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The Watchman.

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

VOL. I.

TORONTO, CANADA WEST, MONDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1850.

No. 49.

Poetry.

OH! SCORN NOT THE PLOUGH.

Oh! scorn not the plough, which for ages has been
The staff of this Isle of the free;
And forages to come, when our tombstones are green
Our posterity's staff let it be!
Our cottons and silks we might give to the moth,
Nor be much the worse off, you'll allow;
For the loom, after all, can but furnish his cloth,
The man is sustained by the plough!

'Twas well with our sires, when their wives spun the
flax,
Which at church or at market they wore;
When the loom, still domestic, was clicking in place
On the flags of the cottage's floor,
Our manners have changed, but let worse come to worst,
We could live as they lived, even now,
For garb is but second, food ever is first,
And our food is produced by the plough.

When England waged war—as again she may do,
And conquered—as conquerors will,
Whence came the brave bands that on famed Waterloo
Kept their soil the free soil it is still?
All fresh from the country—not pale from the towns,
They march'd, as they still would, I trow,
The fine healthy men of the dales and the downs,
The broad-shouldered sons of the plough!

Miscellany.

WILLIAM CAREY.

This distinguished Christian Missionary was born in 1761, at the village of Paulersbury, near Northampton, where his father was the parish clerk. The humble circumstances of the father prevented him from bestowing a liberal education on his children; and the subject of the present brief sketch appears to have received a very limited education, except that he acquired the rudiments of the Latin tongue, at the grammar school, in his native village.

He appears to have been led by divine grace to see the importance of the salvation of his soul, and the love of a dying Saviour, in early life, and was baptized by Dr. Ryland, in the river Nen, at Northampton, in 1783. When about twenty-one years of age, he was invited to reside at Moulton, near Northampton, where he was settled over a small congregation of Baptists, and received, as a remuneration for his services, a salary of not more than £15 per annum. To eke out a scanty livelihood for himself, and his wife, and a rising family, he worked at his own trade as a shoemaker, and his sign-board, as follows, is now in the library of Stepney College:—

BOOTS AND SHOES

MADE AND MENDED HERE BY
W. CAREY.

He made shoes, it is true, but could never make a pair of two of shoes alike. The late Dr. Ryland, when living at Northampton, is said to have ordered a pair of him, which, being too long, were returned, and the rustic artisan cut off the toes, and sewed them up again! While thus engaged, he was so intent on learning Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, he forgot, it appears, to fit the shoes to the last, and used always to sit at his work with a book before him. The bench was his seat of literature, and the shoemaker's stall, where the voice of a tutor was never heard, the hall in which he acquired nearly all his learning. A friend who had frequent contracts with the government for supplying the army with shoes, as a matter of friendship, employed Mr. Carey in the manufacture of some of these articles, which did not require so much nicety as those which were intended for home consumption. Once in a fortnight or three weeks, Carey might be seen walking eight or ten miles, with a wallet full of shoes upon his shoulder, and then returning home the same day with a fresh supply of leather to fulfil his future engagements.

All this drudgery was not sufficient to provide for the wants of his family; he therefore undertook an evening school. He might have had thoughts about the Mission before, for he was often seen in deep musing; but he now bought an old copy of Guthrie's Geographical Grammar, which is supposed to have directed his attention and sympathy to the "poor heathen."

In the course of a few years he was invited, through the recommendation of the late Mr. Hall, of Arnsby, father of the celebrated Robert Hall, of the Baptist Church meeting in Harvey Lane, Leicester. Being at this time, in reduced circumstances, several benevolent friends presented him with new clothing; and as his hair was lank and unseemly, he was likewise furnished with a wig to add to the respectability of his appearance.

man at Leicester; many were added to the church over which, in a short time, he was ordained.

A few years previously to his settlement at Leicester, his mind had been deeply impressed with the perishing condition of the heathen world; and after various meetings with his brethren on the subject, Providence opened the way for his undertaking a foreign mission, and in the company of Mr. John Thomas, he embarked for the East Indies in the year 1793. Carey would not accompany his husband; and it was not until they had been refused a passage in a British vessel, and had engaged to go out in a Danish East Indian man, that she consented to go with him. Carey's first design was to go to the South Seas, but Providence directed him to his proper station.

The following extracts from the Minute Book of the Baptist Church in Harvey Lane, Leicester, have reference to his removal and settlement in India:—

"January, 1793.—Our pastor gave us notice that he should leave us in March, having engaged to go on a mission to Bengal, in the East Indies.

"March 24, 1793.—Mr. Carey, our minister, left Leicester to go on a mission to the East Indies; to take and propagate the gospel among those idolatrous and superstitious heathens. This is inserted to show his love to his poor miserable fellow-creatures; in this we concurred with him, though it is at the expense of losing one whom we love as our own souls.

"March 18, 1798.—By a letter from Mr. William Carey, (our former worthy pastor, and who we have resigned to the mission in Hindostan, in Asia,) we were informed, that a small Church was formed at Mudnabuty; and he wished a dismission from us to it, that he might become a member and also have an opportunity of becoming its pastor. We therefore, agreed not only to send his dismission, but to insert it at large in our Church book, to preserve to posterity the memory of an event so pleasing and important, the planting of a Gospel Church in Asia:—

"The Church of Christ meeting in Harvey Lane, Leicester, England, in Europe, to the Church of Christ of the same faith and order, meeting in Mudnabuty, Hindostan, in Asia, sendeth Christian salutation:—

"Dear Brethren,

"As our Brother William Carey, formerly our beloved pastor, requests a dismission from us to you as a member, we comply.

"We earnestly desire that he may be very useful among you, both as a member and as a minister. Though few in number, may you be as a handful of genuine Corn in Hindostan, which may fill all Asia with Evangelical fruit.

"The Lord has already done great things for you, whereof you have cause to be glad. We hope you will make it your great concern to prize and conform to the glorious gospel, and its holy institutions. That ye may be filled with spiritual light, and life, and joy, and abound in the practice of all the fruits of righteousness, is the ardent prayer of your affectionate brethren in Jesus Christ."

Like many other great and good men, he met with numerous obstacles; but was at length permanently fixed at Serampore, a small settlement under the protection of the King of Denmark, the East India Company having refused their sanction to the mission.

Here he pursued his favorite employment—the translation of the Scriptures into the languages of the East, in which sacred engagement he succeeded in an astonishing manner, having been engaged in the translation of the Scriptures into more than thirty different languages; some of which, the most difficult in the world, are spoken by hundreds of millions of human beings.

In 1801, Mr. Carey was appointed by the Marquis Wellesley, then Governor-General of India, Professor of Bengali and Sanscrit in the College of Fort William, Calcutta.

Like Fuller at home, Carey had but little time for recreation. His only relaxation from labour appears to have been in the cultivation of flowers and plants, of which he had a choice variety. Of the manner in which this industrious missionary employed his time and talents, the following extract from one of his own letters to a friend, apologizing for not writing, will show:—

"I rose this morning at a quarter before six, read a chapter in the Hebrew Bible, and spent the time till seven in private addresses to God. I then attended family prayer with the servants in Bengali. While tea was getting ready, I read a little Persian with a Moonshee, who was waiting when I left my bedroom; read also, before breakfast, a portion of the Scripture in Hindostani. The moment breakfast was over, sat down to the translation of the Rajayana from Sanscrit, with a pundit who was also waiting, and continued this translation till ten o'clock, at which hour I went to college, and attended the duties there till be-

tween one and two o'clock. When I returned home, I examined a proof sheet of the Bengali translation of Jeremiah, which took till dinner time. After dinner, translated, with the assistance of the chief pundit of the college, the greater part of the eighth chapter of Matthew into Sanscrit. This employed me till six o'clock. After six, sat down with a Telinga pundit, (who is translating from the Sanscrit into the language of his country,) to learn that language. At seven I began to collect a few previous thoughts into the form of a sermon, and preached in English at half-past seven. About forty persons present, and among them one of the puisne judges of the Sudder Dewany's dewanat. After sermon I got a subscription from him of five hundred, towards erecting our new place of worship: he is an exceedingly friendly man. Preaching was over, and the congregation gone by nine o'clock. I then sat down, and translated the eleventh chapter of Ezekiel into Bengali, and this lasted till near eleven; and now I sit down to write to you. After this, I conclude the evening by reading a chapter in the Greek Testament, commending myself to God. I have never more time in the day than this, though the exercises vary."

Thus, for more than forty years, did this faithful servant of Christ labour in his high vocation. He died in peace, though not without previous personal suffering, June 9th, 1834. His last will and testament is characteristic of the man. He first utterly disclaims all right or title to the Serampore Mission premises, or to the property of his wife, Grace Carey. He then bequeaths his museum, and certain learned works, to the college; and having provided for his wife and children with equal justice, desires that his lawful debts be first paid; that his funeral be as plain as possible; and that the following inscription, and nothing more, be placed on his tomb:—

WILLIAM CAREY,

Born August 17th, 1761; Died—

"A wretched, poor, and helpless worm,
On thy kind arms I fall."

To Carey, his colleagues always referred the honour of originating the India Mission. Fuller said, "The origin of the Society will be found in the workings of Brother Carey's mind." Ryland said, "I believe God himself infused into the mind of Carey that solicitude for the salvation of the heathen." Look, then, young reader, at the career of this extraordinary man! See him as he sat on his seat in his little shop; or as he wended his way on foot, o'er hill and dale, to attend the meetings of his brethren, filled with strange thoughts of men in foreign lands, and restless till he could reach them, and put into their hands the word of God! See him again, after exertions almost unparalleled, reaping the rich reward of his labours—honoured of God and man. The Marquis Wellesley promoted him, and the Marquis of Hastings and his lady paid him a visit. What a scene! the once humble village shoemaker of Moulton rising from his seat, surrounded by learned pundits, to receive the Governor-General of India! But higher honours await him in "that day."

GATEWAY TO ETERNITY.

There is a solemn mystery which hurls like an impenetrable cloud around the dread entrance to eternity. We travel with our friends, neighbours and fellow-men, up to this mysterious spot and there the immortal spirit dislodged from its frail tenement of clay, is ushered in a moment through this iron gate-way—but we cannot follow them. Our intensest vision cannot penetrate one inch beyond this adamant wall, which conceals the spirit-land and its wonderful mysteries from our view. But our time will come to pass this iron gateway. We shall enter it alone. Each man for himself, in his own dread experience, must pass the solemn boundary. He knows not—he cannot know the hour till it arrives. And yet how unconcerned—how negligent, how careless of all preparation for this dread hour, are the multitudes which crowd and flutter for a day on life's brief stage. Angels have no death to undergo. There is no such affair of unnatural violence between them and their final destiny. It is for man, and for aught that it appears, it is for man alone to fetch from the other side of a material panorama that hems and encloses him the great and abiding realities with which he has everlastingly to do. It is for him, so locked fast in imprisoned clay and with no other loopholes of communication between himself and all that is around him, than the eye and the ear,—it is for him to light up in his bosom a lively and realizing sense of things which eye hath never seen, and ear hath never heard. It is for man and perhaps for man alone, to travel in thought, over the ruins of a mighty desolation; add beyond the wreck of that present world by which he is encompassed, to conceive that future world in which he is to expatiate forever.

THE MAN OF LEISURE AND THE PALE FACED BOY.

"You'll please not to forget to ask the place for me, sir," said a pale blue eyed boy, as he brushed the coat of the man of leisure, at his lodgings.

"Certainly not," said Mr. Inklin. "I shall be going that way in a day or two."

"Did you ask for the place for me, yesterday?" said the pale boy on the following day, with a quivering lip, as he performed the same office.

"No," was the answer. "I was busy, but I will to-day."

"God help my poor mother," murmured the boy as he gazed listlessly on the cent Mr. Inklin laid in his hand.

The boy went home. He ran to the hungry children with the loaf of bread he had earned by brushing the gentleman's coat at the hotel. They shouted with joy, and the mother held out her emaciated hand for a portion, while a sickly smile flitted across her face.

"Mother, dear," said the boy, "Mr. Inklin thinks he can get the place, and I shall have three meals a day—only think, mother, three meals!—and it won't take three minutes to run home and share it with you."

The morning came and the poor boy's voice trembled with eagerness, as he asked Mr. Inklin if he had applied for the place.

"Not yet," said the man of leisure, but there is time enough yet."

The cent that morning was wet with tears.

Another morning arrived.

"It is very thoughtless in the boy to be so late," said Mr. Inklin, "Not a soul here to brush my coat."

The child came at length, his face swollen with weeping.

"I am sorry to disappoint you," said the man of leisure, but the place in Mr. C——'s store was taken up yesterday.

The boy stopped brushing, and burst afresh into tears.

"I don't care now," said he, sobbing, "We may as well starve. Mother is dead."

The man of leisure was shocked, and he gave the pale boy a dollar.

A PASTORAL REMINISCENCE, AND A LESSON—RELIGIOUS GAMBLING.

Not long ago, in a time of revival, a good man, the father of an interesting family, requested me to converse with his son, who had unfortunately become addicted to the vice of gambling. This young man was tenderly loved, and to his parents an object of anxious solicitude. I called upon the son, and was received in a kind and amiable spirit. Frankly my object was stated, and enforced by all the arguments familiar to my own mind. I urged the debasing influence of the vice; its tendency to lead to all forms of dishonesty; the wrong which was done to the loser, and the manifest injustice of thus receiving money which might be needed by the family of another. The young man heard me through in respectful silence, seeming to admit the justice of all that had been presented. I supposed I had secured my object, and was about to leave with the prayer that God would bless my advice to his reformation and conversion, when he requested me to be seated a moment, while he made a brief statement. "Three years ago," said he "the H—— church held a fair and festival. These splendidly bound books you see on the table were set up at a lottery. After much persuasion on the part of a young female friend, a member of your church, I consented against my inclination, to purchase two tickets. The prize fell on me, and I was so elated with my good success, to gamble on a larger scale; and since then have lost and won hundreds of dollars. But for that lottery under the patronage of a Christian church, I never should have become a gambler. The reader may imagine my feelings as I found that the inconsistency of professing Christians had made an armor for this young man through which none of my arguments could penetrate. I turned away from him with sickness of heart, resolving never to encourage as pastor, the religious gambling which is carried on by some of our churches on occasions of fairs and festivals.

