all their subscribers.—Such as are of interest will be freely published. Two or three gentlemen of high scientific attainments (one of whom is connected with the University) have agreed to contribute to the columns of the Agriculturist. Farmers, subscribe and pay for your paper, and then write for it; all parties will thus be pleased and benefited.

The Agriculturist is devoted to the development and advancement of the real interests of Canada. Much good has already been done by this paper, and those which preceded it, and of which it is a continuation. But the proprietors of the Cultivator, and the other papers alluded to, suffered great loss; and the proprietors of the Agriculturist have, so far, been out of pocket, besides the time, labor and anxiety spent in its publication. Is the reproach that the farmers of Canada will not support an agricultural paper of any kind, to continue? We hope not. Let those who love their country, and desire its improvement, make a little more effort this year, and the reproach may be wiped out forever.

As an inducement to extra exertion, we offer the following Premiums: ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS! SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS! FIFTY DOLLARS! Every person who will procure 200 subscribers for the Agriculturist, at the subscription of ONE DOLLAR, and remit the money at the time of ordering the paper, will be paid \$100; for 160 subscribers, \$75; for 120 ditto, \$50; for 75 ditto, \$30; for 60 ditto, \$25. Agricultural Societies, and those persons who obtain paper through the society, are excluded from the above. As we have no travelling agents, the offers are open, and accessible to all, with the exception just mentioned. No papers will be sent unless the subscription accompanies the order, until the smallest number [60] is realized: after that one-half the price may be retained by the competitor, till the completion of the list which he intends to forward. Who will try? Where is the township of Canada West, in which no young man can be found willing to spend two or three weeks this winter to win at least the \$25 prize?

Agricultural Societies ordering 25 copies and upwards, will be supplied at half a dollar; twelve copies and upwards, 3s. 9d. Single subscriptions, one dollar. Local Agents, who will procure over three subscribers and remit us the subscription, free of postage, will be allowed 25 per cent. GEORGE BUCKLAND, Secretary Agricultural Association, Principal Editor, assisted by WILLIAM McDONALD, Proprietor. All letters should be post-paid, and addressed "To the Editors of the Agriculturist, Toronto."

AGENTS WANTED THROUGHOUT CANADA! Sears' New Pictorial Works for 1850. Great chance for Book Agents to clear from \$500 to \$1000 a year! BOOKS OF UNIVERSAL UTILITY. SEARS' NEW AND POPULAR PICTORIAL WORKS; the most splendidly illustrated Volumes for families ever issued on the American Continent, containing over FOUR THOUSAND ENGRAVINGS, designed and executed by the most eminent Artists of England and America. The extraordinary popularity of the above volumes in every section of the Union, renders an agency desirable in each one of our principal towns and villages. Just published SEARS' NEW AND POPULAR PICTORIAL DESCRIPTION OF THE UNITED STATES! Containing an account of the Topography, Settlement, History Revolutionary and other interesting Events, Statistics, Progress in Agriculture, Manufactures and Population, &c., of each State in the Union, illustrated with Two Hundred Engravings of the principal Cities, Places, Buildings, Scenery, Curiosities, Seals of the States, &c. &c. Complete in one octavo volume of 600 pages, elegantly bound in gilt, pictorial muslin. Retail price, \$2.50.

THE PICTORIAL FAMILY ANNUAL, 400 pages octavo, and illustrated with 212 Engravings;—designed as a valuable and cheap present for parents and teachers to place in the hands of young people, in attractive bindings. THE HISTORY OF PALESTINE, from the Patriarchal Age to the present Time. By John Kitto, editor of the London Pictorial Bible, &c., ALSO, NEW EDITIONS OF SEARS' Pictorial History of the Bible—Pictorial Sunday-Book—Description of Great Britain and Ireland—Bible Biography—Scenes and Sketches in Continental Europe—Information for the People—Pictorial Family Library—Pictorial History of the American Revolution—An entirely new volume on the Wonders of the World. PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE! Each Volume is illustrated with several hundred Engravings, and the Bible with one thousand.

AGENTS WANTED throughout Canada to sell SEARS' NEW AND POPULAR PICTORIAL WORKS, universally acknowledged to be the best and cheapest ever published, as they certainly are the most saleable.—Any active agent may clear \$500 or \$1000 a year. A capital of at least \$35 or \$50 will be necessary. Full particulars of the principles and profits of the agency will be given on application, either personally or by letter.—The postage must in all cases be paid. Please to address, ROBERT SEARS, Publisher, 128, Nassau Street, New York. To Publishers of Newspapers throughout Canada; Newspapers copying this advertisement, ENTIRE, well displayed, as above, without any alteration or abridgment, (including this notice) and giving it a few INSIDE INSERTIONS, shall receive a copy of any of our \$2.50 or \$3.00 works, (subject to their order) by sending direct to the publisher. No letter will be taken from the office unless post paid. 18.

