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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 16, 1850.

No. 48.

Poetry.

THE CONQUEROR

The glories of our mortal state
Are shadows, not substantial things;
There is no armor against fate;
Death lays his icy hands on kings,
Sceptre and crown
Must tumble down
And in the dust be equal made
With the poor crooked scythe and spade.

Some men with swords may reap the field,
And plant fresh laurels where they kill;
But their strong nerves at last must yield,
They tame but one another still,
Early or late,
They stoop to fate,
And must give up their conquered breath,
When they, pale captives, creep to death.

The garlands wither on your brow:
Then boast no more your mighty deed;
Upon death's purple altar now,
See where the victor-victim bleeds!
All heads must come
To the cold tomb,
Only the actions of the just
Smell sweet and blossom in the dust!

Miscellany.

DR. CHALMERS IN THE PULPIT.

From "The Genius of Scotland," by the Rev. Robert Turnbull

Dr. Chalmers is to preach at Dr. Candlish's church, so let us go to hear him. He has lost something of his early vigour, but retains enough of it to make him the most interesting preacher in Scotland or the world. Let us make haste, or we shall fail of obtaining a seat. Already the house is filled with an expectant congregation. The Doctor comes in and all is hushed. He is dressed in gown and bands, and presents a striking and venerable appearance. His serene earnest aspect well befits his high office. It is of the middle height, thickset and brawny, but not corpulent. His face is rather broad, with high cheek bones, pale, and as it were care-worn, well formed and expressive. His eyes are of a leaden colour, rather dull when in a state of repose, but flashing with a half-smothered fire when fairly roused. His nose is broad and lion-like, his mouth one of the most expressive parts of his countenance, firm, a little compressed and stern, indicating courage and energy, while his forehead is ample and high, as one might naturally suppose, covered with thin, straggling grey hair. He reads a psalm in a dry guttural voice—reads a few verses of Scripture, without much energy or apparent feeling, and then offers a brief, simple, earnest and striking prayer. By the way, the Doctor's prayers are among his most interesting exercise. He is always simple, direct, reverent, and occasionally quite original and striking. You feel, while joining in his devotions, that a man of genius and piety is leading your willing spirit up to the throne of God. How striking, for example, when he calls us to remember "that every hour that strikes, every morning that dawns, and every evening that darkens around us, brings us nearer to the end of our pilgrimage." Yet he has no mouthing or mannerism in this solemn exercise. He is not making but offering a prayer. His tones are earnest and solemn; most manifest it is that his soul is holding intimate fellowship with the Father of Spirits.

But he announces his text—1 John iv. 16, "God is love"—a text from which he has preached before; but no matter for that. He commences with a few broken sentences, pronounced in a harsh, tuneless voice, and with a strong Scottish accent. The first feeling of a stranger would be that of disappointment, and apprehension that the discourse was to prove a failure.

It may be well to state here, that Chalmers is a slavish reader—that is he reads every thing he says—but he reads so naturally, so earnestly, so energetically, that manuscript and everything else is speedily forgotten by the astonished and delighted hearer.

He proceeds with his subject—*God is love*. His object, as announced, is not so much to elucidate the thought or idea of the text, as to dislodge from the minds of his hearers the dread and aversion for God, existing in all unregenerate men. He insists, in the first place, that it is not as a God of love, that the Deity is regarded by mankind—but simply as God, as a being mysterious and dreadful, a being who has displeasure towards them in his heart. This arises from two causes—the first, that they are ignorant of this great and awfully mysterious Being—the second, that they have sinned against him. This feeling, then, is displaced, first, by the incarnation of the Deity

in the person of his Son, so that we may know and love him as a Father and a friend; and, secondly, by the free pardon of our sin through the sacrifice of the cross. The division is rather awkward; but it serves the purpose of the preacher, who thus brings out some of the most sublime peculiarities of the Gospel, and applies them with overwhelming force and pathos to the sinner's heart. Under the first head, he shows, in language of uncommon energy, that it is impossible for man, in his present state, to regard a being so vast, so mysterious, and so little known as God, except with superstitious dread. "All regarding him," says he, "is inscrutable; the depths of his past eternity, the mighty and unknown extent of his creation, the secret policy or end of his government—a government that embraces an infinity of worlds, and reaches forward to an infinity of ages; all these leave man a being so circumscribed in his faculties as man, so limited in his duration, and therefore so limited in his experience, in profoundest ignorance of God; and then the inaccessible retirement in which this God hides himself from the observation of his creatures here below, the clouds and darkness which are about the pavilion of his throne, the utter inability of the powers of man to reach beyond the confines of that pavilion, render vain all attempts to fathom the essence of God, or to obtain any distinct conception of his person or being, which have been shrouded in the deep silence of many centuries, inasmuch that nature, whatever it may tell us of his existence, places between our senses and this mighty cause a veil of interruption."

It is not unnatural to dread such a being. Nature, though full of God, furnishes no clear and satisfying evidence of his designs; for sunshine and shower, green fields and waving harvests, are intermingled with tempests and hurricane, blight and mildew, destruction and death. "While, in one case, we have the natural affection and unnumbered sweets of many a cottage, which might serve to manifest the indulgent kindness of Him who is the universal parent of the human family; we have, on the other hand, the cares, the heart-burnings, the moral discomforts, often the pining sickness, or the cold and cheerless poverty, or, more palpably, the fierce contests and mutual distractions, even among civilized men; and lastly, and to consummate all, the death—the unshaken and relentless death with which generation after generation, whether among the abodes of the prosperous and the happy, or among the dwellings of the adverse and unfortunate, after a few years are visited, laying all the votaries of human fortune in the dust—these all bespeak, if not a malignant, an offended God."

But this vague uncertainty and dread are corrected and displaced by the incarnation of the Deity in the person of Christ—"the brightness of the Father's glory and the express image of his person." "The Godhead then became palpable to human senses, and man could behold, as in a picture, and in distinct personification, the very characteristics of the Being that made him."

Upon this idea, a favorite one with Dr. Chalmers, he dwells with the profoundest interest, presenting it with a strength of conception and exuberance of illustration which makes it clear and palpable to the minds of all. How his heart glows, almost to bursting, with the sublime and thrilling idea that God is manifest in the flesh. How he pours out, as in a torrent of light, the swelling images and emotions of his throbbing spirit. "We could not scale the height of that mysterious ascent which brings us within view of the Godhead. It is by the descent of the Godhead unto us that this manifestation has been made; and we learn and know it from the wondrous history of him who went about doing good continually. We could not go in search of the viewless Deity, through the depths and vastnesses of infinity, or divine the secret, the untold purposes that were brooding there. But in what way could a more palpable exhibition have been made, than when the eternal Son, enshrined in humanity, stepped forth on the platform of visible things, and there proclaimed the Deity? We can now reach the character of God in the human looks, in the human language of Him who is the very image and visible representative of the Deity; we see it in the tears of sympathy he shed; we hear it in the accents of tenderness which fell from his lips. Even his very remonstrances were those of a deep and gentle nature; for they are remonstrances of deepest piety—the complaints of a longing spirit against the sad perversity of men bent on their own ruin."

Not content with this clear and ample exhibi-

* In looking over the Doctor's printed works, we have found this discourse in a somewhat different garb from that in which we have presented it. We were not at first aware of this, or we might have selected some other discourse; for it was not good for us to hear the Doctor frequently. This and other delusions, however, are taken from personal observation.

tion of his views, he returns to it, as with redoubled interest, and though presenting no new conception upon the point, delights to pour upon it the exuberant radiance of his teeming imagination. The hearers, too, are as interested as he, and catch with delight the varying aspects of his peculiar oratory. In fact, their minds are in perfect sympathy and harmony with his; and tears start to every eye, as he bursts out, as if applying the subject to himself, in the following beautiful and affecting style:—Previous to this manifestation, as long as I had nothing before me but the unseen God, my mind wandered in uncertainty, my busy fancy was free to expatiate, and its images filled my heart with disquietude and terror; but in the life, and person, and history of Jesus Christ, the attributes of the Deity are brought down to the observation of the senses, and I can no longer mistake them when, in the son, who is the express image of his Father, I see them carried home to my understanding by the evidence and expression of human organs—when I see the kindness of the Father in the tears that fell from the Son at the tomb of Lazarus—when I see his justice blended with his mercy, in the exclamation, "O Jerusalem, Jerusalem!" by Jesus Christ, uttered with a tone more tender than human bosom or human sympathy ever uttered—I feel the judgment of God himself flashing conviction on my conscience, and calling me to repent while his wrath is suspended and he still waiteth to be gracious!"

But a more distinct and well-grounded reason for distrust and fear, in reference to the Deity, arises from the consciousness of guilt. In spite of ourselves, in spite of our false theology, we feel that God has a right to be offended with us, that he is offended with us, and not only so, that we deserve his displeasure. This, he shows, is counteracted by the doctrine of the atonement: "Herein is love, not that we loved him, but that he loved us, and sent his son into the world to be a propitiation for our sins." By the fact of the incarnation, a conquest is gained over the imagination haunted with the idea of an unknown God; so also by that of the atonement, a conquest is gained over the solid and well-grounded fear of guilt. This idea the Doctor illustrates with equal force and beauty, showing that by means of the sacrifice of the cross, justice and mercy are brought into harmony, in the full and free pardon of the believing penitent. By this means the great hindrance to free communion with God is taken away. Guilt is cancelled for the sake of Him who died, and the poor trembling sinner is taken to the bosom of Infinite Love. "In the glorious spectacle of the cross we see the mystery revealed, and the compassion of the parent meeting in fullest harmony with the now asserted and now vindicated prerogative of the Lawgiver. The Gospel is a halo of all the attributes of God, and yet the pre-eminent manifestation there is God as love, which will shed its lustre amid all the perfections of the Divine nature. And here it should be specially remarked, that the atonement was made for the sins of the whole world; God's direct and primary object being to vindicate the truth and justice of the Godhead. Instead of striking from his love, it only gave it more emphatic demonstration; for, instead of love, simple and bending itself without difficulty to the happiness of its objects, it was a love which, ere it could reach the guilty being it groaned after, had to force the barriers of a necessity which, to all human appearance was insuperable." With this fine idea the Doctor concludes his discourse, presenting it with a mingled tenderness and vehemence of style and tone perfectly irresistible. "The love of God," he exclaims, "with such an obstacle and trying to get over it, is a higher exhibition than all the love which radiates from his throne on all the sinless angels. The affirmation that God is love is strengthened by that other, to him who owns the authority of Scripture, that God so loved the world—I call on you to mark the emphatic so—as to give his only-begotten Son. "He spared not his own Son, but delivered him up for us all;" or that expression, "herein is love, not that we loved God, but that he loved us, and gave his Son to be a propitiation for our sins. There is a moral, a depth, an intensity of meaning, a richness of sentiment that Paul calls unsearchable, in the cross of Christ, that tells emphatically that God is righteousness and that God is love."

Such is a feeble and imperfect outline of a rich and eloquent discourse, from one of the richest and most impressive texts in the Bible. But we cannot transfer to the written or printed page, the tone, look, and manner, the *visida vis*, the natural and overwhelming energy, the pathos and power of tone, which thrill the hearer as with the shocks of a spiritual electricity. It is this peculiar energy which distinguishes Chalmers, and which distinguishes all great orators. His mind is on fire with his subject, and transfers itself all

glowing to the minds of his hearers. For the time being, all are fused into one great whole, by the resistless might of his burning eloquence. In this respect, Chalmers has been thought to approach, nearer than any other man of modern times, the style and tone of Demosthenes. His manner has a torrent vehemence, a sea-like swell and sweep, a bannered tramp as of armies rushing to deadly conflict. With one hand on his manuscript, and the other jerked forward with electric energy, he thunders out his gigantic periods as if winged with "vollied lightning." The hearers are astonished—awed—carried away—lifted up as on the wings of the wind, and borne "whithersoever the master listeth."