CHARITY.—Pisistratus, the Grecian general, walking through some of the fields, several persons implored his charity. "If you want beasts to plow your land," said he, "I will lend you some; if you want land, I will lend it; if you want seed to sow your land, I will give you some; but I will encourage none in idleness." By this conduct, in a short time, there was not a beggar in his dominions.

The good man feels no injustice so strongly, as that done to others; that committed against himself he sees not so clearly; the bad man feels only injury to himself.

* This distinguished nobleman died Sept. 26, 1842.

Family Circle.

THE IDLE SCHOOLBOY.

"I hate my teachers, I hate my school, I hate the very sight of my books!" exclaimed a bright-eyed boy, as he threw his satchel on the table.

"Why, Henry, what has happened now?" "Happened! why, that old good-for-nothing Sampson, who thinks he knows something, rattaned me, because I forgot my lesson. I wish I was a man, I do, there!" he pettishly exclaimed; "then I should have nothing to do with these hateful declensions, these ugly moods and tenses."

"I think an ugly mood has considerable to do with you now, Henry," said his mother half-smiling. "I am sorry you are so angry, so uncourteous in your language, but above all, so prejudiced against your books."

"Well, mother, to be punished for forgetting, as if I could help—"

"Was it forgetfulness or ignorance?" asked Mrs. Hall quietly.

"I'm sure I studied hard enough," answered the boy, blushing slightly; "it's the very lesson I've had three times over."

"No wonder the master was angry," said his mother with a reproachful look.

"Hateful old Sampson," continued Henry, hardly noticing her reprimand; "why is it some boys have to dig off to school every day? I wish I was Tom Jenks; his mother got him a fine place in a store, where he has half a dollar a week, only think; and you are as poor as Mrs. Jenks, and need the money as much. Do let me come from school, mother."

"No, Henry. You little know the misery that entire want of education entails on a youth, I had rather suffer privation; I would willingly live on bread and water, to secure you such learning as will make you independent of the world when I am gone. I wept many a time thinking of my only son's ingratitude towards a mother who is striving to benefit him constantly. Oh, Henry, if you would love your school!"

Henry looked down with a very red face, and bit his lip.

"You see Billy Saunders pass here every day," said Mrs. Hall; "now sit down a moment, I will tell you something about him; for I knew him when he was very young. He, I presume little thought, that at the age of thirty he should go beneath his saw-horse, his cheek swollen, his health ruined by early idleness and dissipation. But all this arose from his hatred for his book."

"How so, mother?"

"Why I have frequently seen him go weeping to school, uttering all kinds of imprecations on everything connected with it, just as you so often do. His mother strove for a long time to keep him to his studies, till at last, tired with the trouble he constantly caused her, instead of urging him on with pleasant inducements, or compelling him to go, she weakly surrendered to his entreaties, and the idle boy thought that he had obtained complete happiness. He avoided school companions, and found more congeniality in those whose tastes were similar to his own—whose leisure time was occupied in foolish amusements. At first, his pride revolted from vulgar and low youths who surrounded him, but his foolish love of pleasure and fun soon reconciled him to their society, for many of them were not over honest, and did not scruple to use means unlawfully obtained to gratify themselves. It was not long before he became reckless, and a spendthrift.

However, at the age of twenty-six, he reformed, partially, but his character was almost ruined, and his mind entirely uncultivated. A little learning, now, would have been of great value to him; he was no accountant, a wretched scrawler, in fact he was fit for no genteel employment. I remember how sorry I was—he was so fine looking a young man—when I saw him doing small jobs for porter-houses, or engaged in that most contemptible employment rinsing glasses for the bar keeper. He seemed to have lost all energy. Finally, he married a pretty, ignorant girl, and now he has a large family, dependent upon his poor labor, and the mean pittance it brings him."

"Why, mother! all that trouble, because he did not love school!"

"Yes; and more, it will soon bring, I fear, for he cannot live long."

"Oh dear! I wish I did love school better."

"By being diligent, Henry, you will soon learn with ease, and gain the affection of your teacher. Then you will not find it so hard to attend school. When I die, Henry, I wish to leave you that which is better than house and lands."

"Oh, mother, don't talk of dying; indeed I will do better; and whenever I want to stay at home, for play, I'll think of Billy Saunders."

THE LIGHT SHIP.

The Missionary and Sabbath School Record.

A few months ago, a vessel which had successfully crossed the broad Atlantic, had encountered many a blast, and tossed on many a rough and stormy sea at length neared the desired haven. Land again visible, was a joy found to the wearied passengers; and as the vessel slowly proceeded between the Welsh and Irish coasts, the distant hills, with their changeable hues, now casting their deep shadows

and now standing out in sunny relief, seemed to wear an air of loveliness never before discovered, and to bear a character of happy security, never before appreciated.

Proceeding onward, new sights and objects of interest continually presented themselves to view. One attracted especial attention, and gave rise to many enquiries. It was a vessel of moderate size and peculiar form. One or two sails were set, and the vessel lurched and heaved, but no progress was apparent on the ocean-path. No Captain, Pilot or sailors were visible; it seemed to carry no cargo—to transport no passengers. It was not a wreck left to the mercy of the angry waves. Evidently it was there for some purpose; it had some end to serve! What could it be? By and-by the enigma was solved. The shades of evening closed, the darkness fell upon the deep waters, when suddenly, from this seemingly idle vessel, there shone out three bright lights, becoming at once a warning and a guide to the many ships that frequented these dangerous coasts. It was a "Light Ship," constructed and anchored there for the single purpose of giving light. It reminded me that the business of the christian was to give light. 1st. Before the christian can make his light useful, like the "Light Ship," he must be anchored. Were the Light ship not anchored in a sure place, but allowed to drift at the will of winds and waves, its lights could be no safe guides; they would not mark the dangerous shoals to be dreaded, or the hidden rocks to be avoided; they would not point out the proper channel which would lead the mariner in safety to port, but aimless and useless, its shining meteors would only bewilder the hapless pilot; perhaps beguile him in danger, if not ruin. Where must the christian be anchored? On Christ. He must have fled to Him for refuge; must be one with Him—must be resting on this foundation alone;—He must have Christ for his Saviour; he must come to Him for justification and for sanctification. He must trust to Him alone for pardon, for righteousness, for grace—for all he is—for all he needs. All profession without this foundation is a light that serves to destroy, but can never save.

2nd. The christian must carry his light high that it may be a useful light. The Light-ship had its lights suspended high on the mast in order that they might be seen at a great distance. So the light of truth, when it has once been discovered to and received by a soul, is not to be selfishly confined to its own benefit—it is to be confessed—to be borne aloft—"made manifest"—"set on a hill." Light is a contagious thing, it brightens all it approaches; it shines on all within its influence; it inflames all it touches. So should our love to Christ shine forth, that all can tell, from the halo around us, that we have been with Jesus. This blessed love ever poured into our hearts, should ever flow out in tender compassion to souls in danger of shipwreck; in earnest warnings and entreaties to those who are pursuing a dangerous course, heedless of the breakers they are rushing into.

3rd. It was in the darkness the Light-ship was especially important. In the day, with the light of the sun-shining full upon the voyagers, the light ship was not without its uses. Its position denoted something. The spot where it anchored was one deserving attention and caution. There must be a dangerous coast near, and a reference to the chart would point out where. But it is when the sun has gone down, and darkness, as a veil, covers the face of all nature, the light-ship becomes the guiding star of the bewildered voyager, who steers by its friendly light, and feels himself in safety.

And so, in days of darkness, should the christian's light shine forth with no uncertain brightness. In times of trial and adversity, if we are safely anchored, if we carry our lights high, the surrounding darkness of the valley of humiliation, in which we are called to walk, will only make it burn with a purer and steadier light. The very shadows of the hills of difficulty, over which we pass, will bring out, in greater contrast, this precious light. The deep waters through which we pass, will reflect its brightness. The most rugged paths we tread, will but render more invaluable this guide to the path, this lamp to the feet. My dear reader, are you a light-ship—shining thus, giving to others what has been given to you? A medium of communication between Jesus and the world, by your lesser light proclaiming Him who is the light of the world.

THE WORLD.

Many an unwise parent labors hard and lives sparingly all his life for the purpose of leaving enough to give his children a start in the world, as it is called. Setting a young man afloat by money left him by his relatives, is like tying bladders under the arms of one who cannot swim: ten chances to one he will lose his bladders and go to the bottom. Teach him to swim, and he will never need the bladders.—Give your child a sound education, and you have done enough for him. See to it that his morals are pure, his mind cultivated, and his whole nature made subservient to the laws which govern man, and you have given what will be of more value than the wealth of the Indies.

Geographic and Historic.

THE BRITISH REFORMATION.

THE REFORMATION UNDER MARY.

Continued from Page 307.

Perfect records have not been preserved of those who suffered as martyrs under Mary; but Bishop Burnet reckoned 72 burnt in 1553, 94 in 1556, 79 in 1557, and 39 to September in 1558; in all, 284. They included five bishops, twenty-one clergymen, eight gentlemen, eighty-four tradesmen and servants, fifty-five women, and four children! Sir J. Mackintosh remarks, "The total number of those who suffered in this persecution, from the martyrdom of Rogers in February, 1553, to September, 1558, is variously related. The most accurate account is probably that of Lord Buteleigh, who, in his treatise called, 'The Execution of Justice in England,' reckons the number of those who died in that reign, by imprisonments, torments, famine, and fire, to be nearly 400, of which those who were burnt alive amounted to 290!"

Further to illustrate the sanguinary spirit of Popery, Sir J. Mackintosh refers to its horrid cruelties in the dominions of Philip, the husband of Mary, and of his father, Charles V.; and he says, "Father Paul assures us that from the first edict of Charles V. to the treaty of Cateau-Cambresis, in 1558, there had been hanged, beheaded, burned, and buried alive, for their religion, 50,000 men! and Grotius, who computes the number to be double, may be easily reconciled with the Italian historian, if we bear in mind that the admirable annalist of Holland comprehended the period of thirty years later." He gives also the testimony of John Louis Vives, a Spaniard of great learning and reputation, who bewails the fate of moderate and charitable Catholics in Spain, nearly thirty years before. "We live," says he, in a letter to the learned Erasmus, "in hard times, in which we can neither speak nor be silent without danger. In the forty-three years of the administration of the first four inquisitors-general, which closed in the year 1524, they committed 18,000 human beings to the flames, and inflicted inferior punishments on 200,000 persons more, with various degrees of severity. Some of these occurrences in Spain, and the numerous executions in the Netherlands, must have been known in England about the period of the death of Mary, and could not fail to affect the state of public opinion in this island."

Inquisitive readers will here desire to inquire, What were the principles for which the British martyrs died? Some have asked, "Did they lay down their lives for pure scriptural Christianity?" or, as others have said, "for the constitution and church principles of that English Establishment?" To these inquiries it may at once be replied, The British martyrs did not die for the peculiarities of the Church of England. There was not one of them that died for Episcopal prelacy, nor for priests orders in the ministry, nor for the liturgy; they all sealed with their blood only the essential doctrines of the gospel. The learned among them who gave statements of their faith, professed their faith, as the doctrines for which they died, in the sole authority of the Scriptures in all matters of religion; the infinite sacrifice of the Son of God as our only Mediator; justification by grace through faith in Christ; sanctification by the Holy Spirit, manifested by a life of holiness; Divine worship, and the gospel preached in our own language, as the means of salvation ordained of God. "It should ever be recollected," says the Rev. John Riland, an intelligent clergyman of the Church of England; "that Cranmer, Ridley, Hooper, and Latimer, no farther died for the Anglican Church, than Huss and Jerome suffered for the congregation of Bohemia. They were, severally, martyrs for the faith of Jesus Christ, as that faith existed then, and exists now, independently of its connexion with any human systems."

PITCAIRN'S ISLAND.

In publishing the following extract of a letter from Captain Worth, of her Majesty's ship *Calypso*, at Pitcairn's Island, we need scarcely remind our readers that it was the spot to which the mutineers of the *Bounty*, under Fletcher Christian, the mate, steered that ship in the year 1789, when Captain Bligh, on the 28th of April was turned adrift with eighteen hands in an open boat, on the wide ocean, somewhere near the Friendly Islands, "with about 28 gallons of water, 150 lbs. of pork, six quarts of rum, and six bottles of wine, without a chart of any description," and landed at Timor, on the 15th of June, after a voyage (as Captain Bligh observes in his report) of the most extraordinary nature that was ever known in the world, let it be taken in extent, duration, or so much want of the necessaries of life which thus happily ensued—"We arrived here on the 9th of March, without accident, by the assistance of Divine Providence, 1848, from Callao, but the weather being bad, stormy, and squally, and as you know there is no landing, except in a small nook called Bounty Bay, and very frequently not even there—indeed never in ship's boats, from the violence of the surf—I did not communicate with the shore till next day, when having landed safely all the presents I had brought for the inhabitants from Valparaiso, I landed myself, with half the officers and youngsters, the ship standing off and on, there being no anchor-

age. I made the officers divide the day between them, one half on shore, the other on board; so they were gratified with visiting these interesting people. I never was so gratified by such a visit, and would rather have gone there than to any part of the world. They are the most interesting, contented, moral and happy people that can be conceived. Their delight at our arrival was beyond anything; the comfort, peace, strict morality, industry, and excessive cleanliness and neatness that was apparent about everything around them, was really such as I was prepared to witness: their learning and attainments in general education and information were really astonishing; all dressed in English style; the men a fine race, and the women and children very pretty, and their manners really of a superior order, ever smiling and joyous, but one mind and one wish seems to actuate them all. Crime appears to be unknown; and if there is really true happiness on earth, it is theirs. The island is romantic and beautiful; the soil of the richest description, yielding almost every tropical fruit and vegetable; in short, it is a little paradise. I examined their laws, added a few to them, assembled them all in the church and addressed them, saying how gratified I was to find them in the happy state in which they were, advising them to follow in the steps of virtue and rectitude they had hitherto done, and they would never want the sympathies of their countrymen (i. e. the English) who are most interested about them. I added such advice as I thought useful, and such suggestions as would, of course, be to their advantage. It was really affecting to see these primitive and excellent people both old and young, 140 in the whole, looking up to and almost devouring all I said, with eager attention, and with scarcely a dry eye amongst them; and, "albeit unused to the melting mood," I found a moisture collecting in my own, which I could scarcely restrain, they were so grateful, so truly thankful, for all the kindnesses that had, from time to time been shown them, and the interest in their welfare shown by us and our countrymen. I had all the men and most of the women on board; but there was such a sea on that the poor girls were dreadfully sea-sick. I fired off some guns and set off rockets on the night of our departure, and they returned the compliment by firing an old honey-combed gun belonging to the *Bounty*. I set them completely up—gave them 100 lbs. of powder, ensign and union jack, casks of salt beef and pork, implements of agriculture of all kinds, clothes, books, etc., and sailed on the evening of the 11th for Tahiti."