THE WATER CURE JOURNAL AND HERALD OF REFORMS.

VOLUME EIGHTH, COMMENCING JULY, 1849.

THE WATER-CURE JOURNAL AND HERALD OF REFORMS, is published monthly, at ONE DOLLAR a year, in advance, containing thirty-two large octavo pages, illustrated with Engravings, calculating the structure, Anatomy and Physiology of the entire Human Body, with familiar explanations and instructions to learners.

THIS JOURNAL is emphatically a Journal of Health, adapted to all classes, and is designed to be a complete family guide, in all cases, and in all diseases. HYDROPATHY will be fully unfolded, and so explained that all may apply it in various diseases, even those not curable by any other means. There is no system so simple, harmless, and universally applicable, as the WATER-CURE. Its effects are almost miraculous, and it has already been the means of saving the lives of thousands, who are entirely beyond the reach of all other known remedies.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF LIFE AND HEALTH will be fully discussed, in every particular, including Food, Air, Drinks, Clothing, and Exercise, showing their effects on the body and mind. REFORMS in all our modes of life will be pointed out, and made so plain that "he that runs may read." We believe fully that man may prolong his life much beyond the number of years usually attained. We propose in this Journal to show how.

TO INVALIDS, no matter of what disease, the principles of Hydropathy may safely be applied, and in nine cases out of ten, great benefit may be derived therefrom. TO THOSE IN HEALTH. Without health even life is not desirable, unless a remedy can be found. To preserve health no other mode of living can compare with this system. In fact, were its rules observed and carried out, many of our ills would be forever banished from the earth, and the succeeding generations grow up in all the vigor of true manhood.—It will be a part of our duty to teach the world how to preserve health, as well as to cure disease.

TO WOMEN AND MOTHERS it is universally conceded, by all intelligent practitioners, as well by the old school as the new, that the Water-Cure is not equalled by any other mode of treatment in those peculiar troubles common only to woman. This Journal will contain such advice and instruction as may be considered most important, in all these critical yet unavoidable cases.

TO HYDROPATHIC PRACTITIONERS. We wish to have it distinctly understood, that this Journal will be devoted to the interests of no party, but will represent the entire Hydropathic profession. Our pages will be open to all who may favor us with such communications as may be of general interest to all classes. Reports of important cases, and all other matters pertaining to health, will be thankfully received, and laid before our readers.

TO THE PUBLIC. Our facilities for publishing such a work, as this are unsurpassed by any other house in the United States. We have obtained the co-operation of all the leading Hydro-Whole combined talent of the entire profession. Besides pathic writers of the age, which will enable us to present the this we have had a wide experience in journal publishing, and have secured the services of nearly all the medical reformers in the land.

THIS JOURNAL will be published monthly, containing thirty-two large pages of the best matter, with reference to the application of this system, adapted to all classes, on the following TERMS, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE. Single copy, one year, - - - - \$1 00 Five copies, - - - - - 4 00 Ten copies, - - - - - 7 00 Twenty copies, - - - - - 10 00 To receive attention, letters and orders must, in ALL cases, be Post-paid, and directed to FOWLER & WELLS, Clinton Hall, 129 and 131 Nassau street, N. York

KNOW THYSELF. THE AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL FOR 1850. EDITED BY O. S. & L. N. FOWLER.

TO REFORM AND PERFECT OURSELVES and our race, is the most exalted of all works. To do this, we must understand the human race. This, Phrenology, Physiology, Physionomy, and Vital Magnetism embrace, hence fully expound all the laws of our being and conditions of happiness.

PHRENOLOGY. Each number will contain the analysis and location of some Phrenological faculty, illustrated by an engraving, of an article on their combination, with instructions to learners. PHYSIOLOGY. Health is life, the great instrument of talent, virtue, and happiness, all of which it augments. To its preservation and restoration, special attention will be given.

VITAL MAGNETISM, with practical instruction, interesting facts, and those choice truths which it unfolds, will be presented in this Journal. YOUNG MEN. The blessings they enjoy, the influence they can wield, and their preparation for conducting our institutions, will form a theme of a series of articles.