DECEPTION.

I do not think any conduct professing untruth can be right, strictly speaking, though I am quite willing to allow that a difference of opinion on that score may exist with conscientious persons. It is hard to define what amounts to a profession sometimes. Almost infinite are the shades of difference between a direct falsehood, and an assertion which, though literally true, either did originate in the least possible intention to deceive, or was intended to produce the smallest falsehood. It is often impossible to attempt concealment without attempting deception. To avoid the existence of concealment is frequently, in a strict sense, impossible. To attempt to conceal, and to permit the existence of concealment, are, however distinct things—the distinction between which it is frequently important to keep in mind; passiveness and inactivity should often be the rule. When a plain and full explanation of the whole truth cannot be attempted,—I need hardly say, that in numberless cases it would be most foolish and wicked, and that in many it would be impossible for want of time and other circumstances—it must often be obvious that to explain only a part of the truth would amount of itself to positive deception. By that part being severed from its unexplainable connexion, a false impression is necessarily produced. Hence again the propriety of passiveness, if it were only to avoid attempted deception. In recommending general openness, or the avoidance of attempt either to deceive or to conceal generally, I would by no means be understood to recommend to any person the practice of giving unusual and uncalled for explanations, even when they can be given with ease, and without any apparent ill consequences. Explanations that, when they are desired, are due and ought to be given, frequently ought not to be given simply for the reason that they are not desired. I cannot easily conceive anything within the range of probably frequent occurrence much more offensive than the habit of obtruding explanations; or even allusions touching matters of past conduct or duty, or the breach of them. Generally, where an explanation is due and is desired, it should be given in plain language. Generally, I think the rule will hold good, that when a person ought to allude to any manner, he ought to allude to it plain language. Among the advantages of that rule are its tendency to prevent deception and mistakes.

A TRUE NOBLEMAN.—In the course of an address made by Lord Roden, at the anniversary of the Irish Sunday School Society in Dublin, that nobleman said:—"I became a teacher of a Sunday School in 1849, and from that period up to the present, with of course the exception of being occasionally called away from it by various other duties, I have always been enrolled as one engaged in such an office, and I can sincerely say that the result of that object has fully answered every expectation and desire which the fondest feeling of my heart entertained. (Applause.) Our Sunday School now consists upon an average, of about sixty boys and eighty girls; I have the privilege of teaching the head class among the boys, now young men, but in the course of instruction in the school, we are now teaching the children of those who have been taught and sent out into the world from our school, and I could name several—I know of many—and there are many of the number whom I am not able to name; but I trust I shall see them where their names shall appear as the fruits of the instruction which they received from that blessed book which is the grand object of Sunday School teaching. I could name several of our Sunday School scholars who never received any other instruction than what they derived from the Sunday School, who are now filling most responsible and high stations in the sphere of life, throughout different parts of the country. One or two of them are stewards of gentlemen who repose the greatest confidence in them; others are filling menial offices, as servants in houses, and bear from those who employ them the greatest character."

Family Circle.

ON THE EDUCATION OF CHILDREN.

BY MR. G. P. DUNCALY.

(Continued from page 370.)

To guardians we would say that we think your duties are more difficult than those of a parent. You stand in the place of parents to your young charge. Perhaps the dear parents have died long ago in the Lord. Oh, remember you will have to meet them at the bar of God. Let none of the blood of the children entrusted to your care be found on the skirts of your garments at that great decisive day; but so live and so bring up your charge that you may be enabled to render up your account with joy. Place yourselves often in the sight of eternity and the Judge, and then we think you will manifest a concern for their eternal interests. What we have said to parents we think applicable to you; try to carry out the suggestions, so that you, your little ones, and those dear parents, may all spend your eternity together in heaven.

The instructors of our youth, and more especially the Sabbath school teacher, have much to do in training young immortals for heaven. In a former lecture we laid down what we thought were the requisites for a religious teacher; but these must not only be practised in the school, they must by you be pursued out of the school. You must second your energies in the class, by paying frequent and judicious visits to the homes of your children; converse with their parents on the peculiar talents and dispositions of the children; seek for cooperation with them. The influences at work outside the school-walls are injurious to your young charge, and if not counteracted by either you or the parent, they will ultimately lead your young charge to ruin. Let the children have in you an example of piety, of love, of christian forbearance, and of labor, I mean labour to save their souls. Let them see you constant and regular at your duties; not growing weary in well doing. Never for a moment allow them to see you idle in the Lord's vineyard. Never allow your class to be without a teacher. Always be in time, for you have a great deal to do in a very few hours. But, "Why," you say, "need we again to enforce what we have said in a former lecture?" Because on visiting our schools we find little improvement in this department, after all that has been said at these monthly lectures. O my dear brethren, let us ponder over these important matters. We are stewards for God. It is quite possible for us to think that we will try to benefit the rising generation, but cannot do so permanently without we attend punctually to our duties. An absent teacher, a careless teacher can carry out nothing. What would you think of a minister omitting the pulpit occasionally, or coming to the sanctuary half an hour too late? and his responsibility is no greater than yours, for you have the world of to-morrow in your hands; and you may by your influence and example cause the next generation to be worse or better than the present one. O let us live and labor to leave the world better than we found it. You cannot enforce regularity upon your scholars if you are irregular yourselves. O my dear friends, attend to your duties; be at your posts in time, and remain to the conclusion. Then you may with great propriety insist upon your scholars' regularity. Never allow them to be late or absent, or to leave school before the conclusion.

In addressing ourselves to ministers, we would merely throw out one or two remarks. First, we respectfully think it is the duty of ministers to pay regular and constant visits to our Sabbath schools, and at such times they might with great profit deliver short addresses to the children, go round the classes, drop at each a few seasonable remarks, and where they see the germs of piety beginning to spring endeavor to encourage the growth.

Secondly. In a minister's pastoral visits at the homes of our friends, we think children should not be overlooked, for they are to fill the place of their parents in the church of God when they are mouldering in their graves. They should speak to them there plainly about their souls, for it has often been remarked, that what a minister says to a child in that manner makes a deep impression even on the very young. They should endeavor to show them the reasonableness of loving, honoring, and obeying their parents, their state by nature, the tendencies and consequences of sin, the heaven they have to gain, and the hell they have to shun; and they should try to do so in a manner adapted to childhood, administering but small portions at once. They must make themselves children with them, try to sympathize with them in their little troubles, and thus possibly they may gain their affections and win their souls.

Thirdly. In the more public duties children should not be forgotten. Something from the pulpit might often be advanced which would attract the child's attention and cause him to reflect. We think in every service children should in some way or other be remembered by God's servants, because the master said, "Feed my lambs."

A writer in the "Christian Witness," who is intended in a Sabbath school, has made some pertinent remarks on this point, and he

shall therefore speak for me. "We are, or ought to be, co workers with our esteemed pastors; we ought also to feel anxious that our schools might prove nurseries to the church and congregation to which they belong; we ought also to feel desirous to secure the attendance of our scholars, especially seniors, at the house of God on a Sabbath morning; but how few do we find at such periods! Cannot they be induced to attend? I think many may, but pastors must aid in order to secure it. We take our children into chapel as a school, teachers sit with them to keep them in order; there they remain during the service; very frequently in point of numbers from one-third to one-half of the congregation, and yet how seldom are they recognized by the preacher in his address, and not unfortunately forgotten in prayer! I fear in a great number of cases the recognition is only annual, and on that occasion not unfrequently by a stranger. I do not think this arises so much from want of interest as a want of thought. How easy would it be, aye, and how profitable would it prove for a minister, when in his study, to say to himself, "Well on the Sabbath morning I shall probably have present three, four, or five hundred children. I will endeavor in some of my remarks or illustrations to have something suited to their capacities and conditions;" and should the result of such thoughts be delivered in a simple and affectionate manner, what a large amount of good we might fairly anticipate as the result! I have more than once partially seen the effect. I have seen a large number of children who appeared altogether inattentive direct their eyes to the minister, the expression of their countenances saying at the same time, "Why, the minister is speaking to us;" and there has been for a time a suspension of that trifling spirit which among our scholars on such occasions, alas! is so general. Children, like those of mature growth, love to be noticed, and in general feel an affection for those who prove by word and action that they are anxious to do them good; and might we not fairly expect what would be the conversation of many of them on returning home? One girl may be heard to say, "O mother, the minister spoke so affectionately to us this morning. I am sure he must love us; do come and hear him." Another case may find a boy telling his father what the minister said, and the interest he seemed to feel in the young. Parents, too, love to have their children noticed; and what might we not expect, with God's blessing, as the result? We might see parents, children, and teachers in the same sanctuary, their voices blended in praise, their hearts in gratitude and prayer for God's blessing to rest on the instruction given and the preaching of the Gospel. Thus man's best interest and God's glory would be promoted."

In conclusion, allow me to say that the training of young children for heaven is of vast and paramount importance. As parents and guardians, let us be more than ever decided ourselves "for God to live and die." Let us be determined that our houses shall be dedicated to him—Let us endeavor to save these young, precious, and dear souls. We love our children, and we should not like any harm to befall them in this world; how can we bear the thought, then, of their enduring eternal harm, of their spending eternity with fiends in hell? It is true we cannot give them religion, but we can show them its influence on our own lives; and if they see the fruit of genuine, living piety in our walk, we shall commend the religion of Jesus to their acceptance more effectually than by the most eloquent precepts, or the most constant inculcation. Let us be instant in season and out of season; let us pray more for them, and never let God rest until they are all saved; and then we shall be able to say before an assembled world, "Here am I and the children thou hast given me."

As Sabbath school teachers, let us be more in earnest about holiness ourselves; let us seek wisdom from above; let us learn of Christ; and if we do so, we cannot but be more fit and apt to teach others the way to heaven. O what a sight it will be, when we are assembled on Zion's hill, to see the little ones we have taught in our Sabbath schools rejoicing at our arrival, and welcoming us into the eternal city! Let us labor for God. Let us labor with eternity in view; let us take our young charge to the throne, and never rest satisfied till God saves them.

O ministers, yours is a high and holy calling. May the lambs of the flock ever be borne in mind by you; and may God grant that when parents, guardians, teachers, ministers, and children have done with this world of sorrow, care, and trial, we may stand on the shores of eternal glory, and join that innumerable company, in singing "unto him that has loved us and washed us in his own blood." Amen.—*Methodist New Connexion Magazine.*

MUSIC BY NIGHT.

How sweetly doth this music sound in this dead season. In the day-time it would not, it could not so much affect the ear. All harmonious sounds are advanced by a silent darkness; thus is that the glad tidings of salvation; the gospel never sounds so sweetly as in the night of persecution or of our own private affliction; yet it is ever the same; the difference is in our disposition to receive it.

Geographic and Historic.

THE BRITISH REFORMATION.

THE REFORMATION UNDER MARY.

Continued from Page 307.

John Rogers was their first victim. He was burnt at the stake, February 4th, 1555, in Smithfield, London. He was accounted one of the most learned of the reformers; and to him as an assistant of Tyndal, we are indebted for the English translation of the Bible. Gardiner added to his cruelty, by denying the validity of his marriage, as a priest, and refusing an interview with his wife, who, however, accompanied him, with their ten children, to the stake, at which he joyfully sealed the truth of Christ as his Redeemer.

Lawrence Saunders, a preacher of great fame sealed the doctrine of Christ with his blood, on the 8th of February, at Coventry. Rejoicing in God, his last words were, "Welcome cross of Christ! welcome everlasting life!"