SCENERY OF MONTEREY.

One word descriptive of Monterey. Nothing can exceed the loveliness of the place and climate, or the magnificence and grandeur of the scenery that surrounds it. Surrounded on three sides by high and towering mountains, whose tops ascend to the clouds, the great Sierra Madre, or mother of mountains, at the very foot or base of which the city is built, with only the San Juan river intervening, forming a kind of amphitheatre, stretching out on one side into a boundless level plain of the greatest fertility watered by clear and rapid streams. The houses are generally one story, built of stone, of great thickness, and flat roofs. The best buildings are built in a quadrangle, or three sides of a square, with a court-yard in the centre, ornamented with rare flowers and plants. Some have spacious corridors running around this open space. Each house has a garden adjoining, surrounded by a high stone wall, in which are the greatest abundance of orange, lemon, lime, and banana trees. Bushels of these fruits, of the choicest kind, can be had for the trouble of collecting them. From Saltillo they bring apples, pears, peaches and grapes, the most luscious I ever ate. The streets of Monterey are all paved, with side walks of flat stone, and are remarkably clean. You would be astonished to see the defences of the town, which, with the advantages afforded by the houses and walls, made it a perfect Gibraltar. In addition to a series of forts and fortifications surrounding the whole town, every street was strongly barricaded by a strong wall built across, with a deep ditch in front, and mounted with cannon so as to sweep its whole length. Every house was loop-holed for musketry, and behind every stone wall were posted strong bodies of infantry. The moment a body of our troops made their appearance in them, a storm of cannon grape and musket balls swept everything down. In addition to these, several howitzers were throwing shells incessantly among them, killing more or less at every explosion. Nothing could exceed the awfulness and grandeur of the scene as witnessed by me on the 22nd. From a slight elevation a short distance from town, I could witness the advance of our troops by the heavy fire of rifles and musketry from the tops of the houses along which they were gradually approaching the Grand Plaza, and their occasional huzzas as the Mexicans retreated. The incessant roar of cannon, fired from the batteries and barricades, and shells buzzing through the air in every direction, and bursting with loud explosions made it a most impressive scene, and threw the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca, immeasurably in the shade.—*Amer. Paper.*

The Press and General Review.

THE PAPAL HIERARCHY IN ENGLAND.

The agitation continues to increase, involving now political as well as ecclesiastical functionaries. The different incidents may be divided under the following heads:—

LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S LETTER.

Simultaneously, on Thursday, the Times and Daily News published the following letter by Lord John Russell to the Bishop of Durham: It appears to be a reply to some letter or other in expression of the Bishop's opinion which has not been made public.

To the Right Reverend the Bishop of Durham

My dear Lord,—I agree with you in considering "the late aggression of the Pope upon our Protestantism" as "insolent and insidious;" and I therefore feel as indignant as you can do upon the subject.

I not only promoted to the utmost of my power, the claims of the Roman Catholics to all civil rights, but I thought it right, and even desirable, that the ecclesiastical system of the Roman Catholics should be the means of giving instruction to the numerous Irish emigrants in London and elsewhere, who without such help would have been left in heathen ignorance. This might have been done, however, without any such innovation as that which we have now seen.

It is impossible to confound the recent measures of the Pope with the division of Scotland into dioceses by the Episcopal Church, or the arrangement of districts in England by the Wesleyan Conference.

There is an assumption of power in all the documents which have come from Rome—a pretension to supremacy over the realm of England, and a claim to sole and undivided sway which is inconsistent with the Queen's supremacy, with the rights of our Bishops and clergy, and with the spiritual independence of the nation, as asserted in Roman Catholic times.

I confess, however, that my alarm is not equal to my indignation.

Even if it should appear that the ministers and servants of the Pope in this country have not transgressed the law, I feel persuaded that we are strong enough to repel any outward attacks. The liberty of Protestantism has been enjoyed too long in England to allow of any successful attempt to impose a foreign yoke upon our minds and consciences. No foreign prince or potentate will be permitted to fasten his fetters upon a nation which has so long and so nobly vindicated its right to freedom of opinion, civil, political, and religious.

Upon this subject, then, I will only say that the present state of the law shall be carefully examined, and the propriety of adopting any proceedings with reference to the recent assumption of power deliberately considered.

There is a danger, however, which alarms me much more than any aggression of a foreign sovereign. Clergymen of our own Church, who have subscribed to the Thirty-nine Articles, and acknowledged in explicit terms the Queen's supremacy, have been the most forward in leading their flocks, "step by step to the very edge of the precipice." The honour paid to saints, the claim of infallibility for the Church, the superstitious use of the sign of the cross, the muttering of the Liturgy so as to disguise the language in which it is written, the recommendation of auricular confession, and the administration of penance and absolution—all these things are pointed out by clergymen of the Church of England as worthy of adoption, and are now openly reprehended by the Bishop of London in his charge to the clergy of his diocese. What, then, is the danger to be apprehended from a foreign prince of no great power, compared to the danger within the gates from the unworthy sons of the Church of England herself?

I have little hope that the propounders and framers of these innovations will desist from their insidious course. But I rely with confidence on the people of England; and I will not bate a jot of heart or hope so long as the glorious principles and the immortal martyrs of the Reformation shall be held in reverence by the great mass of a nation which looks with contempt on the mummeries of superstition, and with a scorn at the laborious endeavours which are now making to confine the intellect and enslave the soul.

I remain with great respect, &c., J. RUSSELL.

Downing-street, Nov. 4.

MR. DISRAELI'S LETTER.

The following letter has been addressed to the Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Buckingham by Benjamin Disraeli, Esq., the county member:—

My Lord,—I have received numerous appeals from my constituents requesting that I would co-operate with them in addressing your lordship to call a meeting of the county, in order that we may express our reprobation of the recent assault of the Court of Rome on the prerogatives of our Sovereign and the liberties of her subjects.

I think it very desirable that a meeting of the county should be called for that purpose, but as I can gather from what reaches me, great misapprehension is afloat respecting the circumstances which now so violently, but so justly excite the indignation of the country.

Men are called upon to combine to prevent foreign interference with the prerogatives of the Queen, and to resist jurisdiction by the Pope in her Majesty's dominions.

But I have always understood that, when the present Lord Lieutenant arrived in his Vice-royalty, he gathered together the Romish Bishops of Ireland, addressed them as nobles, sought their counsel and courted their favour. On the visit of her Majesty to that kingdom the same prelates were presented to the Queen as if they were nobles, and precedence was given them over the nobility and dignitaries of the National Church; and it was only the other day, as I believe, that the government offered the office of Visitor to the Queen's Colleges to Dr Cullen, the Pope's delegate, the pseudo Archbishop of Armagh, and to Dr McHale the pseudo Archbishop of Tuam. What wonder, then, that his Holiness should deem himself at liberty to apportion England into dioceses, to be ruled by his bishops! And why, instead of supposing he was taking a step "insolent and insidious," should he not have assumed he was acting in strict conformity with the wishes of her Majesty's Government?

The fact is, that the whole question has been surrendered and decided in favour of the Pope by the present Government; and the Ministers who recognised the pseudo Archbishop of Tuam as a peer and a prelate, cannot object to the appointment of a pseudo Archbishop of Westminster, even though he be a Cardinal. On the contrary the loftier dignity should, according to their table of precedence, rather invest his eminence with a still higher patent of nobility, and permit him to take the wall of his Grace of Canterbury and the highest nobles of the land.

The policy of the present Government is, that there shall be no distinction between England and Ireland. I am, therefore, rather surprised that the Cabinet are so "indignant," as a certain letter with which we have just been favoured informs us they are.

I have made these observations in order that if the county meets, the people of Buckinghamshire may understand that the question on which they will have to decide is of a graver, deeper, and more comprehensive character than in the heat of their laudable emotion, they may perhaps suppose.

I have the honour to be, my Lord, Your faithful servant, B. DISRAELI.

Hughenden Manor, Nov. 8.

Mr. C. GREVILLE has published a reply to Mr. Disraeli's letter, in which he says:—

I am surprised that such reproaches should be represented by a man so well informed as Mr. Disraeli, and so conversant with that recent political history in which he has himself acted such a conspicuous part. Whether the recognition of the status and precedence of the Roman Catholic priests was right or wrong, wise or unwise, it was an accomplished fact before the present government came into office, and therefore before Lord Clarendon went to Ireland. He found the thing done, and had only to conform himself to it. It was done, no doubt after mature deliberation, by the government of Sir Robert Peel (before the schism), and the recognition came forth in the shape of a formal instrument of the highest authority, bearing date the 13th of January, 1845. A warrant, or Royal Commission, approved by her Majesty in Council, on that day (to carry out the Charitable Bequests Act) runs as follows:—"Know ye that we, reposing especial trust and confidence in your knowledge, discretion and ability, do hereby, &c., by and with the advice of our Privy Council, appoint you the said John George Archbishop of Armagh; Richard Archbishop of Dublin; Archbishop William Crolly; Archbishop David Murray; John Hely, Earl of Donoughmore; Bishop Cornelius Denver; Henry Pakenham, &c., to be Commissioners, &c." This was (and was so deemed) a Royal recognition of the spiritual rank of the Irish prelates, and a concession of precedence corresponding with that of the prelates of the same degree of the Established Church. Such rank and precedence it was not in the power of the Lord-Lieutenant either to confer or to withhold—whether he were a Whig or an Orangeman it was his duty to treat them according to the dignity which it had pleased the Sovereign to recognise in their persons. And this is what Lord Clarendon did. He did not "recognise them as Peers," he neither sought their counsel nor "courted their favour," but he received them all with becoming courtesy and respect, and those prelates who were distinguished for their loyalty to the Crown, their attachment to the union, and their personal virtues, he treated with peculiar marks of regard and confidence.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, G. C. GREVILLE.

Bruton-street, Nov. 10.

DEATH OF DR DWIGHT.—The Rev. Dr. Dwight formerly President of Hamilton College, died in this city on the morning of the 30th Nov., at his lodgings.—No name in New England is better known than that of Dr. Sereno Dwight. He was a powerful and efficient minister of the Gospel—always popular as a preacher; is also well known as a writer, particularly as the author of the life of his relative, Jonathan Edwards, which caused him to visit Europe, having received from his father, the

President of Yale College, a dying injunction to spare no pains in making a complete memoir of President Edwards.

Ecclesiastical.

Canadian Wesleyan Methodist N. Connexion Church. MISSIONARY SERVICES. TORONTO DISTRICT.

Toronto City: Jan. 5th, 1851, Sermons, 11 a. m., and 6 p. m. Rev. H. O. Crofts. Jan. 6th, 1851, Public Meeting, at 7 p. m.

York Circuit: Yorkville, Jan. 5th, 1851, Sermon, 11 a. m., Rev. W. McClure. Yorkville, " " " " 6 p. m. Rev. J. W. G. Rogers. Blue Bell, " " " " 11 a. m. Rev. J. W. G. Rogers. Blue Bell, " " " " 6 p. m. Rev. W. McClure. 3rd Toll Gate, " " " " 6 p. m. Rev. J. Hales. Yorkville, Jan. 7th, 1851, Public Meeting, 7 p. m. 3rd Toll Gate, 8th, " " " " 7 p. m. Blue Bell " 9th, " " " " 7 p. m.

Brook Circuit: Missionary Sermons, January 12th, 1851, by the Revs. D. D. Rolston, and J. W. G. Rogers; and Missionary Meetings from the 13th, to the 16th; arrangements to be made by the Superintendent Preacher.

Whitchurch Circuit: Whitchurch, Jan. 21st, 1851, Sermon, 10½ a. m. Rev. W. McClure. Holland Landing, " " " " 3 p. m. Rev. W. McClure. Queensville, " " " " 6 p. m. Rev. W. McClure. Tecumseth, " " " " 10½ a. m. Rev. J. C. Warren. Brownsville, " " " " 3 p. m. Rev. J. C. Warren. Queensville, 20th, Public Meeting, Holland Landing, 21st, " " " " Whitchurch, 22nd, " " " " Brownsville, 23rd, " " " " Tecumseth, 24th, " " " "

Trafalgar Circuit: Jan. 26th, 1851, Sermons, by the Revs. D. D. Rolston, and C. Curry: Public Meetings, from the 27th to the 29th; arrangements to be made by the Superintendent Preacher. DEPUTATION, Revs. W. McClure, J. Hales, D. D. Rolston, and C. Curry.

Caledon Circuit: Jan. 26th, 1851, Sermons, by the Rev. J. Hales: Missionary Meetings, 30th, and 31st. DEPUTATION, Revs. W. McClure, J. Hales, D. D. Rolston, and C. Curry.

two or three cases, the General Committee have deemed it expedient to make arrangements, although destitute of sufficient information to enable them to announce all the details. It is hoped, however, that in order to render our Missionary operations increasingly successful, the Superintendents of Circuits will lose no time in furnishing lists of appointments for Missionary Services on their several Stations, for insertion in the Watchman.

T. T. HOWARD, Sec. Mis. Com.

Toronto, Nov. 5th, 1850.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

Henryburg Circuit: Union Street, Missionary Meeting, February 12th. Bogion, " " " " 13th. Covey Hill, " " " " 14th. Henrysburg, Mis. & Qrtly " " 15th, & 16th. DEPUTATION, Revs. F. Hunt, and J. Histon.

Dunham Circuit: Tibbetts Hill, Missionary Meeting, February 10th. Farnham Chapel, " " " " 11th. Scott's Neighborhood " " " " 12th. Dunham Chapel, " " " " 13th. Sutton Flatt, " " " " 14th. DEPUTATION, Revs. O. Whitcome, J. Bursell, and T. Ogden.

Bolton and Potton Circuits: Carrier's S. House, Missionary Meeting, Jan. 13th. Page's S. House, " " " " 14th. Chapel, " " " " 15th. Potton Chapel, " " " " 16th. Sweet's S. House, " " " " 17th. Coolege's S. House, " " " " 18th. DEPUTATION, Revs. L. P. Adams, O. Whitcome, and H. Bursell.