SELF-PRESERVATION. Who does not long earnestly, and would not strive assiduously, to cultivate his natural powers, and render himself better and more happy? To such each number will be a prompter and a text-book. THE JOURNAL will be published monthly, containing thirty-two large octavo pages, on good type and paper, with a variety of engravings, and much practical instruction to learners, on the following very low TERMS IN ADVANCE. Single Copy, one year, - - - - \$1 00 Five Copies, one year, - - - - 4 00 Sample numbers of the Journal will be sent gratis when desired. Please address post-paid. FOWLER & WELLS, Clinton Hall, 131 Nassau street, New York.

Agricultural.

EFFECTS OF MUD ON GRASS LANDS.

LETTERS, Mr David Choate of Essex, Massachusetts, sent us some heads of grass, showing the effects of mud on the crop. At that time no particulars were communicated, but since Mr Choate has given the following:—In the fall, meadow mud was hauled from low land, and laid in a heap on high dry land, that yielded a very light crop. In a short time the heap was removed, leaving a surface of mud, and a depth of mud, in consequence of which a very stout crop of grass was produced the next season. The heads of meadow grass from the land thus manured by the mud, are eight inches long, and of a large size. This shows the very powerful effects of mere mud, which abounds in nearly every section of the country. Almost every farmer on his farm a mud mine, more valuable in contributing to the happiness of himself and others, than a mine of gold.—Boston Cultivator.

FEEDING PLANTS.

A fruit tree or a grain field may be fed with as much precision as a cow or sheep. A starved tree is as unsightly as a starved horse. You must feed wheat with phosphate of lime, or its equivalent. We know a farmer who raised wheat on rich new bottom land on the Muskingum, by a rich dressing of horse-stable manure.

It is an innocent pursuit that can do injury to no one. It invades no man's just rights, and prejudices no man's safety, health, peace, or reasonable enjoyment, for whoever cultivates the earth and covers it with rich and golden crops, renders it more beautiful; and whoever causes the earth to yield its fruits, increases the means of human comfort and subsistence.

BEANS.—See that your beans are carefully cultivated, and kept clear of weeds. The ground should be frequently stirred, but never in damp weather, or when the foliage of the crop is wet with the morning or evening dew. By moving the light soil when the leaves are moist, rust is engendered, which arrests the growth of the plants, and greatly diminishes, if it does not destroy, the crop.—Gen. Telegraph.

OHIO CHEESE TRADE.—The Ashtabula Sentinel states that Messrs. Mills, Conyers & Co., of that county, recently shipped in one week, five entire cargoes of cheese, amounting to over 500 tons, from Ashtabula harbor. They have purchased in Ashtabula, Lake, and Geauga counties during the last two months, over 1000 tons of cheese for shipment to New York.

JEWISH MODE OF SLAUGHTERING CATTLE

This mode is so humane and considerate, that for that, if nothing else, the disgraceful impediments and liabilities which prevent their full enjoyment of political rights, ought to be expunged and done away with forever. A sharp knife—so sharp, indeed, that the least notch in the blade would render it unlawful to use it for the purpose—is drawn across the throat of the beast, which causes instantaneous bleeding to death. The rabbinical laws as to the smoothness of the blade are remarkably stringent, lest any bluntness may cause the animal unnecessary pain.

Married.

On the 29th ult. John Flanigan, Esq., to Miss Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. John Patterson of Rose Bank, Township of Kingeton.

Died.

In Kingston, on the 31st May, Mary, relict of the late George Oliver, aged 77 years.

ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED,

BY THE YOUNG MEN'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY, in connection with Bond Street Baptist Chapel, a COLPORTEUR, to travel in the Back Woods of Canada.

Particulars may be learned by addressing, Post Paid, to Mr. D. GEORGE, care of JOHN G. JUDD, Toronto. May 27, 1850.

J. NASH,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR & DRAPER No. 2, ELGIN BLOCK, JOHN STREET, HAMILTON.

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF JOHN McDONELL, (Boot and Shoemaker) who left Toronto on the 1st of May, instant. He is supposed to have gone to Buffalo, or some other part of the United States. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his afflicted wife.

ANN McDONELL.

Address—Care of Mr WILLIAM SHEPHERD, Boot and Shoemaker, Toronto.

Exchange papers in the United States and Canada, will oblige a poor woman and two destitute children, by copying the above notice. Toronto, May 8, 1850.

CASH STORE!