Dr. John Hooper, bishop of Gloucester, was condemned with Rogers, and his episcopal city where he rejected the Queen's pardon, offered to him if he would recant; and, in the presence of vast crowds, he died at the stake, February 9th, saying, "Lord Jesus, receive my spirit!"

Dr. Rowland Taylor was burnt to death the same day, at Hadleigh, the place of his ministry. He declared to his people, at the stake, that he had taught them nothing but the word of God; and he joyfully sealed its truth with his blood.

Dr. John Farrar, bishop of St. David's in like manner, triumphed at the stake, March 30th, at Carmarthen.

John Bradford, accounted "the holiest man of his time," an eloquent and popular preacher, of whom Bishop Ridley said, "He was a man by whom God hath and doth work wonders in setting forth his word," suffered at the stake in Smithfield, July 15th; and with him there was burnt a tallow-chandler's apprentice, of great piety, named John Leaf.

But these dreadful murders of the most virtuous and eminent men, only for nonconformity to human ceremonies and opinions, defeated the designs of their enemies, who were abhorred by the whole community. Burnet says, "The whole nation stood amazed at these proceedings, and the burning of such men, only for their consciences, without mixture of any other thing so much as pretended against them. And it was looked upon as horrible cruelty, because those men acted nothing contrary to the laws; for they were put in prison, at first, for smaller matters, and there kept till those laws were passed by which they were now burnt. But now the spirit of the two religions showed itself. In King Edward's time the Papists were only turned out of their benefices, and at most imprisoned, and of those there were but very few; but now that could not serve their turn, but barbarous cruelties must be executed on innocent men only for their opinions."

Against these murderous proceedings petitions to the Queen were sent by the English exiles; on which Gardiner, with several of the bishops and council, openly in court purged themselves of the guilt of this persecution, hypocritically laying the blame on the Queen.—Philip, perceiving that it would be imputed to him, especially as the same bloody policy, but upon a larger scale, was pursued in Spain, employed Alphonsus, an eminent Franciscan friar to preach against taking away men's lives for religion; but though Philip and the Spaniard, with the characteristic hypocrisy of Papists disowned their horrid system, the persecution continued. Burnet adds, "Gardiner left the whole matter to Bonner, who undertook it cheerfully, being naturally savage and brutal, and retaining deep resentment for what had befallen himself in King Edward's time."

Cruelty still raged, and the prisons in London were crowded with Nonconformists: but Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer, were removed from the Tower, to dispute with the Papists at Oxford. There they were treated with every possible indignity in a "mock conference;" and Latimer and Ridley were sacrificed at one stake in that city, October 16th, 1555, triumphing in the mercy of God through Christ Jesus.

Cranmer's fate was delayed, that he might be still more insulted before his murder; but, "unhappily for his reputation," as Sir J. Mac-kintosh remarks "he made some of those repeated applications to Mary for pardon by which he had before escaped out of extraordinary perils." His enemies improved the advantage. "Popish divines, both English and Spanish, were sent to persuade him to sign a recantation of his opinions;" and as Dr. Warner states, "by tender treatment, under the assurance of life and preferment, he was induced to sign an abjuration of his religion. He not only acknowledged the supremacy of the Pope, but exhorts those who had been deceived by his doctrine or example to return to the unity of the Church; and protests that he had signed this declaration of his belief, not through interest or fear, but only for the discharge of his own conscience!"

Diabolical hypocrisy having thus succeeded in overcoming this leader of the English Protestants, his enemies, in violation of their solemn promises, brought him to the stake, after they had published his recantation, and reconciliation with Rome. His blood only could satisfy Queen Mary and the ruling papalates. The fallen archbishop, however, aware of the designs

of his relentless enemies, reflected on his condition, and, by the grace of God, repented of his last act of sin and folly. Being brought into an assembly, to hear his condemnation, he acknowledged his infirmity and crime with many tears, and boldly confessed the doctrines of Christ, to the confusion of his prosecutors, and sealed the truth with his blood, March 21st, 1556.

Cranmer is regarded as the "father of the Church of England," and by many he is held forth as a pattern of the rarest virtues. He was indeed a great man, and his services to religion demand the grateful remembrance of every British and American Christian, but he was very far from faultless. Nonconformity to the Romish Church was charged as his chief crime; he had been himself a persecutor, and he was guilty of the blood of others, who were illegally put to death for their opinions. Now he drank of the same bitter cup; yet he died a penitent, and a martyr for the faith of Christ.

Persecution continued until the death of the wretched Queen. She was deserted by her worthless husband, when he despaired of children by her; and her mind being haunted with guilt and superstition, she closed her ignominious life and reign November 13th, 1558, only a few hours before the decease of Cardinal Pole, the new archbishop of Canterbury. Except a few Popish bigots, no one lamented the death of Mary. Her reign had been most calamitous to England. As Dr. Warner remarks, "It was very unusual and a very ungrateful thing to the English nation, who are naturally merciful and benevolent, to see six, and seven, and thirteen of their fellow-creatures burning alive in one fire, without any other crime but that of their private conscience; and it is no wonder it should raise an horror against a religion of such cruelty, to be derived down from father to son as long as England shall continue a nation.—These fires therefore, which were so thick in many parts of the kingdom, were so far from extinguishing the light of the reformation, as the Queen fondly hoped, that they spread it more and kindled a general disaffection to her government."

TO BE CONTINUED.

MAY-DAY IN THE OLDEN TIME.

It was an old custom in Suffolk in most of the farm-houses, that any servant who could bring in a branch of hawthorn in full blossom on the 1st of May, was entitled to a dish of cream for breakfast. This custom is now disused, not so much for the reluctance of the masters to give the reward, as from the inability of the servants to find the white-thorn in flower. To this custom the following stupid jingle appears to belong,—

"This is the day,
And here is our May,
The finest ever seen,
It is fit for the queen,
So pray ma'am, give us a cup of your cream."

In London, May day was once as much observed as it was in any rural district. There were several May-poles throughout the city, particularly one near the bottom of Catherine-street, in the strand, which, rather oddly, became in its latter days a support for a large telescope at Wanstead in Essex, the property of the Royal Society. The milkmaids were amongst the last conspicuous celebrators of that day. They used to dress themselves in holiday guise on this morning, and come in bands with fiddles, where-to they danced, attended by a strange-looking pyramidal pile, covered with pewter plates, ribands, and streamers, either borne by a man upon his head, or by two men upon a handbarrow: this was called their *garland*. The young chimney-sweepers also made this a peculiar festival, coming forth into the streets in fantastic dresses, and making all sorts of unearthly noises with their shovels and brushes. The benevolent Mrs. Montagu, one of the first of the literary ladies in England, gave these home slaves an annual dinner on this day, in order, we presume, to aid a little in reconciling them to existence. In London, May-day still remains the great festival of the sweeps, and much finery and many vagaries are exhibited on the occasion.—*From Bon's Edition of Beaud's Popular Antiquities.*

AUSTRALIA.

Australia has an importance in the eyes of England, superior perhaps to all her other colonies. The climate is obviously more fitted for the English frame than that of Canada or the West Indies. The English settler alone is master of the mighty continent of New Holland for the natives are few, savage, and rapidly diminishing. The Englishman may range over a territory of 2000 miles long, by 1700 broad, without meeting the subject of any other sovereign, or hearing any other language than his own. The air is temperate, though so near the Equator, and the soil, though often unfruitful, is admirably adapted to the rearing of sheep and cattle. The adjoining islands offer the finest opportunities for the commercial enterprise of the Englishman, and its directness of navigation to India or China, across an ocean that scarcely knows a storm, gives it the promise of being the great eastern depot of the world. Van Dieman's Land, about the size with more than the fertility of Ireland, is said, to resemble Switzerland in picturesque beauty; and New Zealand, a territory of 1500 miles in length, and of every diversity of surface, is already receiving the laws and population of England.

The Press and General Review.

THE ROMISH HIERARCHY IN ENGLAND.

(From the Scottish Guardian.)

Dr. Wiseman, the Pope's English Cardinal, has sent a pastoral letter to be read in the mass houses of the metropolis, announcing his elevation to the archiepiscopal see of Westminster, and hailing the progress of Romanism in England. "The greatest of blessings has been bestowed upon our country by the restoration of its true Catholic hierarchical government in communion with the see of Rome. "We govern," he says, speaking of his own appointment, "we govern and shall continue to govern the counties of Middlesex, Hertford and Essex, as ordinary thereof, and those of Surrey, Sussex, Kent, Berkshire, and Hampshire, with the islands annexed, as administrator with ordinary jurisdiction." Having thus defined the bounds of his jurisdiction, he recurs in a strain of extravagant anticipation, to the re-establishment of Popery in Great Britain. "The great work is complete," he says; "what you have long desired and prayed for is granted. Your beloved country has received a place among the fair churches which, normally constituted, form the splendid aggregate of Catholic communions. That is to say, a beginning has been made, and now for progress. We have secured the hierarchy, thanks to the protocoling of Lord Minto, and the easy indifference of Lord John Russell, and the liberalism of Wrig and Tory statesmen, one and all. We have got the Archbishops and the Bishops, and now for the supremacy! "Catholic England has been restored to its orbit in the ecclesiastical firmament, from which its light had long vanished, and begins now anew in course of regular adjusted action round the centre of unity," &c. Whatever we may think of the theology of this flight, let us at least do justice to the new Cardinal's astronomy, seeing that an Irish brother has lately revived a somewhat antique theory of gravitation, and ascribed to the sun itself a diameter scarcely exceeding the wheel of an Irish car. The whole of the Cardinal's letter, which will be found in a previous column, is couched in the same exulting strain. And to show that his joyous anticipations of the ultimate supremacy of Popery in this country are shared in by the rest of the priesthood in England, we may refer to the remarks of Dr. Newman, the apostate from the English Church, in his sermon at the installation or "enthronement" of one Dr. Ullathorne as Bishop of Birmingham,—for this also is a fait accompli. The Pope and his conclave have displayed their usual address in letting as little time as possible elapse between the will and the deed. Dictum—factum—no sooner is the British public informed that the Pope has willed the partition of England, than lo! a Cardinal announces a local habitation and a name in Westminster; and Dr. Ullathorne is enthroned in a Romish cathedral in Birmingham. Dr. Newman preached on the occasion, and some twelve apostate ministers of the English Church assisted in or witnessed the spectacle; and in a style of language which will shock the reader by its blasphemy, the speaker spoke of "the mystery of God's providence now fulfilled, and though he did not recollect any people on earth but those of Great Britain who, having once rejected the religion of God, were again restored to the bosom of the Church; God had done it for them. It was wonderful in their eyes. The holy hierarchy had been restored. The grave was opened, and CHRIST was coming out!"

Such are the anticipations of the Romanists of England, and such the spirit in which they are enunciated. The men who cherish such hopes, and utter them in these terms, are undoubtedly in earnest. They believe what they say, and are prepared both to labor and to suffer in fulfilling their own predictions. We are as thoroughly convinced that they will find themselves in the wrong. They have made a great mistake in their estimate of the feeling of the British people on a subject so deeply affecting their spiritual privileges; and were never more wide of the mark than when they inferred from the prevalence of Puseyism in the Church of England, and from the mischievous representations which we are still left to believe that Lord Minto made to the Pope, that England was ripe for the restoration of a Popish hierarchy. All classes feel the affront put upon their common sense by this audacious step of the Pope, himself at this moment the weakest and the most despicable of all the potentates of Europe. The thing has been attempted too soon, and spoiled too in the doing of it; and there is a resolute purpose growing up every day in the public mind, that the deed must be undone, and that right speedily.