Stukely Circuit: Ralstone's S. House, Missionary Meeting, Jan. 21st. Stone's S. House, " " " " 22nd. Sargent's S. House, " " " " 23rd. Stukely Mills, " " " " 24th. Lawrenceville, Mis. and Qrtly " " 25th. DEPUTATION, Revs. L. P. Adams, H. Bursell, J. Austin, and F. Hunt.

Stonestead Circuit: Oliver's S. House, Missionary Meeting, Feb. 17th. Brown's S. House, " " " " 18th. Head of the Bay, " " " " 19th. McGoan's Point, " " " " 20th. Georgeville, Missionary Meeting, February 21st. DEPUTATION, Revs. T. Ogden, J. Geer, J. Austin, and L. P. Adams.

L. P. ADAMS, Chairman. F. HUNT, Secretary.

HAMILTON DISTRICT.

Barton Circuit: Thirty Mile Creek Chapel, Sermon, Jan. 26, 1851, at 10½ a. m. Albion or Mud Street, " " " " 6 p. m. Lake Chapel, " " " " 10½ a. m. Mountain, " " " " 2½ p. m. Note.—We insert the above without stating the name of the deputation; which, as the Committee has already held its meeting, we think the Rev. F. Browne had better arrange with those preachers whom he wishes to assist him.—Ed. Watchman.

Welland Canal Circuit: Missionary Sermons, Sabbath, Jan. 19, 1851: Grantham Chapel, Miss. Sermon & Collection, 10½ a. m. Bethel " " " " 10½ " Pelham " " " " 10½ " Union " " " " 2½ " Jordan " " " " 10½ " Pelham Missionary Meeting, Jan. 21st Grantham Chapel, " " " " 22nd Bethel Chapel, " " " " 23rd Union " " " " 24th Jordan " " " " 25th DEPUTATION hopefully expected: Rev. T. Brown, F. Weaver, F. Haynes, D. Savage, T. Rump.

JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT. Lansdowne Circuit. Robinson's S. H., Jan. 23, 1851, Missionary Meeting. E. London's S. H., " 29, do. Mallory Town, " 30, do. Stone Chapel, (Young,) " 31, do. A punctual attendance of all the preachers in the district will be expected. F. E. POWERS.

LONDON, Nov. 11, 1850. DEAR SIR,—I send you the list of appointments for the Missionary Services in the London District. I take this opportunity also of reminding our Superintendents that it is now high time I heard from them respecting the work of God on their respective Circuits and Stations. I remain yours, most respectfully, H. O. CROFTS.

The Missionary Services will be held in the London District in the following order. The Superintendents are requested to make the necessary arrangements.

Malahide Circuit. January 5, 1851, Preacher Rev. E. Williams.

Norwich Circuit. January 5, 1851, Preacher Rev. J. Oates.

Malahide Circuit. Missionary Meetings, 6th and 7th January.

Norwich Circuit. January 8th, 9th, and 10th. DEPUTATION Preachers on Sabbath, with Revs. J. Jackson, B. Haigh, and J. Kershaw; and also to perform the duties on the two last named Circuits.

Howard Circuit. January 12th. Preachers, Revs. J. Wilkinson, and J. Breckenridge. Missionary Meeting, January 13, 14, 15. Deputation Preachers on Sabbath, with Revs. J. Caswell, and J. C. Watts.

St. Thomas Circuit. January 19. Preachers, Revs. J. Jackson, W. Bothwell, H. Coates. Missionary Meetings, January 20, 21, 22, 23. Deputation Preachers on Sabbath, with Revs. H. O. Crofts, and J. Kershaw.

London Circuit. January 26. Preachers, Revs. H. O. Crofts, J. Caswell, J. C. Watts, and J. Kershaw. Missionary Meetings, January 27, 28, 29, 30. Deputation Preachers on Sabbath, with Revs. J. Oates, B. Haigh, and H. Coates.

London and Blanchard Circuits. February 2. Preachers, Revs. B. Haigh, and J. Kershaw. Missionary Meetings, February 3, 4, 5. Deputation Preachers on Sabbath, with Rev. H. O. Crofts.

Waterford Circuit. February 9. Preacher, Rev. J. Caswell. Missionary Meetings, February 10, 11, 12, 13, 14. Deputation Preachers on Sabbath, with Revs. H. O. Crofts, J. Jackson, J. Wilkinson, and W. Bothwell.

The General Superintendent will (D.V.) preach in Nassagaweya Chapel, on the evening of Jan. 8, at Mr. Bunton's on the Owen's Sound line, on the 9th; at Mr. Orchard's, on the 10th; will hold a Quarterly Meeting; on the 11th and 12th at the most convenient place on the line; and will preach on three evenings on his return the following week. The Rev. W. Preston is requested to make the necessary arrangements.

HAMILTON DISTRICT.

Nassagaweya Circuit. Sermons, Feb. 2, 1851. New Hope and Waterloo, Rev. A. Wilkinson. Nassagaweya; Rev. T. Browne. Missionary Meetings, Feb. 3, 4, 5.—Deputation Preachers on Sabbath, with Rev. J. Brennan.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.

Prince Edward Circuit. Sermons, Jan. 26, 1851, at North Port, 10; A. M. Pictou, 4 P. M. Conger's Mills, and Wellington, at 7 P. M. Missionary Meetings, Monday, 27; Wellington, Tuesday, 28; Long Point, 29; Black Creek, 30; North Port, 31; Pictou, Feb. 1; Melville: all at 7 P. M.

HAMILTON DISTRICT.

Ancaster Circuit: Sermons at Cummins's Chapel, Jan. 5, 10 a. m. " Tabor " " 2½ p. m. by Rev. T. Browne. Sermon at Copestown, " 10 a. m. " Van-Syckles, " 2½ p. m. " Hall's S. H., " 6 " by Rev. C. Childs. Sermon, Ancaster, Zion's Chapel, " 10 a. m. by Rev. T. Goldsmith. Ditto ditto " 6 p. m. by Rev. F. Weaver. Sermon at R. Decker's S. H., " 10 a. m. by Rev. F. Weaver.

Missionary Meetings held at Zion Chapel Jan. 6th. " " " Copetown, " 7th. " " " Cummins, " 8th.

DEPUTATION.—Revs. T. Goldsmith, T. Brown, C. Child, F. Weaver, with the Ministers resident on the Circuit. The Brethren of the deputation are respectfully requested to attend both at the Sabbath appointments and the ensuing week-night meetings.

H. WILKINSON.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.

Cavan Circuit: Jan. 11 and 12, Qrtly Meeting, Newcastle Mission, Lent's Chapel, Rev. W. Gundy. " 13, Miss. Sermon, Hope, Rev. W. Gundy. " " " S. Staples, Clarke, Rev. T. Reed. " 14, Missionary Meeting, Clarke. " 15, do do Broadroad Chapel, Manvers. " 16, do do Manvers Chapel, Sam'l Staples, North Manvers. " 17, do do " " " " " 18 & 19, Qrtly Meeting, 9th Con., Cavan. " 20, Missionary Meetings, Emily. " 21, " " 9th Conces. Cavan. " 22, " " Millbrooke Chapel.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.

Newcastle Mission: Jan. 23, Miss. Meeting, Lent's Chapel, Newcastle. " 24, " " " Baltimore Chapel. " 25, " " " Paroh Chapel. " 26, Qrtly Meeting in Parcy. " 27, and following days, for the Prince Edward Circuit, as may be arranged by the Superintendent.

JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT.

Elizabethown Circuit.

Maitland, Missionary Meeting, Jan. 21st, 1850.
North Augusta, " " 22nd "
Hill's School house, " " 23rd "
Middle Branch, " " 24th "
Rev. N. C. Gowau, J. Simpson and W. Robinson, are expected to attend as deputation.

TORONTO DISTRICT.

Trufolger and Caledon Circuit.

Sermons by the Rev. D. D. Rolston.
Bloomfield's, Jan. 26, 1851, at 1 1/2 p. m.
McCann's " " " "
Sermons by Rev. C. Curry.
Townline Chapel, Jan. 26, 1851, at 10, a. m.
McCurdy's " " " "
Sermons by Rev. J. Hales.
Amaranth, Jan. 26, 1851, at 10 a. m.
Donaldson's, " " 3 p. m.
Sermon by Rev. W. McClure.
Davis', Jan. 31, at 11 a. m.
Missionary Meetings.
McCurdy's, Jan. 27, 1851, at 6 p. m.
McCann's, Jan. 28, " "
Freeman's, Jan. 29, " "
Erin Village, Jan. 30 " "
Russell's Jan. 31, " "
DEPUTATION.—Rev. W. McClure, D. D., Rolston, J. Hales, C. Curry.

Owen Sound Circuit :

Sermons by Rev. H. O. Crofts.
Orchard's, Jan 10th, at half-past 10 a. m.
Sauggeen, " " in the evening.
Collections to be made after each service.
Sullivan Chapel, Jan. 11, 12, Quarterly Meeting.
Sydenham, " 12, Sermon in the evening.
Egremont, " 14, " " "

HAMILTON DISTRICT.

Cayuga Mission :

Sermons.
Seneca, Feb. 8, in the evening.
" 9, " "
Wilson's Settlement, " 9, " "
" 10, " "
Aderson's, S. H., " 11, Missionary Meeting.
DEPUTATION.—Rev. T. Rump, F. Haynes, D. Savage, expected.
F. G. WEAVER.

Where the above blanks occur, the manuscript was illegible.—[Ed. Watchman.]

Canadian Wesleyan Methodist N. Connexion Church. Tidings from the Circuits.

PRINCE EDWARD CIRCUIT.—Rev. W. Gundy writes:
" . . . We are put in possession of a most valuable property in Pictou—an excellent brick school house, which will seat about 300 persons."

ELIZABETHTOWN CIRCUIT.—Rev. A. Wright communicates as follows:—

" . . . Although we have had much to contend with, which seems to resemble what is expressed by the poet, having " fightings without and fears within," at almost every post, Zion's King has been in our midst. We have had a gracious manifestation of God's presence among us, in the revival of his work, at a protracted meeting held at Gowau's school house, which continued for nearly four weeks, during which many professed followers of Christ were greatly quickened and strengthened in the faith of the gospel. Many also who were destitute of the knowledge of the true God, were deeply convinced of the necessity of salvation; nine or ten professed to have obtained the pardon of their sins, through faith in Christ, eight of whom enrolled their names among the people of God.

The clear evidence which some gave of their Christian experience, was not only satisfactory, but left a deep and lasting impression, that without doubt their names are written in heaven; and I believe a deep and lasting impression has been made on the minds of many others, which I trust will be as good seed springing up unto everlasting life.

As the roads were exceedingly bad, from the great quantities of rain which fell about these times, much respect is due the brethren, both of the New Connexion and Wesleyan Societies, for the faithful and efficient manner in which they laboured for the welfare of our Zion, in the salvation of souls—labouring sometimes under almost insurmountable difficulties, in coming to the meeting, yet, not counting their own lives dear unto them, if by any means they might behold the pleasure of the Lord manifested, in bringing souls from darkness to the marvellous light of the gospel."

MASSAWECA CIRCUIT.—Rev. C. Childs communicates respecting a chapel opening, &c., as follows:

" I am happy to state that owing to the zeal and liberality of our brethren and friends, a neat and substantial stone chapel has been erected in the village of New Hope, which was opened for the worship of God, on the first of this month. We were favoured with a pleasant day and a very large and attentive congregation, who evidenced by their liberal contributions the interest they felt in the prosperity of the cause. Gracious influences attended the opening services. We were led to protract the meeting during the week and we rejoice to state the Lord was present to awaken, reclaim, convert and save, while the people of God were made to rejoice with joy unspeakable and full of glory. May the great Head of the Church grant that the "Bethesda Chapel" may ever be distinguished as a house of mercy—that hundreds and thousands of precious redeemed souls may there experience the renewing and saving mercy of God. I may also state that measures have been taken in order to secure (what is very much needed,) a parsonage house for this circuit, which we have reason to hope will prove successful."

CONANT CIRCUIT.—The Rev. J. Simpson informs us that he "held a protracted meeting in the village of Beverly, assisted by Rev. Charles Manson, Episcopal Methodist. In the village alone twelve

or fourteen were added to the church, one half united with us, the remainder with the Episcopal Methodists. To God be all the glory."

WELLAND CANAL CIRCUIT

MY DEAR BROTHER, Could you consistently crowd into the columns of your Journal the subjoined facts, they might prove interesting to some of your readers. On the 11th ult., a series of Revival Meetings was commenced at the Union Chapel, on the 20 Mile Creek; through the serious indisposition of my much esteemed Superintendent, the officiating duties devolved on me. I felt my weakness—Methodism was, as yet, new to me; but a short time before I should have indicated the idea of a Methodist Protracted Meeting, I having only associated myself with your body during the past Spring. I felt that I was merely a novice; still I endeavored to keep my heart before my mind; that it was the prerogative of the Holy Spirit alone to convince of sin, righteousness, and judgment, and that neither the eloquence of a Gabriel nor the wisdom of a Solomon could bring one soul to light.

It required no very deep penetration to discover that the blessing of Jehovah was with us; unanimity, cordiality, and zeal among Christians, and a powerful awakening among the unconverted. The congregations were large, sometimes numbering, perhaps, over 300, and a deep seriousness generally pervaded the audience. For some days I met those who were enquiring the road to the heavenly Zion above. I trust our meetings were mutually profitable. Brother Rump's health failing slightly, he assisted in the services for about a week, but through physical weakness, and, perhaps, over exertion, he met with a relapse, and was, unavoidably and unwillingly obliged to retire from the field of labor. I was kindly assisted occasionally by Episcopal, Wesleyan, and Evangelist brethren. The work advanced, evening after evening numbers flocked to the Chapel, many taking a public and decided stand for the Lord: up to the present time between thirty and forty have expressed their willingness to leave the ranks of the enemy; and, many of them have, I trust, experienced a sound, enlightened, and thorough change of nature. The services have been conducted calmly: we have had no undue excitement—many thought them too quiet; still conviction seems to have been deep, and I trust time will show that it will be permanent. As yet but nineteen have united with our body; but, perhaps, it is as well that they should take this step deliberately; others will, however, I have reason to believe, associate themselves with the visible Church of Christ, though circumstances prevent many from attaching themselves to us. At the Woolen Factory, on the 20 Mile Creek Circuit, there has been a complete revolution: and where, prior to the commencement of the meeting, dancing parties were in vogue, now, in their stead, prayer meetings are held; the Superintendent of the Factory told me that he had not heard an oath in the Factory for three weeks, whilst a short time since it was impossible to avoid hearing continued blasphemy. Nine of the hands, working there, have expressed their determination to leave all and follow Christ. At the Mill, near the Factory, I trust the work is about to advance; the Spirit of God is awakening many there, and they are now deciding to come out from the world; in three families the husband and wife have staid together on their pilgrimage.