SIGN OF THE GREEN

One door East of the Mammoth House, OPPOSITE THE MARKET.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public in general, that he has leased the Store lately occupied by Messrs. Swain & Co., and is prepared with a general assortment of

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, which he is enabled to dispose of, for Cash, as cheap as any other House in the City. His Fresh Stock of

Imported this Season, he is determined to Retail at Wholesale Prices.

Families, Hotels, and Boarding Houses, will be furnished with genuine articles, on the most advantageous terms

An early Inspection is Requested.

JAMES MANNING.

Toronto, May 3, 1850.

BIBLE AND TRACT SOCIETY.

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

JAMES CARLESS, Depository.

GENESSEE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned informs the Public that he has been appointed Agent for the above Company, for Toronto and vicinity, and is prepared to effect risks on the most advantageous terms.

Office, Mammoth House, opposite the Market.

JAMES MANNING.

Toronto, May 8, 1850.

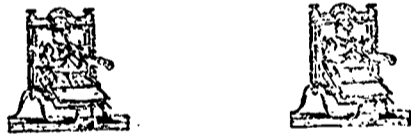
Encourage Home Manufactures!

THE Subscriber in returning his sincere thanks to the Merchants and Public generally, for the liberal support he has received since he commenced business, begs to inform them that he continues to manufacture Neats Foot Oil, Glue of various qualities, Ivory Black and Oil Paste Blacking, put up in the following manner, viz., Tin Boxes of three sizes, No. 1, 2, and 3, Penny Cakes in boxes, containing one gross each, and Halfpenny Cakes in boxes, containing one gross each. And he respectfully solicits a continuance of their support.

PETER R. LAMB.

Corner of Church and Richmond Streets, Toronto, April 30, 1850.

Printing Establishment.



BOOK & JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS & DESPATCH, AND ON REASONABLE TERMS, AT THE WATCHMAN OFFICE, Post Office Lane.

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

Having recently purchased a varied assortment of Fancy Type, the proprietor of the Watchman Office trusts that parties patronizing him, will not be disappointed as to style, despatch, or terms.

MAMMOTH HOUSE, OPPOSITE THE MARKET, KING STREET TORONTO.

THOMAS THOMPSON.

RESPECTFULLY announces that he has re-opened the above Establishment with an extensive and well selected Stock of STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS, &c., which for variety, prices, &c., is he believes, inferior to none in the City, and to which he would solicit a call from his old Friends.

His stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, HATS CAPS, BONNETS, BOOTS and SHOES, &c., &c., is now more complete than heretofore, embracing all the New Styles &c., in the Several Departments.

It would be impossible to enumerate every article on hand, and as the Subscriber is much opposed to the system of puffing, he would merely request the public to call and examine for themselves.

P. S. The BOOT and SHOE STORE is now in the rear, fronting on Francis Street, with the Sign of the Mammoth Boot.

THOMAS THOMPSON.

Toronto, May, 1850.

BURGESS & LEISHMAN, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

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

HAVE ON HAND

THE LARGEST, THE CHEAPEST AND THE BEST

READY-MADE CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS

In Canada West.

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

GARMENTS MADE TO ORDER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Paris, London, and New York Fashions Received Monthly.

THE MOST APPROVED STYLE ADOPTED.

IN THE READY-MADE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT WILL BE FOUND:

Table listing various clothing items and prices, including Men's Linen Summer Coats, Men's Black Cloth Vests, Men's Mole-skin Trousers, etc.

Table listing various clothing items and prices, including Boy's Linen Coats, Boy's Fancy Vests, White Shirts, Linen Fronts, etc.

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

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

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

NO SECOND PRICE.

BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

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

Toronto, June 10, 1850.

John Tyner, BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURER HAS REMOVED TO NO. 54, YONGE STREET, Two Doors South of the Phoenix Foundry Toronto, May 20, 1850.

Wm. McDougall, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, CONVEYANCER, &c, &c, TORONTO, CANADA WEST, Office, King Street, Two Doors West of Yonge Street. Toronto, Jan. 21, 1850.

James Foster, BOOT & SHOE ESTABLISHMENT No. 4, City Buildings, King Street, TORONTO. January 21st, 1850.

N. R. Leonard, House, Sign, and Ornamental Painter; Glazier, and Paper, Hanger; Looking-Glass and Picture-Frame Maker,

DEGS 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 keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of Looking-Glasses and Picture-Frames, and a quantity of Paper Hangings.

N. R. L. 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.

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