We rejoice that the press remains fair and unanimous on the subject, at least that part of it which most powerfully influences public opinion. We have no great confidence in the grounds in which it rests its opposition; but we feel thankful that in the momentous controversy on which we are entering, the cause of our common Protestantism will have the benefit of the co-operation of those who take their stand upon policy, with those who ascend to the higher and more unassailable position of principle. It is gratifying, for example, that so powerful (would we could add, consistent) a journal as the Times, is speaking out unambig-

uously; and when we find that temporising journal so decided, we may safely ascribe it to the irresistible force of public opinion, the direction of which, upon any great national question, the Times is always the first to discover, and to trim its sails to the popular breeze. Adhering to the principles conceded to the Church of Rome in England, and recognising its rights and authority within its own limits, the Times says—But that ground the Romish clergy refuse to accept, having obtained equality they demand supremacy, and they assume the language of exclusive possession on the very points on which modern toleration has alone conceded to them any footing. That truce between the Churches of England and of Rome which consisted in the tacit recognition of the rights of conscience on either side, and the concurrent use of two forms of worship and of spiritual authority, has been broken by this act of the Pope, and it becomes the duty of every Englishman, faithful to the old cause of national independence, of freedom and of truth, temperately but firmly to renew the protest of his fathers, and to convince the world that they who have reckoned on an unconditional submission to Romish authority, have strangely misunderstood the temper and faith of the English people."

The Bishop of London has pronounced—perhaps more strongly and distinctly than ever did his clergy, whose address to him—the Record being judge—certainly fell far below the exigency of the occasion. The Bishop gives them a salutary warning against those Romanist tendencies which have frequently appeared in his diocese without rebuke from him; and he even recommends them to preach against the errors of Popery.

It will be well if the ambitious and undisguised designs of Popery shall now have the effect of inducing the ministers and members of the Protestant and Evangelical churches to study the Romish controversy, and see the true spirit and objects of that debasing and anti-social system. That master-piece of Satan, as it has justly been named, by many an observer, is always the same, in every age and condition of society; and its power of adapting itself to every change in the circumstances of a people, is one of the most remarkable elements of its "deceivableness." We have less to apprehend from the open attempt of Popery to re-establish its ancient despotism in England, or from the movement of a set of ruling ecclesiastics in the Anglican Church towards Rome, than from the liberal notion of the day, which Popery is at so much pains to cherish in the public mind, that as a system it is ameliorated, and has been moulded to the sentiments and manners of the age. Why, the system professes to be founded upon the assumed infallibility of the Pope, and is in the eyes of its adherents unchangeable in its principles, practices, spirit, and designs; and however meek and lamb-like it may for the present appear in England, we have only to look at Popery in France, in Spain, in Portugal, and in Ireland itself, to see the apocalyptic "beast" in the essential ferocity of its nature. "We believe," said the Spectator of Saturday last, "that Popery cannot live in the free atmosphere of England. Popery cannot breathe the same air with natural philosophy, with natural theology, nor with anything else that is free as the sun and wind." Can anything be more perverse and sad than this opinion, formed in the face of facts which are patent to all men? Did Puseyism not originate in one of the seats of English science and philosophy? And is the other wholly free from its infection? Let Oxford and Cambridge answer the question. Limiting ourselves to the merely literary and philosophical view of the subject, where are there better educated men, as a whole, than the clergymen of the Church of England? and yet, is it not notorious that it is mainly on the assumption that a large portion of their number is deeply tainted with Romanism—arising chiefly from the lamentable defectiveness of their theological training—that the Pope has ventured on the unexampled step of sending his insolent bulls to insult the Protestants of England to their face? Away with the delusion that Popery is incompatible with merely intellectual education. Undoubtedly upon the basis of ignorance, Popery has in its palmiest days built its loftiest superstructures and most consolidated its power; but even in England and Scotland, concede to the religious education of the people, and they will allow you to add science and philosophy to your heart's desire."

SOWING DRAGONS TEETH.

"Be advised, Heat not a furnace for your foe so hot, That it may singe yourself. We may outrun By violent swiftness, that we run at, And lose by over-running.—Henry VIII.

When men have surrendered their judgment to the guidance of their fears, their sense of danger is likely to be more effectively appealed to than their sense of duty. Hence we would pointedly ask those Dissenters and liberal politicians who are assisting to swell the war cry of "No Popery!" if they have made their calculations as to the probable results of the policy to which they have committed themselves. Do they know that throughout the country there is rising a spirit of furious hate and of malignant intolerance, that, if unchecked, will display itself in excesses which all Christian men will deplore? Can they suppose that the angry

passions which have been roused by the skillful appliances of clerical agitation will find no other vent than in mural inscriptions, protechnic displays, and street masquerades? We have heard in private of individual expressions of feeling in relation to our Roman Catholic fellow-subjects, which we fervently hope does not animate the breasts of any large section of the community; but should events unhappily prove it to be otherwise, every man, minister, and journalist, who, with whatever motive, is now assisting to raise the floodgates of religious animosity, must be prepared to take his share of the responsibility.

We recognise the fact that there exists among Dissenters a conscientious difference of opinion as to the ground they should occupy on the present occasion. Our own views have already been expressed. We have not, we confess, participated in the general alarm for the existence of Protestantism. Whatever real danger may threaten us, we have looked for from another quarter, and as our so-called Protestant Establishment had been found a ready instrument for the introduction of Romanism, it appeared a fitting time for directing public attention to the fact. When Churchmen were wincing under the arrogant pretensions of a rival hierarchy and the indignities heaped upon their own, it seemed to be an obvious duty to remind them that they were just having dealt out the very same measure which they have systematically meted to every dissenting community in the land.

But there are others who cannot regard the event with equal composure. They look upon the step taken by the Pope as one of deep significance. The constitution, say they, is no longer safe, and the true faith is in jeopardy; and their concern on these grounds rises superior to any desire they may have to dis-establish the Church of England. Well, be it so. Granted that it becomes them to assume a defensive attitude, and what then? Cannot they hold fast to their Protestantism without butressing state-churchism? Must they uphold the exercise of that royal authority in things spiritual which in cooler moments they advisedly deny? Is it only by moving at the beat of the State "drum ecclesiastic," by subscribing to sacerdotal dogmas, and yielding to pretensions they have been wont to denounce, that they can hope to defend the object of their solicitude? And is it obligatory on them to give even a seeming sanction to a display of rancorous feeling as disgraceful in itself as its consequences may be dreadful?

It is urged, that to avert a common danger, there should be a union on the part of Churchmen and Dissenters on common ground. But is any such compact observed on the part of Churchmen? Not only do they abate nothing of their pretensions; they take advantage of the occasion to reiterate them with increased offensiveness. The supporters of the Establishment know how to avail themselves of a favourable position if we do not; and they are now adroitly turning the popular hostility to Romanism to good account by raising a rallying cry for the Church. Hence, in their resolutions and addresses at parish and other meetings, they coolly call upon Dissenters to stultify themselves, and violate their cherished principles, by an acknowledgement of the royal supremacy, and to vindicate the rights and privileges of the very Church which treats them with scorn; and should any one attempt to protest against so impudent a procedure, the hand of State churchism is immediately at his throat, to deprive him of his utterance.

A recent occurrence at Islington, the particulars of which are given elsewhere, supplies a vivid illustration of these remarks. Let the reader mark well its characteristics, divesting them, as in our own minds we have endeavored to do, of all that is merely personal.

It was a meeting to which the Protestants of the parish generally were invited, and was obviously intended to be claimed as a general demonstration. Yet the very first resolution was such as no Dissenter could consistently accept, and when it was sought to propose an amendment, the relevancy of which was not denied, and which was in accordance with the ostensible object of the meeting, the "evangelical chairman, evading his own duty as such, and without allowing the proposition to be read, instigated the audience to clamour down the would-be speaker. But this, however discreditable, was a peccadillo in comparison with what followed, for sibilations and hootings being considered too gentle a mode of annoyance, two stalwart clergymen—with a coolness and dexterity which would have done credit to a pugilist, but with a suddenness of which a pugilist would have been ashamed—violently flung the too-Protestant inhabitant headlong from the platform, among the audience beneath! Of course the chairman was indignant, the audience shocked, and the two assailants expelled or obliged to make a prompt and ample apology. In any assembly in which all manliness and sense of justice had not been overridden by the intolerance of Churchmanship, such would have been the case, but it was not so here. There were indeed, many in the meeting whose disgust was loudly expressed, but the whole clerical staff on the platform looked on in passive acquiescence, without manifesting the slightest concern for life or limb; and even a dissenting minister, in the spirit of the priest

and Levite, moved neither a muscle nor lifted a voice to protect a fellow Dissenter from bodily injury, or to vindicate the public right which had been violated in his person! Talk of the intolerance of Rome! Why here is a spirit as truly Romish as that which animated the councils of the Inquisition, and more to be dreaded, because it is in our midst. And this, let us add, is but the natural development of legalized ecclesiasticism, subordinating all other sentiments to that of a zeal for spiritual domination.

The truth is, that not a few Dissenters are now doing homage to a power which at the first convenient season will be as ready to crush Dissent as it is now to trample upon Popery. In calling for a revival of penal laws against the Roman Catholics, or abetting others who are doing so, they are forging weapons the keen edge of which they will be among the first to feel. If already Roman Catholic Emancipation is looked back upon as a measure of doubtful propriety, how long will the Toleration Act remain unquestioned; and if men of rank among us are beginning to be "suspicious of carrying out the theory" which accords equal liberty to the Protestant and the Roman Catholic because of the political character of the religion of the latter, how will they be able readily to extricate themselves from the meshes of an argument based on the alleged democratic tendencies of Dissent. "The Romish Church," says Mr. Hinton, in his sermon on "The Romish Hierarchy in England," "and all other churches are, as to this matter, in the same boat. The principle which brings freedom to them is the same which brings freedom to ourselves. The chains which are forged for Romanists to-day, may be forged on Dissenters to-morrow. If Nonconformists do not hold fast the principle of religious liberty in its fullest extent, they or their children will be likely to rue the day when they abandon it. If we should unhappily lend ourselves to legislation against the religious liberties of Romanists, we should deserve in the next session of Parliament to lose our own."

Let Dissenters look to it in time. They cannot say to the spirit of bigotry which is now being evoked, "Thus far shalt thou come and no further." If, yielding to popular clamour, they now waver in their adherence to those great political truths to which they have hitherto clung through evil and through good report, the historic fame of Nonconformity will be tarnished, and its influence for good be fatally abridged. It is not for weather-beaten pilots to desert the stout ship at the first-rush of a leak or the creaking of its storm-beaten timbers. The reactionary tide is already setting in with sufficient strength without any aid from particle-stricken Dissent. The ground small will be felt long after the tempest of popular passion has subsided; and those avowed friends of liberty who now join in hallooing on the Minister of the day to the adoption of repressive measures, will, sooner or later, find to their cost that they have been sowing "dragons' teeth, which have sprung up armed men.—Nonconformist.

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. Croft. 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. Brock 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 18th; arrangements to be made by the Superintendent Preacher. Whitechurch Circuit: Whitechurch, Jan. 21st, 1851, Sermon, 10 1/2 a. m. Rev. W. McClure. Holland Landing, " " " " 3 p. m. Rev. W. McClure. Queensville, " " " " 6 p. m. Rev. W. McClure. Tecumseth, " " " " 10 1/2 a. m. Rev. J. C. Warren. Brownsville, " " " " 3 p. m. Rev. J. C. Warren. Queensville, 20th, Public Meeting. Holland Landing, 21st, " " " " Whitechurch, 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 decided it expedient to make arrangements, although the future of sufficient infirmity to enable them to attend 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. Rogton, " " " 13th. Covey Hill, " " " 14th. Henrysburg, Mis. & Qrtly " " 15th, & 16th. DEPUTATION, Revs. F. Hunt, and J. Huston.