Although it is highly gratifying to see such a powerful awakening in the various neighborhoods adjoining the Chapel, such union of feeling among Christians, and so many profess their willingness to leave the world; one of the most striking features in the history of the meeting is—the interesting circumstances attending the individual histories of many who have, I trust, passed from darkness to light. One youth, of whom I hope well, was brought up under most unhappy influences, his father having been poisoned by his own mother; he was left, consequently, at an early age, worse than an orphan. Another noted for his open wickedness and coarse brutality is now, I trust, the lion turned into a lamb. A third, who, in the attitude of devotion, laughed in my face, and whom I never expected to see associating with God's people, in a few moments stepped from his seat to confess his Saviour before men; his disposition, conversation, and conduct, seem to have undergone a thorough change; I can hail him as a brother in Christ. Another, on the morning after his convictions had resolved themselves into decision, brought a large pile of cards and consumed them to ashes. A fifth, educated in a most soul-destroying heresy, and confessedly immersed in folly and vice, is, I have every reason to rest assured, the subject of sound and intelligent conversion. His case was very interesting; night after night he labored under the most powerful convictions, and though unwilling to yield to them, still could not withdraw from the means of grace; his pre-conceived opinions, clashing with the conclusion to which his conviction would naturally lead; his agony of soul was deep; endeavoring to persuade himself that his feelings were merely the result of an overwrought imagination; still he was obliged to confess those emotions were excited by the power of the Word of God. I was much affected by his intense feeling,—to yield to his convictions was virtually to condemn and unchristianize those who were very dear to him, and to confess his views through lie to have been erroneous. With deep feeling he asked me if I imagined that no one holding those views could be saved. I endeavored to adduce passages from the word of God to support his theory; but it was a sandy foundation, and the overwhelming flood of conviction which deluged his soul, swept away in its resistless fury that unsound basis, and he is now, I trust, grounded on the rock Christ Jesus. A sixth has been for seven years steeped in infamy and vice. When but ten years of age, he commenced gambling, since which time he has passed through scenes which beggar description. The narration of some facts in which he played an active part was truly horrifying. I dare not stir the pool of moral filth in which he was plunged. Some circumstances, however, I feel it my duty to bring forward, if I am not trespassing on your patience. He was associated with a gang of blacklegs of whom the community at large knows little or nothing. They were bound by the most solemn oaths to be mutually faithful: in some cases they were known

to one another by assumed names, and were not admitted to the "hell" where the deeds of darkness were accomplished, without the usual passwords. They had countersigns and could recognize one another, although total strangers. In their places, if any one of the company appeared by an act of seriousness to have any compunctions of conscience, the cause of his abstraction was demanded, and if not satisfactory, he was immediately expelled from the society.

In one of the smallest villages in the county of Lincoln, not ten miles from where I now write, there is a den where a choice crew meet nightly after night, and Sabbath after Sabbath spend the hours which should be passed in rest and devotion, in proceedings which would not be called tame even by Satan's foulest minions. The den is carefully concealed, and is constructed of stout oak plank, on which an assault was once unsuccessfully made. It resisted every effort. On entering, the door is closed and not a gleam of light can be seen from the outside. There are no windows to this den; but when the air becomes suffocating, the lamp is blown out, a small lattice or shutter taken down. The fresh air admitted, the shutter is then closed, and the proceedings of the night continue—blasphemy, drinking, gambling, and the foulest passions let loose. They have here their passwords, assumed names, &c. I could make more horrible disclosures respecting this den, but I dare not. The young man to whom I refer, though in other respects intelligent and well informed, and naturally talented and of quick perception, never heard but four sermons in his life, knew nothing about baptism, could not tell me what was meant by the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, and had never seen it administered. His ignorance of the word of God was deplorable. Many a child of three or four years of age could have instructed him. He told me, and from the circumstances of his life, I believe him, that he imagined that death ended our existence—that there was nothing beyond it. Is it not awful to think that numbers of young men in our cities are in a similar and I fear, if possible, in a still more dreadful state of ignorance. When not fifteen years of age, he was eleven days and eleven nights in one of the foulest sinks of iniquity in the city of Toronto. One circumstance more connected with his history and I close. He was once on board a vessel on Lake Erie, a fearful gale was raging, the passengers were in the utmost consternation, the deck covered with some praying, some screaming in wildest terror, all expecting nothing but a watery grave. In his awful scene, he was aloft, jashed to the guard-rail, playing cards with one of the sailors, blaspheming at the winds each time one of his pack was carried off by the fury of the tempest. He told me much more—much which I dare not ask you to insert in the columns of your Journal; but enough to convince me that in our provincial cities, as well as in the cities of the neighbouring republic, souls are perishing for lack of knowledge, and that in the full blaze of gospel day, even where the Sun of Righteousness is shining with brilliant effulgence—the rays descending with meridian splendour and overpowering noontide brightness—there are not individuals only, but whole communities engulfed in the grossest midnight darkness. Christians, will you not put forth a hand to save? I have perhaps extended my communication to an unwarrantable length, I therefore close abruptly, with remarking that our meeting is still progressing and the prospects still encouraging. May the glory of the Lord continue to be manifested, and He whose right it is, take unto himself his great power and reign.

Yours, respectfully, DAVID SAVAGE. Welland Canal Circuit, Dec. 7, 1850.

The Watchman.

Monday Evening, Dec. 23, 1850.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE SAVIOUR'S BIRTH.

To every age and nation, certain points of time have been rendered remarkable and interesting. The coronation of Kings, the triumph of the national arms, or the attainment of popular rights,—has often attached immense importance to a day which had else been no object of note. How often has a transaction, by no means extraordinary in itself, by its legitimate consequences or accompanying results, ruled the temporal destiny of millions, rendering its natal hour an epoch in history! Chronology records the date of the birth, the triumphs and the decease of those who have extensively revolutionized the character or institutions of Empires or Republics; and subsequent generations celebrate the natal day of the champions of their rights.—What nation has not its patron Saint! What fraternity without its commemorative festivities! Nor are those returning memorials of events which affect natural or social character and condition, destitute of influence. A nation recognizes a day as the anniversary of its deliverance from the house of bondage; and while every heart beats high with thankfulness, mingled with laudable pride, regarding its emancipation,—that nation's character becomes invested with an unity and a weight, of which it had otherwise been destitute. The frequent occurrence of national Assemblies among the Jews, while that people remained under one government, was promotive of a sympathy, an enthusiasm, a national influence, which could, in no other way be maintained.

If then "the children of this world" celebrate their national achievements and heroes; the national character thereby gathering strength,—why should Christians forget the advent of the founder of Christianity? If the sons of Abraham comme-

orate with grateful services, their preservation, while every Egyptian family mourned the death of the first-born,—and their miraculous emancipation from the deepest bondage; why should Christians withhold libations of gratitude in memory of the nativity of the Omnipotent Redeemer?

Hail happy festive day—the day when God was manifested in the flesh, when Emmanuel was born in Bethlehem. Other days have been associated with triumphs; and in their annual return, whole nations have indulged united, joyous sympathies. But the age of triumph, ushered in by the blessed Saviour's nativity; an age, in the triumph of which every generation dawn to the pealing of the death-knell of time, is deeply interested—is destined to endure with accumulated glory, until all enemies are subdued to the Mediatorial Sceptre. Let every earth-born tribe, take up the theme, and swell the triumphal chorus of the day-spring of human hope, and liberty, and exaltation: and let them unite with the celestial choicesters in singing—"Worthy is the Lamb . . . to receive power, and riches, and wisdom, and strength and honour, and glory and blessing." "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, and good will to men." Let the reader imagine the everlasting snows of the Arctic Region, uninhabited; and those inhabitants enveloped in the profound darkness of protracted winter. That wintry night is wasting; and already the vague traces of returning day are shadowed forth. Many a watchful observer ascends the nearest eminence, whence he hopes to catch the first appearing of the King of day. The darkness recedes; and the twilight gathers strength. Every eye is fixed, and every heart swells with expectation. Hark! What sound peals forth from yonder summit! Hark! "THE SUN," "THE SUN," is echoed from hill, to hill; and every valley rings with the joyous exclamation, "The Sun!" "The Sun!" Human language contains no signs whereby the transport of that moment might be adequately described. A night, not of months but of centuries, scarce relieved by a single ray of moral light or glory, preceded the birth of the Saviour.—"Darkness covered the earth, and gross darkness the minds of the people." Even prophetic vision ceased; and man, devoid of the living teacher, to lead him in the path of life, wandered in "the mazes of error, far, very far from his God. The forerunner of the Redeemer, broke the silence of ages; and by his spirit-stirring appeals, made darkness visible, from the outskirts of the Kingdom of Juda, to the very precincts of the sanctuary. But with a single torch, lighted though it was at the sun of truth, what could the Baptist do? He "prepares the way of the Lord." His is emphatically the transition state, the link between the night which terminated the dreariness of the old, and the glory of the new dispensation. Said he, "I am not" the Christ. But hark! While the powers of darkness are being summoned to the unequal conflict of partial illumination, with complete, gross darkness,—nay, while the infant Baptist, unconscious of his future mission, reclines securely in the arms of maternal tenderness,—a new era dawns. What sounds are these, wafted along the plains of Jewry. An angelic messenger, accompanied by the minstrelsy of heaven, brings strange, good tidings, to ruined man.—"Good tidings of great joy to all people. . . . A Saviour, Christ the Lord, born in the city of David." Catch that sound, ye wakeful shepherds, and bear it to Bethlehem. And you, ye wise men of the East, spread it through your native land; tell Judah's King that "the King of the Jews" is born. Simeon and Anna, re-echo the glad strain; until a sterner voice proclaims the glorious character of Him whose natal day we celebrate—"Behold the Lamb of God that taketh away the sin of the world." His Birth was the rising to our dark world, of the Sun of Righteousness: to the captive, the bondman, the slave, it was the dawn of the Jubilee of the world.

What marvel then, that although more than eighteen hundred times the anniversary of the Redeemer's birth has been celebrated, mankind still honour the memory of that day! At its dawn "the people which sat in darkness, saw a great light; and to them in the region and shadow of death, light sprang up;" and the tidings of the Saviour's birth continue to shed light and comfort and hope, wherever they are cordially received. In every zone, and in every state of civilization, or barbarism, where those tidings have received a cordial reception, the mazes of society has undergone a mighty moral renovation. The inhabitants of the inhospitable Northern wilds, and those of the Southern Seas, are striking examples of this wonderful change.

Like the dawn of the year of Jubilee, among the Jews, let us hail with transport the anniversary of the Saviour's Advent; and like them let us recount the glad tidings from hill to hill, from Dale to Dale, from island to island, from shore to shore,—till the universal spread of the gospel ushers in:

"The grand Sabbath year, The Jubilee of heaven."

Meanwhile, gentle reader, with all sincerity, wish these a truly "happy Christmas—and many, very many happy returns of this festive season."

SLEEPS DEATH.—We regret to state that about the middle of last month, death entered the domestic circle of the Rev. John Simpson, burying hence his youngest daughter, aged two years and three months,—under the following painful circumstances:—On the 13th ult., about 4 o'clock, P. M., the deceased was standing on a bench near a table, on which was a dish containing hot water. The bench gave way; and finding herself about to be precipitated, she seized the dish, the contents of which were instantly teeming down upon her neck and chest, scalding her in a most shocking manner. She survived but thirty-six hours. The parents sorrow, not as those without hope; yet they learn how uncertain is the tenure of the dearest objects on this terrestrial ball. Neither age, sex, nor station, exempt us from the stroke of the destroyer! Let us also be ready.

The Services of Mr. — Steward, late of Montreal, have been secured as a Travelling Agent for the *Watchman*. In a few days he will leave Town, on a tour, most probably westward. As the object of Travelling Agents is, not to supersede, but to aid Local Agents, it is hoped the latter will be unremittent in their co-operation with the proprietor of the *Watchman*.

N. B.—Subscribers in arrears for the current Volume who remit £1 Cy. (post paid) previous to the termination of Vol. I, will receive credit for Vols. I and II in full;—otherwise 12s 6d will be charged for Vol. I.

WANTED,

Two travelling Agents for the *Watchman*. Testimonials or references as to character, &c., indispensable: remuneration liberal. For particulars apply at this office.

Parties desiring the 2nd Volume of the *Watchman*, complete, should forward their orders at farthest by the 1st of January, 1851; as it is not our intention to print a large number of copies above what is ordered.

The Anniversary of the opening of the Methodist New Connexion Chapel, in this City, will be celebrated on Friday evening the 27th inst., by a public Soiree. The proceeds to be applied to the Chapel debt. Tickets 1s 3d, and may be had of J. Foster, Brewer, McPhail & Co., R. H. Blett, W. H. Doel, Druggist, King Street, and J. Tyner, and J. Good, Yengo Street.

New Advertisements.

Read this and you will be served—*John P. O'Neil*. Land O' Cakes—*Thomas McConkey*. CARD: Painter, Glazier, Paper Hanger, &c.—*Walter Eales*.

REVIEW OF NEWS.

The past week presents few features deserving special notice. On the Continent matters maintain their usual equally appearance. The United States Congress has not yet taken any action from which we can form a definite idea of its future action on the great bone of contention—*Slavery*.

In Canada, an early winter has created a more than usual portion of bustle in the several towns and villages. From almost every quarter our exchanges report "Excellent sleighing." Nor is the public mind inactive. Plans for the promotion of the prosperity of the country, are numerous: and in the practical embodiments of those plans, we seem to catch a glimpse of Plank, and Macadamized, and Rail Roads, rising into existence. The contract of the Northern Route, is, we are informed, taken by Americans, and the agitation for the Montreal and Toronto line is gaining strength. In real improvements like these, every good citizen must feel deeply interested.

Our city has been remarkably business-like, for some time past. On Saturday our crowded streets, and the fine specimens of every thing adapted to the taste of the Epicure, gave undoubted intimation of the near approach of Christmas.