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

Bolton and Polton Circuits: Carrier's S. House, Missionary Meeting, Jan. 13th. Page's S. House, " " " 14th. Chapel, " " " 15th. Polton Chapel, " " " 16th. Sweet's S. House, " " " 17th. Coole'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.

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

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

Barton Circuit: Thirty Mile Creek Chapel, Sermon, Jan. 26, 1851, at 10 1/2 a. m. Albion or Mud Street, " " " 6 p. m. Lake Chapel, " " " 10 1/2 a. m. Mountain, " " " 2 1/2 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. T. Biowne 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, 10 1/2 a. m. Bethel " " " 10 1/2 " Pelham " " " 10 1/2 " Union " " " 2 1/2 " Jordan " " " 10 1/2 "

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. JOHNSTOWNE DISTRICT.

Leedsdowne Circuit: Robinson's S. H., Jan. 28, 1851, Missionary Meeting. E. Landon's S. H., " 29, do. Mallory Town, " 30, do. Stone Chapel, } " 31, do. (Young.) 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; these are to perform the duties on the two last named Circuits.

Howard Circuit. January 12th. Preachers, Revs. J. Wilkinson, and J. Breakenridge. Missionary Meetings, 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 Benson'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. Wilkison. 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.

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 Watchman.

Monday Evening, Dec. 16, 1850.

RESTITUTION.

In the wide range of Christian ethics, no duty claims more respectful attention, and yet in practice, we fear there is none more frequently or more fatally neglected, than restitution. To the Bible we are unquestionably indebted for every valuable principle, upon which the laws of nations are based; and in this sense the rules whereby the opinions of mankind respecting right and wrong are regulated, are doubtless, derived from the sacred volume. But even where that record is rejected, the principle of restitution is admitted. The existence of regulations, whereby the right of possession, and of remuneration where that right is infringed, is established, may be found not only in every civilized, but in almost every savage land:—furnishing an undeniable proof that the light of reason, nay an intuitive principle in the human breast, (conscience, if you please,) accords with the dictates of inspiration. To corroborative evidence like this, we do not of course resort, under the impression that divine truth gathers strength from such tributaries; our object is to exhibit the unprecedentedly anomalous position of that man, who, amid the blaze of gospel day, violates, and becomes the apologist of those who violate this plain duty. "Bring forth, therefore, fruits meet for, or worthy of, repentance," said John the Baptist; and a thousand voices from the sacred word, and the sacred desk, have since re-echoed the message. Yet it is to be feared that many, from the precincts of the sanctuary go down to the pit, on account of the neglect of this duty.

To us, it appears that the bare mention of the term, "restitution," is sufficient to give every reader a distinct idea of the duty, whose importance it is our object to exhibit. Lurking in some mind an enquiry as to the import and extent of this duty, should arise a brief explication may be desirable. By restitution, we mean the act of restoring (in substance or value,) that which is taken away fraudulently or unjustly; or, of remunerating for injuries,—public or private, in person, character, estate, &c.,—inflicted. The law of God enjoins such restitution; and whether the violation of the law whereby our duty to our neighbour is regulated,—has been wilful, accidental or unavoidable,—that injunction remains against us in full force. It may be observed, that it is not always in the power of the offending party to make the specified amends. True: but this, by no means divests the command of its force: nevertheless, where there is a want of ability to re-imburse the defrauded, Jehovah, doubtless, will accept "the will for the deed." Again, we have seen individuals, by events, which no human foresight could anticipate or prevent,—become insolvent; individuals whose failures to meet their financial engagements, involved no guilt. But who will pretend to deny that, should such an individual ever become able to redeem his violated pledges—it would be his imperative duty to redeem them? The law of man may screen him, but the law of God will not exonerate him from the plain and necessary duty of restitution. And yet these are the most plausible phases under which the violation of this law can be presented: phases, which well-nigh assume the character of exceptions. We have seen individuals embrace the truth, and give promise not only of stability, but of ornament and usefulness to the Church of Christ; we have seen men awakened to a sense of their dreadful condition: but lo! the sun has been utterly lost sight of, and the other has gone back to his former haunts of vice, has resumed his habits of impiety. And why? Other causes often produce such effects; but we have seen instances where these disastrous con-

sequences might easily be traced to the neglect of making restitution where injury had been inflicted or injustice done. The legitimate operation of a repentant spirit is strikingly illustrated in the case of Zaccheus, "If I have wronged any man, I restore unto him four-fold." And where real enlightenment is unaccompanied by a spirit and conduct like this, there is but little ground of hope for the future.

Instances, wherein the enforcement of this duty produced the most salutary effects, have occasionally fallen under our notice: instances, the particulars of which we could not consistently expose to the public eye; but which furnish a powerful incentive to the faithful enforcement of restitution. The awakened sinner is often retained in the bondage of corruption for days or weeks of darkest gloom, of deepest sorrow,—by an unwillingness to comply with the divine requirement on this point. Perhaps the case may render indispensable a confession, to his injured neighbor, of guilt, which he hoped his lips should never divulge; and the necessary restitution may involve sacrifices from which proud human nature shrinks. But no possible chain of circumstances can exonerate him from this requirement of heaven. Those who have witnessed, on an extensive scale, the progress of the sinner, from the first stages of awakening to his complete deliverance from the bondage of sin and death,—can readily call to mind cases illustrative of our views on this subject. The sinner has been taught the nature of the condition upon which salvation is offered—"Repent and believe the gospel;" but he refuses compliance. That refusal may affect the whole or part of the condition; yet, while persisting in non-compliance with the most minute point included in that condition, the sinner remains unsaved. Imagine, then, the awakened man, refusing to "bring forth fruits meet for repentance," by making restitution for past wrongs, and you have an illustration of our position—a man occupying a place where none ever obtained salvation. As already hinted, perhaps no part of the sinner's duty involves more fearfully the sacrifice of his feelings than restitution; and, therefore, seeing it is most plainly enjoined, the greater fidelity is necessary in its enforcement.

The inquiry may be instituted, are professors interested personally in the discussion of this subject? Our reply is, yes, undoubtedly they are. How many professors of godliness err fearfully on this point; yea, how many thereby make shipwreck of faith, and of a good conscience?

Let then the Watchmen on the walls of Zion "cry aloud, and spare not." Let this plain duty be explained and enforced, in all its latitude and importance, regardless alike of the pain it may inflict on the guilty, and the opposition it may awaken. And whether men will hearken or forbear, the "Watchman's" skirts shall be free from the blood of all men.

We should have announced at an earlier date the return of J. Tyner, Esq., to his old stand on Yonge Street. The devout element in a few short hours destroyed a large amount of property—rendering the site of several very good buildings a heap of ruins. But through the enterprise of Mr Tyner and others, on the West side of Yonge St., whose property was consumed, the ELGIN BUILDINGS, creditable in appearance and arrangement alike to the proprietors and the City, have been erected. Old customers will be happy to receive this intelligence.

In the same Block, next door to Mr Edwards' Saddlery, is the New and Cheap Grocery of Messrs. McPherson & Henderson, whose advertisement will be found in our columns.

Our announcement of Mr Kneshaw's Lecture for last Thursday evening, in the Old Odd Fellows Hall, was an error—it takes place this evening in the Temperance Hall.

REVIEW OF NEWS.

What may be termed emphatically the great object of attraction in Britain, (next to the Papal invasion) is the mammoth building for the Exhibition of 1851. It is progressing rapidly—a wonderful triumph of artistic and mechanical skill.

The President's Message at the opening of the French Legislature, characteristic of the man, is said to be a rare exhibition of glorification in coercive measures.

The United States Congress is in Session. As usual the President's Message awakens commendation from some, and execration from other portions of the Press. The Head of the Government of that great Republic appears, we regret to find, determined to promote the interests of the slave holder, regardless of the rights of the slave.

Our Canadian waters are nearly abandoned to the icy king. We are not aware that any boats continue to ply on lake Ontario, except the Eclipse between Toronto and Hamilton, and another boat between this City and Niagara. During the last two days the weather has become mild; though the principal part of last week was winter—bringing the usual pleasing accompaniments.

Canadian Wesleyan Methodist N. Connexion Church, MISSIONARY SERVICES.

HAMILTON DISTRICT.

Ancester Circuit: Sermons at Cummins's Chapel, Jan. 5, 10 a.m. Tabor " " " 2 1/2 p.m. by Rev. T. Browne. Sermon at Coperown, " " " 10 a.m. Van Syckles, " " " 2 1/2 p.m. Hall's S. H. " " " 6 " by Rev. C. Childs.

Sermon, Ancester, 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. Browne, 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. " 17, do do Sum'l Staples, North Manvers. " 18 & 19, Qrtly Meeting, 9th Con., Cavan. " 20, Missionary Meetings, Emily. " 21, " " 9th Conces. Cavan. " 22, " " Millbrooke Chapel.

Newcastle Mission:

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

New Advertisements.

German Practice of Medicine—Dr. Bell. New York Protection Fire and Marine Insurance Company—Jas. Manning. Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company—Jas. Manning, Agent. Merchant Tailor—Chas. Baker. CARDS: Looking Glass and Frame Factory—Gowan & Lawrence. Apothecary and Druggist—Neil C. Love.

POSTSCRIPT.

We exceedingly regret that circumstances of a peculiar nature have conspired to prevent the Watchman's appearance as early as usual this week. A similar delay, however, is not likely soon to recur.

THE EDITOR'S DESK.

THE INTERNATIONAL MONTHLY MAGAZINE: Published by Springer & Townsend, New York; B. Cosgrave, Toronto, general agent for Canada. The December number of this periodical, which is the first of volume second, contains an ample and various supply of choice literature. As in "Littell's Living Age," the world of periodical literature is rendered tributary to the pleasure or instruction of the readers of the International. Nor is it a mere compilation. Talent of a very high order is enlisted to add to its intrinsic worth. In point of variety, the International stands among the monthlies,—unrivalled. Of this, a glance at the contents of the number before, will satisfy the most sceptical. Here we have biographic notices, Oriental scenery and researches; reviews of books and notices of authors; strictures on the fine arts; music and the drama; tales, novels, romances, &c. &c. &c. The portrait of the Hon. C. B. Hailelock, United States Charge d'Affaires to Portugal, a steel engraving, deserves notice; likewise illustrative of articles in the number, several woodcuts, of which the portraits of Dean Swift and Dr. Wiseman will be interesting to all. For sale at the Boston Book Store, King-street East.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, for January, has come to hand. A perfect gem. Its embellishments are superb, its music, as ever, adapted to the season, and its literary department nobly sustained. If any of our readers or patrons have not yet ordered this magazine, we advise them to make a good beginning by subscribing at once. Godey's Lady's Book and all the other popular periodicals, for sale at the Boston Book Store, King-street, Toronto.

Arrival of the America.

The America arrived at Boston yesterday morning at 8 o'clock.

Baring Brothers Circular says, American stocks continue in the same quiet state, and quotations unaltered.

The London Shipping Gazette, of Friday, Nov. 29th, has the following announcement:—The

telligence from the Continent is warlike. The Cabinets of Berlin and Vienna are now stated to have arrived at a point at which the dispute must merge into open hostility. The late negotiations between the two Cabinets, not having led to any satisfactory result. The French Government is said to have received a despatch from Berlin, stating that the Austrian Government has demanded the evacuation of Hesse Cassel within twenty-four hours. The report says that a note drawn up in energetic terms was communicated by the Russian Ambassador, at Berlin, to the Prussian Government.

It was said the English Parliament would be called together earlier than usual, on account of the anti-Popery question. The excitement continues.

The gale of the week previous to sailing of the *America*, proved very destructive to the English and Irish coasts. Among a number of other vessels reported, is the emigrant ship *Edmund*, from London, which was driven ashore near Limerick, and 96 out of 206 passengers was lost.

FURTHER ITEMS.

FRANCE.

The French Ambassador from London has arrived in Paris, to explain Lord Palmerston's views on the German question. It is reported that England wishes to act in concert with France, and that she desires to prevent Russian intervention. In the Assembly an exciting debate arose upon the question of raising an additional army of 40,000 men. M. Thiers, on the part of the committee to whom the subject has been referred, will, it is said, lay down such principles of peace and neutrality, as will completely bind the hands of Louis Napoleon, whilst the Assembly are opposed to war upon all hands, the debates plainly shew that France is strongly opposed to any combination which should render Germany united. Ab-del-Kader has made an ineffectual attempt to obtain his liberation, by applying directly to the Assembly. A proposition to transfer the seat of Government out of Paris, has been rejected by a very decided majority.

GERMANY.

The latest news from Germany is in no respect more pacific; nor are affairs less critical and complicated than they were two weeks previous to the sailing of the *America*. The Prussian Chamber was opened on the 21st by a speech from the King, which has caused intense excitement, and is looked upon as favouring the views of the war party. He says—"In the shortest possible time we shall be more strongly armed than ever before, either in ancient or modern times. We ask not war; but we demand an arrangement of the fetherland, suitable to our present position in Europe and Germany, and corresponding with the amount of rights which God has placed in our hands. We have a good old right—we will defend it—and remain under arms till we have secured its recognition. We owe this to Prussia—we owe this to Germany."

The Upper House of Assembly is reported to be inclined to peace, while the Lower is rather indisposed to it. The disturbance between the Prussian and Bavarian troops at Frankfort, were renewed on the 25th, and in several of the streets the soldiers of the two countries had very sanguinary conflicts. The intervention of the very strong patrols could alone preserve peace in the city. The Austrian or Federal army in Hesse, is suffering from want of provisions, and their commander has informed the Prussian general that he will be compelled to advance. General Groeben replied that the Prussian troops under his command would not fall back under any circumstances. The cabinet of St. Petersburg is reported to have formally made known that a war of Prussia against Austria, would, at the same time, be a war against Russia.

The war party in Prussia find most support in the Rhenish provinces—at Frankfort, Berlin, Vienna, Amsterdam and other central points. Confidence in the maintenance of peace is daily becoming weaker. The stock exchange at the latest dates is daily becoming more agitated. At Vienna, the premium on gold has risen to 40, and on silver 30 per cent.

ITALY.—The latest advices from Rome state, that the Propaganda affects to treat lightly the agitation in England upon the late papal aggression, and professes to regard it as a mere question of etiquette. The King of Sardinia opened his parliament on the 23rd ultimo, and was enthusiastically received. His speech, which gave great satisfaction, announced his intention to maintain the laws necessary for the new political organization of the country, in spite of the Pope.

TURKEY.—Kossuth is still held in durance, and is reported to be suffering from typhus fever.

General Intelligence.

FIRE AT THE PALACE.—Yesterday morning, about ten o'clock, the inmates of the Episcopal Palace, Front-street, were alarmed by symptoms of fire. It appears that the heated air apparatus for warming the building, had been permitted to become too hot, and the flooring of some of the rooms was found to be in a state of ignition. Most providentially, the fire was discovered and extinguished before any great damage had occurred. If the flames had been permitted to spread for a very few minutes longer, the house must, in all probability, have been consumed.—*Patriot, Thursday.*

FIRE IN DRUMMONDVILLE.—About half past 12 o'clock, on the night of Saturday, the 30th ult., an alarm of fire was given in this village, and a mass of flame immediately seen to issue from a stable, on the premises of William Arderly, Inn-keeper. His large pile of old barns and sheds were instantly in a blaze, and the flames soon reached his back kitchen and house, which was a frame one of three stories high. The wind carried the sparks and flames to the houses of an adjoining cross street, which contained the principal shops of the village; and the whole of the buildings on the street were soon in imminent danger. The people removed their furniture and goods, and the large stores of Messrs. McIndoe & Russell were partially emptied. An old house, inhabited by several poor families, behind these stores, was seen in flames, and entirely destroyed; but, in the meantime, the wind had fallen a little, and changed its course, so that the fire was confined to this house, and the efforts of the people ultimately succeeded in saving the shops and buildings on the line of the street; but the danger from heat was so that the curtains on a window in one of the frame houses, actually took fire, and were torn down to prevent the fire spreading in the house. Mr Arderly's house and premises are entirely destroyed, as well as the new stores and bake-house of Mr. William Scholfield, adjoining, on the upper side; and the large house of Mr. A. Thompson, now occupied by Mr. Lennox, was only saved by the exertions of the Fire Company, with the engine, and by tearing down a wood-house connecting it with Scholfield's Bakery. No lives were lost, but the destruction of property will be great, from its hasty removal from houses which were ultimately saved. Mr Arderly's furniture and goods were all removed in good time, and the loss thereon may not be great, but his large premises, erected during the present year, are entirely destroyed.

Two valuable horses, connected with Arderly's establishment, and one belonging to Mr. McIndoe, were burned in their stables.

The loss may be estimated at between £1000 and £1200, with only a limited sum insured on Scholfield's buildings.—*Globe*

RAILROADS.—At a recent meeting of the Town Council of Cobourg, a resolution was carried unanimously, directing the Mayor to enter into communication with other corporate bodies, to ascertain what amount of stock they would take in the railroad from Hamilton to Prescott.

At Paris, on the 30th ult., a meeting of ratepayers was held for the purpose of recommending the Corporation to take Stock in the Great Western Railway, to the amount of £5000. This proposition was also carried by acclamation—only one hand being held up in disapprobation.

The *Speaker* of the 7th inst., contains a lengthy report of the celebration attending the opening of the Trafalgar, Esquimaux and Erin Road on Thursday last, by a public dinner at Stewartown. It states that the contracts for the road were entered into in April last, and that the saw-mill which manufactured the plank was not at that time constructed. The road is eighteen miles in length, and it is the intention of the originators of the enterprise to continue it, until it intersects the road to Ferris, at a distance of eight miles from that village, thus securing a direct communication from Lake Ontario to Owen's Sound. The most expensive portion of the road has been constructed by private enterprise, but a loan of £3000 has been obtained from the County Council, and although we are not told that that sum is sufficient for the purpose of completing it, it will be of great service, as it is estimated that after reaching Silver Creek, the road can be constructed at an expense of £200.

RESPIRE.—Lacoste, whose execution was ordered to take place yesterday, respited till Friday, the 27th of December. A communication to that effect was received by the Sheriff on Wednesday afternoon. No hope, however, is held out at present that his sentence will be commuted; the respite has been granted, we presume, in order that full inquiry may be made into his case. It will also afford opportunity for renewed appeals to the executive on his behalf.—*Pilot.*

THE CONVICT LANGUEDOC.—We learn that this wretched man has up to Tuesday night displayed a deplorable amount of indifference to his fearful situation. Previous to that day he was not only indifferent, but even gay, dancing and singing in his cell. On the morning of Tuesday he was visited by the Priest, who has attended him since his confinement in the gaol, and was told by that gentleman, that no hope remained of his life being spared. He appeared to have supposed that this was a mere trick, intended to obtain his attention to the ministrations of the gospel; and either in anger, or to show his contempt, took the Priest's books and threw them out of the door. In the evening, however, he was visited by Bishop Bouquet, who again warned him that his sentence would surely be carried out; that the Sheriff had received instructions to prepare every thing for the fatal event; and that the scaffold from which he was to be launched into eternity was actually in course of preparation. The Bishop's assurances appeared to have had the effect of convincing him that he has been flattering himself with vain hopes, and since that time he has exhibited a demeanour far more adapted to his condition.—*Herald.*

HORRIBLE MURDER IN JERSEY.—A great deal of painful excitement was caused on Sunday, in the island, in consequence of the discovery of a most horrible and revolting murder, which was committed in St. Saviour's Road, on the person of Mary Carleton, a pensioner's wife. The murder was not discovered until about 11 o'clock on Sunday morning. It appears that the husband of the deceased woman left his house about 9 o'clock on Sunday morning, and locked the door after him, when some of the neighbours, finding that the house was not opened as usual, forced open the shutters of the lower room, where, horrible to relate, the unfortunate woman was seen through the window lying upon her back, with her legs crossed, waiting in her own blood. Alarm was immediately given, and the unfortunate husband, upon whom suspicion seems to have fallen, and who, there is no doubt, was the murderer, was arrested and lodged in gaol.

It appears, from what we can learn up to the present time, that the unfortunate man and his unfortunate wife were in the habit of living in constant discord together, so that even had their next door neighbours heard any noise it would not have been noticed. It seems that the woman had returned from market on Saturday evening, with her little supplies for the Sunday's dinner, consisting of a pig's head, vegetables, &c. It is supposed that they were in a state of intoxication, and a quarrel ensued, which terminated in the horrible murder of the unfortunate woman. The wretched husband denied having any knowledge of the murder. He states that he heard a noise in the house, and, upon going to see what was the matter, he found his wife lying upon the floor in the dreadful situation described above. Up to the time of our going to press the jury were still sitting, and their verdict had not been given.—*Jersey Sun, of October 28.*

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—A melancholy accident occurred at a shanty belonging to A. Cullen Esq., last week, by which a human being was instantaneously deprived of life. It appears that this unfortunate man, whose name was Patrick Brennan, was a foreman in the shanty, and was engaged in felling a tree, which caught in a rampike, occasioning the other end to rebound, and strike him in the back of the head. He never spoke, and when the men who were working with him, raised him up, his spirit had fled to Him, who gave it. This is but one of the many instances of loss of life, that occur annually in this trade beset with dangers and privations, in which the adventurous backwoodsman engages from one end of the year to the other. Many of them go into their forest graves unchronicled, and with naught to mark the spot where they lie, but some rude stone or block of wood, sculptured by the broad axe of their hardy companions.—*Bytown Gazette.*

MANCHESTER AND NIAGARA FALLS RAILROAD.—The following is the substance of a letter appearing in the *Manchester Iris*, dated Lockport, Nov. 28:—"It may not be unacceptable to our friends about the Falls to learn, that the books of the Niagara Falls and Rochester Railway are closed, having received the amount required along the route—New York city claiming the balance of the Stock. Numbers who wished have failed to obtain this Stock, which is now full up to par, with a prospect of its being at a premium within a month. A new Board of Directors is to be elected, and the work immediately put under contract. This will be glorious news to our Canadian friends, who look forward to a connexion at the Suspension Bridge. Capitalists begin to appreciate the value of this great thoroughfare, and to seek investments in it as the best of the kind. The Great Western, so long a matter of doubt, will be equally good—if not a better stock than this—receiving as they must, tribute from the following sources:—Say one half the year, Lake Ontario will send its tribute from its shores, and the Northern Railroad at Ogdensburgh; while the Erie and Central Railroads will, through the whole year, keep up the great and mighty supply, while the attraction of the Great Cataract, and its Bridges, will as surely draw as the load stone attracts the magnet. A multitude will travel this route, rendering the Great Western, in connexion with the Niagara Falls and Rochester Railroad, truly the great central thoroughfare—great indeed, as its name implies. Measures have been taken to secure a branch of the Erie Railroad, having its terminus at, or near, Buffalo, by which large numbers will find their way to Niagara Falls—knowing that they can save both time and expense in reaching their Western destination; at the same time gratifying their curiosity by a view of the Falls, and its fellow-wonder, the Great Railway Suspension Bridge. We will have the locating powers of these great Railways—consulting the best interests of the stockholders, by the combination of so many advantages in fixing the terminus as near as possible to the Falls of Niagara."