The Lectures delivered by the Rev. W. McClure, in the Methodist New Connexion Chapel, Temperance Street, during last winter, on Puseyism; and which to a large an extent secured public attention, are to have their counterpart in a course of Lectures on **PROTESTANTISM**, during the present season. The introductory Lecture was delivered last evening, and as a specimen omens well for the rest of the course.

On last Wednesday evening, a Sunday School Soiree took place in the Wesleyan Chapel, Adelaide Street. The attendance, we are informed, was large and respectable; and the proceedings of the evening highly gratifying to the guests.

It is Monday morning; and a stormy aspect presents itself to view—snowing, drifting, &c., streets filled with snow, in quantity sufficient to suit any Lower Canadian.

for publication, on the Missionary Committee will be obliged to do it for them, in the best way they can.

There can be no necessity for a Special District Meeting, in any case, in order to make effective arrangements; the Superintendents of Circuits can do it quite well, and without any expense or loss of time.

This notice will prevent the necessity of writing to Crosby Circuit; and I hope will prove satisfactory to the Brethren.

W. McClure.

Toronto, Nov. 30, 1851.

General Intelligence.

CANADA.

CORNER'S INQUEST.—The inhabitants of Amherst Island have been greatly excited by information having been given to Mr. Coroner Mitchell, that an infant child was found lying in a basket about four inches below the surface of the earth, near the residence of John Wemp. The coroner immediately proceeded to the spot and found the child as his informant had stated, he immediately ordered the child to be taken up, and carried to Wemp's house, to remain there until a jury could be assembled, to inquire the cause of its death; this discovery of inhumanity took place about 6 o'clock, P. M., on the 3rd instant. It had been reported throughout the neighbourhood, that a widow by the name of Elice Church, residing at Wemp's house was supposed to be in the family way, and that the child must be her's, this supposition has been proved to be a fact, from the confession this unfortunate woman made on the night before the inquest was held, as follows: She said the child was her's, that it was dead, and that about three weeks before its time, that it was born out of doors near a little pen or house, that she had taken off her petticoat and rolled the child up in it, and carried it in the house and laid it below the bed, where it remained for two days before it was buried; that her sister alone had buried the child on the second night in the basket, at the place where it was found, in order that she should not be exposed. The above is the substance of the acknowledgement made to witness, Alay Adraire. She also said to witness, she would tell the truth to the coroner and jury when they came but fled with her sister to the bush a short time before they arrived, search was made for them, but they could not be found or heard of since. The following is the verdict of a very respectable jury. That Elice Church, widow, from her own confession, is the mother of the child, and from her unnatural and inhuman exposure at the time of its birth, was the cause of its death. And also that Eleanor Wemp is accessory to the act, having secretly and inhumanly buried the aforesaid child in the night, and has fled away with her sister, against the peace of our Sovereign Lady the Queen.—*Whig*, Dec. 14.

We are rejoiced to learn that the Lord Bishop of Bristol, has commenced the *new Reformation* in the English Church. His Lordship has prohibited the notorious Dr. Pusey, from preaching in his Diocese. This is a good beginning; we hope it will be vigorously followed up, until every one of the Puseyite School is routed out; and then may we hope to see the good old Church of England, once more put forth her buds, and spring and flourish into new life and vigor, as she did for more than a Century after the Reformation. Let the venerable and apostolic Primate of all England, His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury; together with the Primates of York, Armagh, and Dublin, follow up the good beginning, which the Lord Bishop of Bristol has set; let them strike the "wolves in sheeps clothing" to the dust, and purify every Church in the Realm, from the poison which has been so insidiously instilled by the snakes in the grass of the Puseyite School!—*Saturday Review*.

We learn that the Hon J. Beverly Robinson, Chief Justice of Queen's Bench, U.C., is about to be created a commander of the order of the Bath.—*Mont. Courier*.

CONGREGATIONAL SOIREE.—The Annual Soiree of the United Presbyterian Church was held in the basement of the building on Wednesday evening. About 450 persons were present, including many from the different congregations in town. The Rev. Mr. Jennings occupied the chair; the Rev. Mr. Lilly acted as Chaplain. Tea, coffee, and fancy bread were served up by the young men of the congregation. After tea the Chairman said he had to apologise for the absence of the Rev. Dr. Willis, the Rev. Mr. Piper, and Rev. Mr. Gale, who had been unavoidably prevented from attending. He did not intend to make any speech—but as they had met this evening to hear addresses on particular and important topics, several Rev. gentlemen had favoured them with their company. It did good to their better nature to see members from different Christian Congregations meeting together in Christian sociality, and it led them to feel that there were other sheep, than those of their own denomination. The varied tints which the foliage of the autumnal forest presented, blended together into one harmonious whole, was beautifully illustrative of the variety of feelings and dispositions, and opinions of Christians from several congregations, meeting together in a social capacity; united together under one Head, all in harmonious union, seeking to promote and to exemplify Christian friendship. The Israelites when marching through the wilderness, were all arranged under the respective banners of the twelve tribes, but they all marched in harmony; so this assembly was composed of members of various denominations; still they felt that they were all seeking salvation from the same Saviour, all travelling to the same celestial city, where there is no separation, where all is light and love and peace. The Rev. Mr. Lilly addressed the meeting at some length, on Christian co-operation, and was followed by Rev. Mr. McClure, on Domestic Religion, in which some very happy practical illustrations were given, of the power and effect of Family Worship.

From scenes like which Old Scotia's grandeur springs, That makes her loved at home, revered abroad.

The Rev. Mr. Roof and Professor Esson, also addressed the assembly. During the evening several anthems were sung, accompanied by a ser-

plane, at which Mr. Ryalls presided, and the company dispersed at about 11 o'clock.—*Ad.*

RECKLESSNESS OF OUR STAGE DRIVERS.—A few days ago, we had occasion to note the insolent manner in which an English gentleman travelling by stage to Hamilton was treated by the driver. On Thursday evening a similar case of recklessness occurred in town, which well might end fatally. On the arrival of the Hamilton stage at the Post Office here, a person who had lunched in it from Palermo, and had been drinking very freely, perhaps with the anticipated idea of keeping away the cold, was so benumbed when he reached the Post Office, that he was unable to move, and the driver threw him out of the stage, and left him lying upon the street. Fortunately a young gentleman who had come by stage, witnessed the wretched conduct of the driver, and lodged information at the Police Office. Constables Kenny and McCaffrey started off immediately, and found the man lying in a state of insensibility. He had a valuable watch on his person; but it was presumed they were just in time to save it, as the chain was abstracted and the watch was lying upon his breast when they reached him. They conveyed him to the Police Office, and having been brought up before the magistrates yesterday, he was reprimanded and discharged.—As soon as the driver returns he will have to answer for his conduct.—*Id.*

The Medical Schools of Canada.

Under the above head we have observed an editorial leader in the last number of the *British American Journal of Medical and Physical Science*, in which the number of students attending Dr. Rolph's school is stated to be 25. For the information of the public generally, as well as for the correction of the *British American Journal*, especially, we would intimate, with all becoming deference, to the editor of that periodical, that he has been grossly imposed upon by some unprincipled correspondent. The actual number of attending students at Dr. Rolph's school is sixty six.

The *Journal* has also informed us that the *Upper Canada School of Medicine*, the pet of John Torontio has ten students. Will the *Journal* edify us by informing us where this school is to be found, and who are the ten youths attending its lectures? We require light from a distance, for certainly, in Toronto, we are in much darkness on this very important matter. Instead of 10 we learn that there are not 5.—*Examiner*.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—A few weeks since it was our painful duty to notice the sudden death of an individual in this town, occasioned by intemperance. We have now another lamentable occurrence of a like character to record. On Saturday, an inquest was held by N. Lamson, Esq., Coroner, and a respectable jury, at the County Jail, on the body of an unfortunate man who had that morning died under the influence of delirium tremens—he having a few days before been committed while in a state of intoxication. From consideration of the feelings of his friends, we do not publish the name. The jury returned a verdict of—"Death from the effect of intemperance." Warnings of this kind have been alarmingly frequent here for the past twelve months, and yet wonderful but no less true is the fact, that with death and destruction directly in their path, there are yet others left who are hastening forward to the same awful doom. Horrible intonation. Would that we could induce them to pause and retract their steps.—*Norfolk Messenger*.

We understand that the Hon. H. C. Seymour, State Engineer, of New York, has been appointed Chief Engineer of the Toronto, Simcoe, and Lake Huron Railroad, and that he and the Contractors will be on in a few days, probably next Tuesday.—*Globe*.

ROBBERY IN NEW YORK.—We learnt by telegraph from Boston last night, that Robert R. Gander was arrested in that city, on Wednesday, charged with being concerned in the robbery of Messrs. Harper & Brothers, of New York.—*Id.*

UNITED STATES.

A THRILLING SCENE.—The following we cut from the *New York Family Courier*—"An affair occurred at our exhibition on Tuesday last, of the most intensely exciting and terrific description, and which, but for the intrepidity, daring, and presence of Van Amburgh, would certainly have resulted in the horrible death of our old friend, Signor Hydralgo. The circumstances were as follows:—At about nine o'clock, Hydralgo went into a cage, in which had been placed our largest Panther, the Bengal Tiger, the African Lioness, the spotted Leopard, a Congar, and the Hyena. The exhibition proceeded, and Hydralgo seemed to have the animals completely under his control, and the audience seemed to be both delighted and interested at the daring of the 'Tamer.' The performance had progressed very nearly to its close, when for some unaccountable cause, the Tiger became sulky and refused to leap. He struck him with a whip, which so enraged the furious beast, that breaking through all discipline, and with one bound and a yell of fury, that terrified the audience, he rushed upon Hydralgo, and brought him to the floor of the cage. He could do nothing—he had lost all control over the brute. Everything was in confusion, women fainting, others screamed in terror, children cried, and the men seemed paralyzed. It would have been all up with poor H. had not Van Amburgh, who was on the arena, rushed to the spot, in an instant he was in the cage, and in less time than it takes me to write it, he had the enraged animal under his feet, in perfect subjection, and released his friend from his perilous situation, fortunately more frightened than hurt. Van Amburgh's presence of mind, his courage and intrepidity are deserving of all praise, which he received in three hearty cheers from the audience. For the time it lasted, about two or three minutes, it was the most exciting scene ever witnessed."

PHILADELPHIA, 18TH.—By the Barque Venezuela we have dates from Porto Cabello to Nov. 23rd. It was still thought that the brother of Monagas would be chosen President by the Legislative, tranquillity prevailed in every section of the country. Coffee was coming in but the yield would be one-third less than last year.

MOST SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—One of the most singular accidents of which we have ever heard took place yesterday afternoon on Liberty street. An empty barrel, which had been brought from Nowarston, Lawrence county, stood on the pavement in front of Wm. Dyes's grocery store. It had contained a mixture of tar-pentine and alcohol and the end which had been pinned for the spigot stood upright. A small colored boy about 12 years old, named Williams, came sauntering along with a cigar in his mouth, and as it was unlit, drew a match across the head of the barrel to light it, when an explosion as loud as that of a cannon was heard, and the little fellow was prostrated on the pavement on a position of the head of the barrel having struck him on the cheek, which it laid open to the bone, while the other part was thrown over the warehouse of the Messrs. Mitchell. The poor fellow was likewise burned. It is supposed that the heat of the sun had filled the barrel with gas, and as the lad drew the match across its head, it passed over the spigot hole, thus communicating with the inflammable air within.—*Pittsburgh Gazette*.

OCEAN STEAMERS.—A telegraph despatch from Philadelphia of the 10th, states that a Petition is in circulation there for presentation to Congress, asking for the establishment of a line of ocean steamers between Philadelphia and England, to carry the northern and western mails.

The two coloured burglars whose arrest we noticed as having taken place at Amherstburg last week, having undergone a preliminary examination at Chatham, have just been lodged in the Essex county jail. Upon their persons and in their possession, were found various articles of property which they had stolen from the stores of Messrs. Guillot of this place, Salmoni, of Amherstburg, and Eberts, of Chatham. Three pocket books were taken from them; on one of which appeared the names of Graham, Belden, and Co., Sandusky, Ohio; on another, Theophilus Beden—the other not being marked. One of the books contained cancelled checks on the City Bank to the amount of \$40,000; the other books containing \$2,000, of the N. Y. Trust and Loan Company's Bills—also, some \$650 of Washtenaw county, and Monroe Bank bills, with a note of hand to John Vaughn, for \$255.

DREADFUL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—The emigrant train from Rochester, with one passenger Car attached, left Rochester 10 1/2 o'clock, on Friday morning, and came in collision with the Express train from Buffalo. One emigrant car was smashed, killed one man, and injured several others. One woman was severely hurt, and since died. One man had his collar bone broken lying on the engine of the Emigrant train. Mr. Houtaring, the conductor, had one bone of the left leg fractured.

Two coloured men were arrested on the 28th, ult., and committed to Sandwich gaol, charged with breaking and robbing the store of Messrs. Eberts & Co. of Chatham. Many of the stolen goods were found on them, besides many things belonging to Mr. Salmoni of Amherstburg, after his store had been robbed. A great deal of other plunder, besides the proceeds of a Bank robbery, was found upon them. This appears to have been the fourth burglary committed in the Western District within a few weeks. Though the Assizes were but recently holden, and the Quarter Sessions within that week, there are now no less than eighteen prisoners in gaol, seventeen of whom are coloured persons. There are now over two thousand fugitives in Canada. Every steamer, propeller, and other vessel from the Western States are bringing them by scores to our shores. An immense number of fugitives who have resided for many years in Ohio, are now en route for Canada. How they can find honest employment or food through the winter, is a serious question to the people of the frontier.—*Amherstburgh Courier*.