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.—I have heard some very extraordinary cases of murder tried, says Lord Eldon, in his notes. I remember, in one where I was Counsel, for a long time the evidence did not appear to touch the Prisoner at all, and he looked about him with the most perfect unconcern, seeming to think himself quite safe. At last the Surgeon was called, who stated deceased had been killed; and he produced the matted hair and stuff cut from and taken out of, the wound. It was all hardened with blood. A basin of warm water was brought into the Court, and as the blood was gradually softened, a piece of printed paper appeared—the wadding of the gun—which proved to be half of a ball. The other half had been found in the man's possession when he was taken. He was hanged.

HORRIBLE INVENTION. In the Inquisition in Spain, there was an instrument of fiendish ingenuity truly horrible. Its exterior was a beautiful woman, or large doll, richly dressed, with arms extended ready to embrace its victim. Around her feet a semi-circle was drawn. The victim who passed over this fatal mark, touched a spring, which caused the diabolical engine to open; its arms clasped him, and a thousand knives cut him into as many pieces in the deadly embrace.

THE PLANK ROAD between this place and Port Stanley has for a considerable part of the distance been laid with gravel; and although much superior to the old shaky plank, as we fear, likely to be far from making a good road. At first, we believe, the gravel was sifted before being placed on the road, but it appears now to be thrown on, half of it mud and sand, and in such wet weather as we have had for the last few days, makes anything but a pleasant road to travel with a load. To call this Macadamising is nonsense, MacAdam would disown such a road. A little extra trouble in selecting the gravel of a good size, and in sifting it might be more costly at the first, but would certainly be the cheapest in the end, both as regards durability and present convenience.—*London Free Press.*

FUGITIVE SLAVES ON RAILROADS.—We find a correspondence published in a morning paper between the President of the Worcester railroad corporation and Mr. Sidney Homer. Mr. Homer "for himself and others," writes to Mr. Hopkinson, and asks if any person known to be a fugitive slave will

ASSASSINATION OF LOUIS CAPELLO.

We learn by telegraph from New York, that the "Silas," C. Hand, arrived at New York, from New Grenada, on the morning of the tenth, bearing information that Louis Capello, employed in the first office of finance, in that place, was assassinated on the twenty-sixth September. A band of men with whom he was in company, was attacked by fifty *Jaquin* Indians, who had been hired for the purpose by some political and personal enemies. Four of Capello's party, including himself, were killed, after a desperate resistance.

THRILLING INCIDENT.—At a temperance meeting in Philadelphia says the "Banner of Temperance," some years ago, a learned clergyman spoke in favor of wine as a drink; demonstrating it, quite to his own satisfaction, to be scriptural, gentlemanly, and healthful. When he sat down, a plain, o'dery, man arose, and asked leave to speak a few words. "A young friend of mine," said he, "who had long been intemperate, was at length prevailed on, to the great joy of his friends, to take the pledge of entire abstinence from all that could intoxicate. He kept the pledge faithfully for some time, though the struggle with his habit was fearful, till one evening in social party, glasses of wine were handed around. They came to a clergyman present, who took a glass saying a few words in vindication of the practice. 'Well!' thought the young man 'if a clergyman can take wine, justify it so well, why not I?' So he took a glass. It instantly re-kindled his fiery and slumbering appetite; and after a rapid downward course, he died of delirium tremens I died a raving madman."

The old man paused for utterance; and was just able to add: "That young man was my only son!" and the clergyman was the reverend doctor, who has just addressed the assembly!"

THE NAVIGATION.—The snow-storm of Saturday has effectually laid up the steamers, with the exception of the *Eclipse*, which is invariably the first on the lake, and the last to leave it. She will probably continue her trips a fortnight longer, in fact as long as the weather continues at all favorable. Captain Harrison exchanges the *Eclipse*, in the spring, for a fine new vessel—the *City of Hamilton*—recently built by the Messrs. Davy, on the Bay of Quinte. She is said to be a beautiful model, and will make a very fast and commodious vessel. The engine of the *Eclipse*, which is among the best on the lake, will be transferred to the *Hamilton*, during the winter, and we feel confident that the run, from this port to Toronto, can be made next season, including all stoppages, within three hours. This will be a very great advantage to the inhabitants of both places. The *Magnet* reached port on Sunday, from Kingston, and has gone into winter quarters. The *Rochester* was also made fast on Saturday last, and we are not aware that there is a single vessel plying on the Canadian waters, except the *Eclipse*. It is usual at this season, for the press to take some notice of the business done during the summer. We believe that the lake boats have fared exceedingly well. The travelling has greatly increased, and so have freights; and as to accidents, none have been recorded, save of the most trifling moment. We feel especially called upon to acknowledge the politeness and attention which the press has at all times met with from the commanders of the lake vessels, and we are certain that the travelling community have experienced equal courtesy. We are under particular obligations to Captains Mason, Harrison, and Sutherland, for their constant attention, and but echo the feelings of hundreds in wishing them prosperity and a greatly increased business next year. Of the arrangement for 1851, but little is yet known. Mr. Bathune has contracted for a new vessel for the mail, and it is probable that the advantages of a "through line" to Montreal will be fully tested, although the experience of the past season has been rather unfavorable. We believe that the mail steamers will run direct from Hamilton to Prescott, or Ogdensburgh, touching at the intermediate ports.—*Hamilton Spectator.*

Punishment in the Army.—The Earl of Gardigan has become a convert to the abolition of flogging in his regiment. Upon the march of the 11th Hussars from Dalton to Norwich one of the troops was observed to be intoxicated. His Lordship upon perceiving the fact, ordered the man to walk in front of the troop till they reached their new quarters, while another soldier was desired to lead his *concocted horse*. At the end of the march Lord Cardigan reprimanded the delinquent, and ordered him to be locked up till the next morning for being drunk. This punishment had the most beneficial effect. Another instance of a similar kind occurred last week. Lieut. Sykes of the 11th lost two £10 notes, which were traced to the possession of Joseph Saville a private in the regiment; who was tried by court-martial, and sentenced to six months imprisonment in the military gaol, Fort Clarence, Chatam.—*U. S. Gazette.*

SHOCKING ACCIDENT AND DEATH.—Lady Carden has just met her death under the following distressing circumstances: It appears by the *Nonagh* papers that about 4 o'clock on the evening of Tuesday at Sir John Craven Carden, Bart., and his brother W. Craven Esq., were shooting rabbits in the Priory demesne, Lady Carden went toward them, and seated herself on a rustic chair, surrounded and covered by shrubs. Both gentlemen immediately joined her. Having placed their rifles, which were on full cock at the time, against the trees which entwined around the back of the chair they entered into conversation with Lady Carden, when a sudden gale of wind arose which shook the trees and caused one of the rifles to discharge, when the ball entered under Lady Carden's left ear, & terminated her existence on the spot. She died in the arms of her affectionate husband whose grief is inexpressible. Nothing can equal the gloom which the death of this amiable and excellent lady has cast for many miles around the country. To the poor she was a severe loss, for her charity was as heartful as it was unbounded and frequent. She had just returned from inspecting three schools, which she had built at her own expense for the instruction of the youth of the neighbourhood when she met with her deplorable end. Lady Carden has left a family of three young children, who are now bereaved of their dear and affectionate mother.

Toronto Market Prices, December 14.

Table of market prices for various goods including flour, wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, and meat.

GENERAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROSPECTUS OF THE SECOND VOLUME OF THE WATCHMAN.

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.

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.

Each Agent furnishing ten new Subscribers, and remitting their subscription in advance, will be entitled to a copy of the Watchman for one year.

Communications to be addressed to "T. T. HOWARD, Box 321, Toronto P.O.," and in order to secure attention, must be invariably post-paid.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Annual Subscription in Advance, for Single Copy, 10s. 6d. Do. After expiration of Advance term, 12s. 6d.

Premiums to Clubs and Agents.

- List of premium amounts for different numbers of subscribers, such as 12 copies for £5, 20 for £8, etc.

For rates of advertising see last page. N.B.—In order to obtain the 2nd Volume of the Watchman it must be ordered.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the Public and Gentry of Toronto, that he has received from Paris a very fine assortment of Ladies' Satin Slippers.

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.

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.

PREMIUM HARNESS, &c., AT THE SIGN OF THE MAMMOTH COLLAR.

W. STEWARD having obtained Prizes for his FARM AND PLEASURE HARNESS at the two last Fairs in Toronto, also at Niagara and Montreal.

A. H. ST. GERMAIN, AGENT OF THE BERKSHIRE MUTUAL HEALTH ASSOCIATION.

RATES OF YEARLY PAYMENTS:—Between fifteen and fifty years of age: \$2 per year, draws \$2 per week.

NOTICE.

A FEW VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS, Improved Farms, Wild Land in different parts of the Province, and Stock in several Chartered Companies.

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.

THE TORONTO Fur and Cloth Cap Factory.

THE Subscriber is ready to buy and pay the highest price in Cash, for all kinds of FURS, delivered at his Store.

On hand, which will be sold at wholesale prices only, on very advantageous terms. All orders, both from Town and Country, attended to with the utmost despatch.

Toronto School of Medicine.

THE TORONTO SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, opens the last Monday in October, and closes the last Monday in April.

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.

UNDER THE LATE ACT OF PARLIAMENT, ON the first day of January next, the Jurisdiction of the Division Court will be increased to £25.

BOOK-BINDING.

WHERE every description of work is executed with neatness and despatch. The Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally.

MR. J. S. STACY, Professor of Penmanship.

Prepared to give instruction in the above Art, at his Rooms, No. 67, YONGE STREET, (over the Store of Mr. Eastwood, paper warehouse).

BOOTS AND SHOES! 30,000 PAIRS.

ARE selling the above stock, consisting of the following kinds and prices:—5000 pairs Superior Thick Boots, 11s. 3d.

LEATHER! LEATHER!!

THE Undersigned will be constantly supplied with every description of LEATHER, to which he will devote considerable attention.



VAYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

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

IN offering to the community this justly celebrated remedy for diseases of the throat and lungs, it is not our wish to trifle with the lives or health of the afflicted.

PROF. CLEVELAND, of Bowdoin College, Maine, writes:—I have witnessed the effects of your 'CHERRY PECTORAL' in my own family.

Dr. Ayer—Dear Sir:—For two years I was afflicted with a very severe cough, accompanied by spitting of blood and profuse night sweats.

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

Dr. Ayer:—I have been long afflicted with Asthma which grew yearly worse, until last autumn, it brought on a cough which confined me in my chamber.

Wm. Lyman & Co., Montreal, General Agents for the Canada. Sold by Lyman & Kneeshaw, Toronto; Hamilton & Kneeshaw, Hamilton; Chas. Brent, Kingston.

WILLIAM BAILEY.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hair Cutter and Dresser, Wig and Toupee Manufacturer, No. 3, Wellington Buildings, King Street East.

HAS constantly on hand a well-selected assortment of Ladies' Frontlets, Plain Braids, Front and Back Plaits.

Childrens Hair carefully Cut and tastefully arranged. Families attended at their own residences, on the shortest notice.

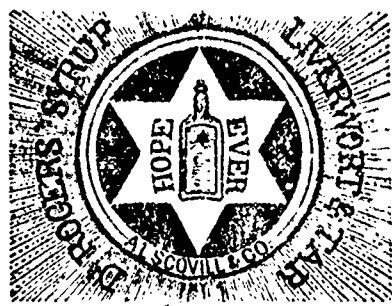
PROFESSOR A. C. BARRY'S Tricopherous or Medicated Compound

The facts in relation to this article speak for themselves. It has been ten years before the world with a constantly increasing sale.

For those incrustations which so frequently disfigure the heads of infants, every mother who has used it knows it to be an infallible remede.

DR. THOS. C. GAMBLE, HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN.

HAS the honor of announcing to the Citizens of Toronto, his arrival, with the intention of Practising his Profession amongst them.