FEMALE SOCIALISM IN FRANCE.—I have often stated that what are called Socialist doctrines—that is, doctrines which proclaim that religion is a farce, property a robbery, marriage an infamous institution—were making great progress among the masses. Indeed they are already professed by the majority of the working population of the great towns, and, it is to be feared, have spread among the peasantry to an extent greater than some people are willing to believe. Notwithstanding their mingled stupidity, injustice, and licentiousness, these doctrines create veritable fanatics, and find persons of both sexes who are willing to become martyrs for them—as if they had the sanction of Heaven, and were destined to promote the happiness of man. Even women—shocking to relate—openly profess them; nay, some have even devoted themselves to preaching them with extraordinary fervour. Yesterday I was witness to a curious and painful instance of the fanaticism of some of these she-Socialists, in a trial of several persons for illegal association, in which women are concerned. The judge asked a female, one of the accused, and who seemed to belong to a respectable class, "Are you a socialist?" "I am, citizen!" said she, as if it were something to be proud of. "You are an adversary of the rights of property?" "Citizen," she answered, "property has no rights—it is a robbery." "You object to marriage?" "I think it citizen, an infamous thing, because it leads to the oppression of women by men." "But, if there were no marriage, society would be given up to prostitution?" "Call it what you please, citizen; but I maintain that man and woman should be allowed to follow their own inclinations unchecked by any law!" "But children would be illegitimate?" "So much the better, citizen!" "Who would be responsible for bringing them up?" "The community; the rearing of children is a charge which should not be thrown on either father or mother!" "Woman," cried the judge, trying in vain to check his indignation, "what you say is abominable!" "In your opinion it may be, citizen, but not in mine!" And the amiable creature seated herself with the swelling dignity of a tragedy queen. And to think that such abominable principles as these are entertained by thousands of millions—verily it is no wonder that France is made!—*Paris Correspondent of the Briton*.

Toronto Market Prices, December 27. Corrected weekly for the Watchman.

Table listing market prices for various goods including Flour, Wheat, Oats, and other commodities with their respective prices per bushel or unit.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the Public and Century of Toronto, that he has received from Paris a very fine assortment of Ladies' Satin Slippers, also a few Dozen Pairs of Ladies' Satin Boots of the Best Make, made together with a quantity of French Kid and Morocco Slippers, all of which are intended for Balls, &c., during the winter season, and as the above articles are of a superior description, and will be sold at lower prices than hitherto, the Subscriber respectfully invites attention to the same.

DAVID WILSON, No. 19, King Street West, 43-45. N. B.—Wholesale Patent Leather and French Calfs Boots &c., of Home Manufacture, at reasonable prices.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY FOR THE PEOPLE.

THE Subscriber is now SELLING OFF his large and well-assorted Stock of BOOKS and STATIONERY, at VERY LOW PRICES, with a view of occupying the same House as— Wholesale Book and Stationery Warehouse.

THOMAS MACLEAR, 45 Yonge Street, Toronto, Sept. 9, 1850.

S. P. STOKES, BANKER, AMERICAN BANKING AND EXCHANGE OFFICE, Wellington Street, in the Office formerly occupied by the Agency of the City Bank of Montreal, immediately in the rear of the Bank of British North America.

PREMIUM HARNESS, &c., AT THE SIGN OF THE MAMMOTH COLLAR, No. 95, Yonge Street, opposite Bell's Candle Factory.

A. H. ST. GERMAIN, AGENT OF THE BERKSHIRE MUTUAL HEALTH ASSOCIATION, Capital \$100,000. RATES OF YEARLY PAYMENTS:—Between fifteen and fifty years of age: \$2 per year, draws \$2 per week, &c.

NOTICE. A FEW VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS, Improved Farms, Wild Land in different parts of the Province, and Stock in several Chartered Companies, for Sale, on reasonable terms. Apply to R. C. McMULLEN, Church Street, 33-41.

PLANTAGENET WATER. The proprietor of the Plantagenet Springs Water has received the following Testimonials:—The efficacy of the Plantagenet Water is now an established fact. Montreal, March 22, 1850.

THE TORONTO Fur and Cloth Cap Factory.

271 King Street, Opposite the Farmer's Bank

THE Subscriber is ready to buy and pay the highest price in Cash, for all kinds of FURS, delivered at his Store. And would beg to acquaint the Trade, that he keeps a large and well selected assortment of FUR, CLOTH, SILK, VELVET, AND PLUSH CAPE.

On hand, which will be sold at wholesale prices only, on very advantageous terms. All orders, from Town and Country, attended to with the utmost despatch. A large assortment of Buffalo Hides and Cap Trimmings, on hand, to suit the Trade.

TORONTO SCHOOL OF MEDICINE. Opened the last Monday in October, and closes the last Monday in April. The Lectures correspond to the requirements of the Medical Faculty of the University of McGill College, Montreal. This School having been recognized by that Institution, qualifies for graduation according to its rules.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that having at a considerable expense entered into arrangements with various Agents in Great Britain, for the purpose of furnishing intending emigrants with the best information of Private Lands, both Cleared or otherwise, that they may have to sell or Lease, he trusts to receive that support and patronage which the undertaking deserves, by parties procuring Lands for disposal, sending the same to him with the necessary authority, as a published monthly Catalogue will be sent to his Correspondents, by which means our Emigrating Countrymen will receive that knowledge they so much require, viz.—How and in what manner they can avail their capital the instant they arrive here.

W. H. FELLOWES, Land Agent, Toronto. July 23, 1850.

DIVISION COURT AGENCY. UNDER THE LATE ACT OF PARLIAMENT, On the first day of January last, the Jurisdiction of the Division Court will be incorporated to \$25, and from that date the rate of the fee shall be had, he hopes this branch of his business will extend in proportion.

RECORDED AND INDEXED. NO. 65, YONGE STREET, TORONTO. In the rear of Mr John Dealey's store, (late J. Eastwood, Jr., & Co.)

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

BOOTS AND SHOES! 20,000 PAIRS. BROWN & GUILDS, At No. 88, King Street East.

LEATHER! LEATHER!! THE Undersigned will be constantly supplied with every description of LEATHER, to which he will devote considerable attention, and would invite Traders to consult his terms of Contract. He has established Agent in a large market; invaluable, both as regards time, trouble and risk of loss.



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

Offering to the community this justly celebrated remedy for diseases of the throat and lungs, it is not only safe to take with the least and most of the effect, but frankly to lay before them the reasons of distinguished men and some of the evidences of its success, both which they can judge for themselves.

FROM BENJ. BILLEMANN, M.D., LL.D., &c., Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy, &c., Yale College, Member of the Brit. Min. Soc. Phil. and Scien. Societies of America, &c., &c. I deem the CHERRY PECTORAL an admirable composition from some of the best articles in the Materia Medica, and a very efficacious remedy for the class of diseases it is intended to cure.

H. B. CLEVELAND, of Bowdon College, Maine, Writes:—I have witnessed the effects of your "CHERRY PECTORAL" in my own family and that of my friends, and it gives me satisfaction to state in its favor that no medicine I have ever known has produced so eminently successful a curing disease of the throat and lungs.

JAMES RANDALL, Hampton Se. Springs, Nov. 27, 1848. This day appeared the above statement true in every respect, and pronounced the above statement true in every respect. THE REMEDY THAT CURES. Portland, Me., Jan. 10, 1847.

Wm. Lynton & Co., Montreal, General Agents for the Canadian. Sold by Lynton & Knecher, Toronto; Harpinton & Knochean, Hamilton; Chas. Brent, Kingston, and by Druggists generally throughout the province.

WILLIAM BAILEY, Ladies and Gentlemen's Hair Cutters and Dressers, Wig and Toupie Manufacturers, No. 2, Wellington Buildings, King Street East, Toronto.

WILLIAM BAILEY, constantly on hand a well-selected assortment of Ladies' Frontlets, Plum Fronts, Front and Back Parts, Bouffants of Hair, &c.; all of which are made in the most novel and artistic manner.

PROFESSOR A. C. BARRY'S Trichopherous or Medicated Compound. The facts in relation to this article speak for themselves. It has been ten years before the world with a constantly increasing sale.

DR. THOS. C. GAMBLE, HOMOEPATHIC PRACTITIONER, FROM LONDON. It is the honor of announcing to the Citizens of Toronto, his arrival, with the intention of Travelling throughout the Province, from his experience as a Homoeopathic Practitioner, and the constant attention he will give to those who may favor him with their patronage, he hopes to give general satisfaction.

Advertisement for Dr. Thos. C. Gamble, Homoeopathic Practitioner, from London, detailing his intention to visit Toronto and the Province.

GENERAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROSPECTUS OF THE SECOND VOLUME OF THE WATCHMAN, Literary Miscellany, & General Advertiser.

WHILE retaining all the essential qualities of the current Volume, its successor will exhibit Various and Important Improvements. The extent to which this Journal has been favored with advertising patronage, has rendered indispensable the ENLARGEMENT OF OUR SHEET.

The coming Volume of the Watchman, without adherence to the classification of Departments, as at present employed, will contain all the essential elements of an INTERESTING & INSTRUCTIVE FAMILY JOURNAL, and adapted to the taste of every lover of sound Literature.

Literary Miscellany. Adapted alike to Town and Country. Although the organ of no sect or party, and maintaining a decidedly independent position, both with regard to religious and general questions, "The Watchman" will cheerfully herald the progress of christianity, in every section of the church.

NONCONFORMITY IN GENERAL, to the utter exclusion of SECTARIAN BICKERINGS, or PARTY POLITICS.

Instead of the quarto form, containing eight pages, the Second Volume will be published on a larger sheet, and in the common Newspaper form, each sheet containing four pages. Ministers of the Gospel, and other responsible parties are respectfully requested to act as Agents.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Annual Subscription in Advance, for Single Copy, 10c. Do. Do. After expiration of Advance term, 12c. Cd.

Premiums to Clubs and Agents.

Agents furnishing a number of subscribers (old and new included) as specified below, and collecting the subscriptions in advance, will be entitled (exclusive of a copy gratis) to the following premiums, viz:— 20 Subscribers, in advance, one copy of Dr. A. Clark's Commentary on the New Testament, or one copy of "Cook's Technology," and one of "Theobald's" by the same author.

DYEING AND SCOURING. 93 YONGE-STREET. J. FROGGEN, (FROM ENGLAND.)

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Toronto that he has opened the Store, West side of Yonge-street, near the corner of Temperance Street, where he intends to carry on the above business in all its branches.

N. Y. PROTECTION Fire and Marine Insurance Co

The Subscriber is prepared to issue yearly Policies on Buildings, Merchandise, Household Furniture and effects, and for any term required, on Produce in Mills and Warehouses, and on Vessels in Port, on liberal terms.

NEW GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT, 87 YONGE STREET, Third door below Temperance Street.

MACPHERSON & HENDERSON, BEGS respectfully to announce to their friends and the public, that they have now opened a Store, as WHOLESALE and RETAIL GROCERS, &c., &c., in that new building, 87 Yonge Street, (third door below Temperance Street,) with a fresh and extensive supply of GROCERY GOODS, of every description, and of the best qualities, which they are determined to sell at the most moderate prices for CASH, and they would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage and support, which will be their earnest desire and study to merit.

GEORGE W. WILLIAMS, CABINET MAKER, UPHOLSTERER, AND UNDERTAKER, Queen Street, opposite Knox's Church, Toronto.

THE Subscriber, grateful for past favors, wishes to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he still carries on business in the old stand, where MATTRESSES, PALLIASES, FEATHER BEDS, CUSHIONS, and every description of FURNITURE are made to order. Church Pews Lined and Cushioned at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. Funerals furnished at the shortest notice. Coffins and Coffin Mounting kept always on hand.

W. H. DOEL, DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY, No. 5, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

BEGS to inform the public that he has commenced business in the stand formerly occupied by the late Mr. ROBERT LOVE; and having been engaged in the Drug business both in Canada and the United States, is prepared to furnish those who favor him with their support with every description of DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c., &c., imported from the British and American markets, upon the most reasonable terms.

FIRE, WEATHER, & WATER-PROOF PAINTS.

THE most effectual, durable, and cheapest preservation of property yet discovered, against injury by fire and water. For Sale by SMITH & MACDONELL. Toronto, Dec. 2, 1850.

BOOTS & SHOES. Second Arrival, this Day. Ex "LORD GEORGE BENTINCK" FROM LIVERPOOL. T. ATKINSON, DUBLIN & MANCHESTER HOUSE, 3, KING STREET, invites attention to his assortment of LADIES' BOOTS & SHOES, from the celebrated HOUSE OF CARLETON & SONS Dublin.

COME AND SEE THE FREE TRADE HOUSE, No. 2, St. Lawrence Buildings, Toronto.

ONE of the first principles of "DOMESTIC ECONOMY," is to buy in the Cheapest Market, and is universally practiced by all "ECONOMICAL HOUSEKEEPERS;" and the Free Trade of the present day, by promoting wholesome competition, gives to the public the greatest amount of "Protection" the most rigid Economist can desire; but in the selection of a "HOUSEHOLD MART," it should be borne in mind that "quality is the true test of cheapness."

ROBERT SARGANT & CO. offer to the Public of Toronto, and the surrounding Country, an extensive and well-assorted Stock of Household Stores, all of which will be found fully equal in Quantity to the first London and New York Establishments, and at a considerably Lower Price than any House in this Locality.

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods. Of the Newest Style; and Manufactures. Ladies' Cloaks, Bonnets, Mulls, Boas, &c., &c. An Immense Stock of MR. H. A. D. W. H. A. D. H. C. L. O. T. H. I. N. G. S. In every variety of Coats, Trousers and Vests, of Superior Cut and Make.

Also a large Assortment of Shelf and Fancy Hardware, including a large lot of John Wilson's "BUTCHER KNIVES," of a superior quality, and very low; and R. S. & Co. being determined to cut exceedingly fine, rely upon making great slaughter among high prices in these diggings.

JOB BING! JOB BING! THE SUBSCRIBER is constantly manufacturing to order, at VERY LOW PRICES TIN, COPPER, SHEET IRON, BRASS AND LEAD WARES Having good facilities for doing all kinds of Mill work. STOVES FITTED UP on the shortest notice. A large quantity of STOVE PIPES on hand. Also, a few excellent COOKING STOVES.

ISAAC HUTCHINSON'S POOR MAN'S GROCERY AND SHOE STORE, NO. 73, YONGE STREET, TORONTO. IS the Spot for Cheap and Genuine GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c., &c., also, BOOTS & SHOES of excellent quality. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

TO CANADIAN MERCHANTS. SAMUEL M. BECKLEY & CO., 142, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS & JOBBERS, Wholesale Dealers in Staple & Fancy Dry Goods, Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins Sattinets, Full-cloths, Tweeds, Sheetings, Batts, &c. &c., in immense variety, always on hand, just suited for the Canada Market, at as low prices as any other house in the trade, on the usual terms. 142, Broadway, nearly opposite Trinity Church.

GERMAN PRACTICE OF MEDICINE. DR. BELL WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Toronto, and the adjacent country, that he has located himself permanently in this City, and will be happy at all times to see those who may wish to consult him professionally.

To those who are unacquainted with this system of practice, it may be proper to say, that it is the method of arriving at the primary seat of disease and consequent functional derangement of the system, by an inspection of the Urine, which, in all cases, should be a specimen of the first passed in the morning, brought in a clean vial or from one to three ounces, with the name and age of the patient accompanying the same.

CONNECTICUT Mutual Life Insurance Co., HARTFORD, CONN. Accumulated Fund, \$200,000.

THE above Company is established upon the purely mutual system, and divides every dollar of the profits among its insured members, in proportion to the amount of the annual premiums paid by each. The Mutual system has deservedly become the popular mode of Insurance, and is the one embraced by those best informed on the subject, and who appreciate and desire security, stability and perpetuity.

TOOTHACHE CURED IN A MINUTE!



THE BOTANIC TOOTHACHE DROPS. A NEW and EXTRAORDINARY REMEDY, is warranted to cure this disease quicker than any other medicine in use. Its great value, peculiarity, and superiority over all other Toothache Remedies, consist in its instantaneously curing the Toothache, and preserving the teeth from further decay, as well as not injuring the Gums or sound Teeth with which it may come in contact, which is more than can be said of any other remedy in existence.

McKEAND, BROTHERS & Co., IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS, No 66, King Street, three doors West from Church Street, HAVE ON HAND A FIRST RATE STOCK OF Newly imported Flannels, Blankets, GALA PLAIDS, SQUARE AND SCARF WOOLLEN SHAWLS, Sheetings, Irish Linens, and Lawns, West of England and Yorkshire Superfine Broad Cloths, Doeskins, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Dress Goods in great variety; Haberdashery, Gloves, Hosiery, Small Wares, &c., &c.

Sir Henry Halford's IMPERIAL BALSAM, For the cure of Rheumatism, Acute or Chronic Rheumatic Gout, Neuralgia, and all Diseases of that class.

THIS MEDICINE is pre-eminently calculated to alleviate and cure the above diseases—its success in every case where it has had a fair, honest and impartial trial, fully confirms its general reputation of being the very best medicine in the world, for the cure of Rheumatism, Gout, Tic-dolereux and diseases of that description. References and Testimonials of the highest respectability are coming to hand from all parts of the Province, in favor of the IMPERIAL BALSAM. This medicine is warranted to contain no calomel, or any other medicinal or ingredient of a deleterious nature.

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

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

DR. JAMES HOPE'S PURIFYING HEALTH PILLS. A SUPERIOR Family Medicine, and a thorough purifier of the blood. It requires no long certificates, it recommends itself. For the cure of Bilious attacks, Sick-headache, Indigestion, and the whole train of symptoms arising from a weak and disordered stomach, with vitiated bilious secretions, these Pills are pre-eminently successful; and for the cure of Constipation, either habitual or temporary, they are certainly unequalled—and for elderly, as well as for young persons, they are a most desirable medicine because they act thoroughly, yet mildly, without griping, sickening sensation, or prostrating the strength.

DELEMAN HOUSE, ALBANY.—This house has been recently enlarged, and can now lodge with comfort 350 guests, and feed as many as may come.

AN ENGLISH AMBASSADOR IN A SCRAP.—We find the following in the Ordre (of Paris):—An incident, the consequences of which might have been serious, signalled the return to Constantinople on his Excellency Sir Stratford Canning, the English Ambassador, who had been making an excursion of some weeks in the Archipelago in an English steamer.

VISIT OF MILITARY TO EUROPE.—One of our military companies known by the name of the New York Light Guards have it appears in contemplation a visit to Paris London and Liverpool.

GREAT FIRE IN NEW YORK.—The telegraph from New York of the 10th states that there was a great fire in Broad St, on the night of the 9th, and that the loss is estimated at 200,000 dollars.

TRADE IN PORK.—The country back of Kingston supplies a great deal more pork than it gets credit for. Three Kingston packers have been busily employed since the middle of November.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

READ THIS AND YOU WILL BE SERVED.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE PUBLIC GENERALLY.

THE Proprietor of the "BEE HIVE STORE" begs leave to state, that he has made CONSIDERABLE REDUCTION in the Prices of his FALL AND WINTER GOODS, more particularly in his LARGE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT; he has reduced them fully 25 per cent, in order to close them out, as he purposes relinquishing that part of his business, owing to his intention of enlarging his Establishment solely for the STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS only.

SCALE OF REDUCED PRICES.

- 1000 Eloff and Whitney over-coats, from 18s 9d to 28s 9d—each one worth 50.
500 Superior Milled Pea and Over-Coats, from 25s to 29s 6d each.
500 Superior Black and Madley Frock Coats from 26s to 37s 6d each.
1500 Pairs of Eloffs and Sattinett Trousers, from 8s 9d to 11s 3d per pair.
700 Pairs of Superfine Black and Oxford Trousers from 11s 3d to 17s 6d each—(great value.)
2000 Winter Cloth and Shawl Vests from 3s 9d to 3s 9d each.
750 Astrican, Sable, and Muskrat Caps, from 2s 11d to 1s 9d each.
500 Cloth Caps, with fur band, from 1s 10d to 3s 9d each.
500 Red and White Flannel Shirts from 4s 11d to 5s 9d each.
550 Buffalo Skins, No. 1, 2, and 3 quality, from 13s 9d to 22s 6d each.
350 Pains of Horse Blankets, from 7s 6d to 11s 3d per pair.
500 Pairs Home-made and English Blankets from 11s 3d to 18s 9d per pair.
500 Pieces of Factory, from 3d to 4d per yard.
150 " of English and American Ticking from 6d to 7d per yard.
250 " of Gala Plaids from 9d to 1s 2d per yard.
350 " of Rich, Plain, and Striped Alpachas and Cobourgs, from 1s 1d to 1s 5d per yard.
500 Assorted Rich Winter Shavels, from 5s 11d to 7s 9d each.
500 Rich French Cashmere Shawls, plain and figured, from 5s 11d to 9s 11d each.
150 Very superline Black, Figured and Plain Satin Shawls, from 11s 3d to 15s 9d each—usual price, 25s.
17 The Proprietor wishes to state that all the other Goods not enumerated will be sold Equally Low.
17 A single trial will convince of the reality.

JOHN P. O'NEILL, Proprietor "Bee Hive Store."

Four Assistants Wanted. Toronto, Dec. 12, 1850. 49-4in.

LAND O' CAKES.

THE Subscriber begs respectfully to return thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Toronto, and vicinity, for the liberal patronage he has hitherto received. He is determined to use every exertion to increase his business, and assures the public that all Articles in his establishment shall be of the best quality and at the LOWEST RATES.

The BEST WORKMEN in the Province have been engaged expressly for attending to PARTIES during the Winter.

Amongst his assortment will be found the following, viz: Jellies, Blanc Mangos, Ice Creams, Italian Creams, Truffles, Fancy Baskets and Pyramids, Boned Turkeys, Rashed Pies and Cakes of every description, and all other articles—used on a Supper Table.

The Subscriber will also have for Christmas and New Year a large assortment of FANCY CONFECTIONERY for Presents to Children. Also, the usual supply of Christmas and New Year's Cakes, of the most Ornamented.

THOMAS MCCONKEY, 19, King Street, East.

SHELL OYSTERS, ORANGES, LIMONS, MALAGA GRAPES, FIGS, &c. &c. Also 1000 dozen EGGS, warranted fresh—on Sale by THOMAS MCCONKEY, 19, King Street, East. Toronto, Dec. 19, 1850. 48-4in.

CHARLES BAKER, MERCHANT TAILOR, (The oldest Establishment in the City!)

DEGS leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has on hand a nice assortment of WINTER GOODS. All orders promptly received and promptly executed in the first style of Fashion. He has also a fine assortment of Gutta Percha Coats, Gloves, and Leggings. Also all kinds of Ship Flags made to order. Toronto, Dec. 16, 1850. 48-4in.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

WALTER EALES, HOUSE PAINTER, GLAZIER, PAPER HANGER, &c., &c., &c., Hutchison's Hotel, Front Street, And Manufacturer of the Premium Carriage Levers. Toronto, Dec. 20, 1850. 49-6in.

NEIL C. LOVE, APOTHECARY AND DRUGGIST, (Sign of the Red Mortar.) Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, and Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Turpentine, Dye Stuffs, Brushes, Field and Garden Seeds, No. 91, EAST SIDE OF YONGE STREET, DIRECTLY Opposite Temperance Street, Toronto. Toronto, Dec. 16, 1850. 48-12in.

GENERAL REGISTRY OFFICE, No. 71, Adelaide Street, East, TORONTO, Between Church and Nelson Streets. For Mechanics, Male and Female Servants. Open daily from 10 A. M., till 4 P. M., (Sundays excepted.) Toronto, August 29, 1850. 47-3in.

W. H. DOEL, (LATE R. LOVE,) DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY, No. 5, King Street East, Toronto. December 2nd, 1850! 46-12in

THOMAS DEXTER'S CHEAP GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE, No. 90, Yonge Street, Toronto, Next Store above Mr. Montgomery's Hotel, and a few doors below Albert Street. All articles in the above line very low for Cash or Produce. Toronto, Sept. 2, 1850. 33-12in.

JOHN GRANTHAM'S LIVERY STABLES, Wellington Street, Toronto. Persons conveyed to any part of the city or country, by careful drivers, at moderate rates. Horses and Carriages supplied at the shortest notice. Toronto, Nov. 21, 1850. 45-12in

THOMAS C WRIGHT, HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER, GRAINER, &c., No. 45, Adelaide Street, Toronto, NEARLY OPPOSITE THE MECHANIC'S INSTITUTE. All Orders punctually attended to, and executed at the most reasonable terms. Call and prove for yourselves. Toronto, Nov. 24, 1850. 45-12in

DAVID WILSON, FASHIONABLE BOOT AND SHOE-MAKER, No. 19, King Street West, Toronto. Gentlemen's Patent Leather and French Calf Boots, of Home Manufacture, at reasonable prices. Toronto, Nov. 24, 1850. 45-12in

CHARLES FISHER, BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER, 120 Yonge Street. The Subscriber returns his thanks to his friends and the public for past favors, and begs to inform them that he has a good assortment of Books and Stationery on hand, FIGURE FRAMES for sale, and made to order, if required. The highest price for RACS in cash or goods. Toronto, 11th Nov. 1850. 43-12in.

J. McDONALD & Co., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 123 King Street, East, Nearly opposite the Market, Toronto, C. W. Toronto, Nov. 11, 1850. 43-5in.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

MR. JOEL B. JONES, SURGEON DENTIST, (Recently from London and Paris.) No. 30, Bay St., Toronto. Toronto, Nov. 4, 1850. 41-12in

DR. MACDONNELL, (Late of Montreal), Leppin's Buildings, Church Street, Seven doors above the Roman Catholic Bishop's residence. October, 1850. 42-12in.

CHARLES CONNER, CABINET MAKER AND UPHOLSTERER, No. 50, King Street, West, three doors West of Bay Street. Every description of Jobbing executed with dispatch.

MESSRS. DEMPSEY & KEELE, BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, &c., &c., CONVEYANCERS, SOLICITORS-IN-CHANCERY, Bankruptcy and Insolvency. EDWARD DEMPSEY, JOHN WILLIAM DEMPSEY, HENRY KEELE. N. B.—Office Removed from the Wellington Buildings, corner of King and Church Streets, to the new Brick Building, Church Street, a few doors above the Court House, and immediately south of the Scotch Kirk. October, 14, 1850. 35-12in

GEO. W. HOUGHTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., &c., TORONTO. 77 Office over W. H. Edwood's Hair Dresser, &c., Church Street. Toronto, Sept. 9, 1850. 34-12in.

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

JOHN MCGEE, TIN, SHEET IRON, AND COPPERSMITH, 49, YONGE STREET, TORONTO, Keeps constantly on hand every description of Cooking, Parlor and Box Stoves. The Celebrated Hung-up, four sizes. Niagara Hot Air, two sizes. Improved Premium, four sizes. A great variety of Parlor and Box Stoves, which he will sell low for Cash. 39-3in.

THOMAS MACLEAR'S BOOK AND STATIONERY WAREHOUSE, NO. 45, YONGE STREET, TORONTO. 31-12in

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

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

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

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

JAMES MINK'S LIVERY STABLES, MANSION HOUSE, ADELAIDE STREET, TORONTO. Horses and Carriages supplied on the shortest notice, and at moderate rates. 24-6in

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

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

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

W. I. TAYLOR, LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FASHIONABLE BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, 97, YONGE STREET, TORONTO. 28-1y

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

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

WORKMAN BROTHERS & Co., GENERAL HARDWARE MERCHANTS, 35, KING STREET, TORONTO.

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

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

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

MR A. G. MCLEAN, Barrister, &c. Office removed to Ludell's Buildings, Church Street. Toronto, Jan. 6, 1848. 24-12in

R. H. BRETT, 161, KING STREET, TORONTO, General Merchant, Wholesale. Importer of heavy Hardware, Birmingham, Sheffield, and Wolverhampton Sheet-iron, Earthen-ware and Glassware, in Crates & Hubs. Also, Importer of Teas, Sugars, Tobaccoes, Fruits, Spices, Oils, Paints, Glass, Gunpowder, Shot, Candle-Wick, Twine, Batts., Stationery, Combs, Bells, &c., &c. 24-12in

McDONNELL & Co., Daguerrian Rooms, opposite the Farmer's Hotel, No. 192, Main Street, Buffalo, and No. 48, King Street Toronto, over Mr Thomas J. Fuller's. Ladies and Gentlemen will please call and see their numerous Specimens, whether they want Pictures or not. Likenesses set in Cases, Frames, Lockets, Pins and Rings, &c. Taken in all sorts of weather. Daguerreotype Apparatus, Plates, Cases, Chemicals, and every article used in the business, for Sale, Wholesale and Retail. 24-12in

PEARCY & MURPHEY, House and Sign Painters, Glaziers, &c., &c., No. 53, Yonge Street, Toronto, over Mr G. B. Spencer's Foundry. 24-12in

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

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

BRITISH SADDLERY ESTABLISHMENT, 66, KING STREET, TORONTO. GRIFFITHS & PENNY

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

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

No. 50, YONGE STREET, TORONTO. HIRAM PIPER, Tin, Sheet Iron, and Copper Smith, Brass Founder and Beer Pump Maker. Japanned Cask, Deed, and other Boxes. Hip, Shower, and other Baths. 39-12in.

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