CANCHALAGUA; FOR THE COMPLETE CURE OF Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Asthma, Bronchitis, spitting of Blood, and all other Lung Complaints tending to CONSUMPTION.

WE regret that we have not room to publish in full the entire history of the case of Mrs Eggert, as it shows conclusively the controlling power of this Medicine in relieving and CURING apparently the most hopeless cases.

READ AND BE CONVINCED. Mrs Eggert states that for the last six years she has been consumptive, but during the past year the disease had worn her down extremely low; all remedies having failed to stop its progress.

After this crisis (20th Aug.), she commenced using Dr. Rogers' Syrup of Liverwort, Tar, and Canchalagua, with only a faint hope, as her Physician said it contained no virtues.

We, the undersigned, state that we are acquainted with and visited Mrs. Eggert during her sickness, and believe the above statements to be true in every particular.

JOHN MELENDY, Deacons of First Congregational D. K. LEAVITT, Church, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Mrs. E. K. THATCHER, Teacher of Music, Longworth Cincinnati, Dec. 1, 1847. Those who wish to obtain further information regarding the above case, or who would learn the character and standing of those who vouch for the correctness of the above statements, can do so by addressing (post-paid) the Rev. G. W. Boynton, Cincinnati Ohio.

PRICE.—In large bottles, \$1, or 6 bottles for \$5. For sale by S. F. URQUHART, sole Agent for Canada, 69, Yonge-street, Toronto.

DR. F. A. CADWELL.



OCULIST AND AURIST, Operator on the Eye and Ear, FOR DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, and all defects of Sight and Hearing.

The advertiser has, for the last twelve years, given his whole attention to the treatment and cure of diseases of the Eye and Ear, and in that department of his Profession, has been very extensively employed in this Province for many years past, with most desirable success.

Artificial Eyes inserted without pain, and made to move, and match the sound eye perfectly.

Office.—No. 5 King Street East, three doors below Yonge street, over the Drug Store of Robert Love. Hours of attendance, from 9 A. M.; to 5 P. M. Toronto, 7th June, 1850.

DOCTOR FOWLER, SURGEON DENTIST.

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

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

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

MONSTER STOCK OF CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS.

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

WALKER & HUTCHINSON, WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

CLOTHIERS, OUTFITTERS & GENERAL DRY GOODS MERCHANTS.

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LION, No. 26, King Street, East, T O R O N T O.

BEG to inform their customers and the public generally, that they have completed their Fall Importations of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, which having been selected from the best Stocks in Foreign Markets, and purchased for CASH, will be found, upon examination, unsurpassed in this City, for quality, style and cheapness.

Table listing various clothing items and prices, including Black Orleans Cloths, White Cottons, Dark Sable Boas, etc.

Together with an excellent Stock of Fashionable DRESS GOODS, Silks, Gloves, Hosiery, &c., at corresponding prices.

Also, 1,000 Wool Scarf Shawls,

Worthy of notice. Watered, and Damask Moreens, Carpets, Druggists, &c., &c., of elegant Patterns. In their Woolen Department will be found—

Table listing shawl and woolen goods, including Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doekskins, Tweeds, etc.

They would call particular attention to their assortment of

CLOTHING,

The whole of which being made up under their own inspection, by the best of workmen, are not equalled in Canada, for style of cutting, quality of workmanship and material, and general suitability to the wants of the people.

Parties about to purchase Goods in this line may "pay too dear for their whistle" if they buy before looking over W. & H.'s Stock, among which will be found:—

Table listing various clothing items and prices, including Grey Over Coats, Flushing, Pilot, Beaver, etc.

Boys' Clothing in great variety. Paris velvet nap Hats. Fur and Cloth Caps, &c., &c. Toronto, November, 1850.

NEW GOODS.

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

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Manufactured in this City, from Goods Imported direct from Britain, by themselves, and Canadian Cloths, from the best Factories in Canada, defy competition for Durability, Style and Cheapness:

Table listing ready-made clothing items and prices, including Men's Etoff Over Coats, Men's Cassimere Trousers, Men's Vests, etc.

Men's Paris Satin Hats, Black and Drab.

DRY GOODS,

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

Table listing dry goods items and prices, including 500 Saxony Wool Scarf Shawls, 30,000 yards Good Bonnet Ribbons, etc.

Shot, Checked, Striped and Plain, Alpacas, Cobourgs, and Orleans, DeLaines, Cashmeres, and other Fashionable Goods for Ladies' Dresses, Ribbons, Laces, Edgings, Gloves, Hosiery, Fringes, Artificial Flowers, Muslins, Collars, Velvets, Silks, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Muffs and Boas.

NO SECOND PRICE.

BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

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



TORONTO FURNACE.

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

Furnace, on the Corner of Queen and Victoria Streets. Office and Ware Rooms, No. 5, St. James' Buildings, King Street, nearly opposite the market. GEORGE H. CHENEY & Co. Toronto, October, 1850.

McAlister's All-Healing Ointment.

THE action which this Ointment has upon the Human cuticle, demonstrates its grand efficacy and healing power. It is the first and only discovery of an external preparation that has power to restore the "Insensible Perspiration."

The superiority of the All-Healing Ointment over other remedies, lies in one thing—the restoration of the Insensible Perspiration. This will be seen by contemplating the following facts:—

- 1st. That five-eighths of all we receive into the stomach, pass off through the pores of the skin, in Insensible Perspiration.
2d. That the skin evacuates more matter than the Lungs, Kidneys and Bowels put together.
3d. That the Skin discharges more matter in twenty-four hours, than the Bowels do in fourteen days!

Forty Years' standing.

It is beyond all peradventure, the best remedy for Head-ache in the world.

Take again the Quinsy Sore Throat. One night's application is frequently sufficient to cure this complaint. But in no case will it fail. We challenge the world on this point.

Rheumatism. In all cases of swelled limbs, contracted cords, pains and violent inflammation, there is no remedy so good, we don't care what it is or where it comes from. Here in this Ointment is to be found a certain remedy for Rheumatism. Let the sufferer look to it, Asthma, Oppression of breathing, &c. In no class of difficulties does the Ointment give greater satisfaction.

The Erysipelas and Salt Rheum are overcome without the least difficulty.

Liver Complaint we have cured of twenty years' standing, and we hesitate not to say that it is one of the best remedies known. Persons would be astonished to witness its effects.

Besides all the above diseases, it is a sovereign remedy for all eruptions of the skin, Sores, Pustules, Blotches, &c., rendering the face smooth and free from blemish. In all cases of Inflammation, Swellings, Cuts, Bruises, and poisonous wounds, it is a noble remedy. And so for Burns there is not its equal in all the land.

The following TESTIMONIAL was given by the celebrated Dr. BEACH, the author of the Great Medical Work, entitled "THE AMERICAN PRACTICE OF MEDICINE AND FAMILY PHYSICIAN,"

Having been made acquainted with the ingredients which compose McALISTER'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT, and having prescribed and tested it in several cases in my private practice, I have no hesitation in saying or certifying that it is a VEGETABLE REMEDY containing no mineral substance whatever; that its ingredients, combined as they are, and used as directed by the Proprietor, are not only harmless, but of great value, being a truly scientific Remedy of great power.

W. BEACH, M. D. Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine in the Eclectic Medical College, Cincinnati and Rochester.

S. F. URQUHART, The only authorized Wholesale Agent in Canada, Eclectic Institute, Toronto.

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 MATRESSES, PALLIASSES, FEATHER BEDS, CUSHIONS, and every description of FURNITURE are made to order.

One or two-horse HEARSES kept for hire.—Charges moderate.

Toronto, Oct., 1850.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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 insurance members...

The Company is now in the ninth year of its existence, and has become the largest institution of the kind in the world...

JAMES GOODWIN, President. GEO. R. PHELPS, Secretary. JAMES MANNING, Agent for Toronto.

GAVIN RUSSELL, Medical Examiner. Office, Yonge-street, south of King-street. Toronto, 2nd Dec. 1850.

GERMAN PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Toronto, and the adjacent country, that he has located himself permanently in this City...

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...

By an inspection of this specimen, a correct judgment is formed of all chronic and sub-acute diseases affecting the human system, without the necessity of visiting patients...

S. T. BELL, M. D. Toronto, Dec. 16, 1850.

N. Y. PROTECTION Fire and Marine Insurance Co

The Subscriber is prepared to issue yearly Policies on Buildings, Merchandise, Household Furniture and effects...

JAMES MANNING, Agent. Office corner Yonge and Melinda streets. Toronto, 2nd Dec. 1850.

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...

Orders from the country punctually and faithfully attended to. 87 Yonge Street, Toronto, Dec. 5th, 1850.

R. D. Macpherson hopes his Montreal friends will recognize him in the above establishment.

NOTICE TO ELECTORS.

THE Lists of Persons entitled to vote at Municipal Elections during the year 1851, in the various Wards in the City of Toronto, are now hanging in the City Hall.

Persons interested should see that the said Lists are correct, so no name can be inserted, altered, or erased, unless four days notice in writing be given to the Clerk of the Common Council...

CHARLES DALY, C. C. C.

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

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has on hand a nice assortment of WINTER GOODS.

All orders than fully received and promptly executed in the first style of Fashion. He has also a fine assortment of Gutta Percha Coats, Gloves, and Leggings...

EVENING SCHOOL.

MR. STACEY, Professor of Plain and Ornamental Penmanship, respectfully announces to his patrons and the citizens of Toronto generally...

Mr. S. having engaged the assistance of most efficient teachers in these departments, feels confident of giving entire satisfaction to the pupils entrusted to his care.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

NEIL C. LOVE, APOTHECARY AND DRUGGIST, (Sign of the Red Mortar.) Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, and Perfumery...

GOWAN & LAWRENCE, LOOKING GLASS AND FRAME FACTORY, (WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.) No. 100, King Street, West, Toronto

GENERAL REGISTRY OFFICE, No. 71, Adelaide Street, East, TORONTO, Between Church and Nelson Streets, For Mechanics, Male and Female Servants...

VANKOUGHNET & BROTRER, Barristers, Attorneys, &c., &c.—Office in Church Street, over "The City Bank" Agency...

W. H. DOEL, (LATE R. LOVE,) DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY, No 5, King Street East, Toronto

THOMAS DEXTER'S CHEAP GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE, No. 90, Yonge Street, Toronto,

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

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. 24, 1850.

THOMAS C. WRIGHT, HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER, GRAINER, &c., No. 45, Adelaide Street, Toronto, NEARLY OPPOSITE THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

DAVID WILSON, FASHIONABLE BOOT AND SHOE-MAKER, No. 19, King Street West, Toronto. Gentlemen's Patent Leather and French Calf Boots...

CHARLES FISHER, BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER, 120 Yonge Street. The Subscriber returns his thanks to his friends and the public for past favors...

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

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

MR. JOEL B JONES, SURGEON DENTIST, (Recently from London and Paris.) No. 39, Bay St., Toronto. 41-12m

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

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

MESSRS. DEMPSEY & KEELE, BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, &c., &c., CONVEYANCERS, SOLICITORS-IN-CHANCERY, Bankruptcy and Insolvency. HENRY KEELE.

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

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

JOHN MCGEE, TIN, SHEET IRON, AND COPPERSMITH, 49, YONGE STREET, TORONTO. Keeps constantly on hand every description of Cooking, Parlor and Box Stoves...

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

ROBERT C. McMULLEN, Notary Public, Conveyancer, House, Land, General Commission, Division Court Agent, Auctioneer, Broker, &c., and Secretary and Treasurer to the Home District Building Society.

J. R. ARMSTRONG'S CITY FOUNDRY, 117 YONGE STREET, TORONTO. Constantly on hand, Cooking Stoves of all descriptions; also, Parlor, Coal and Box Stoves...

H. BURT WILLIAMS, FURNISHING UNDERTAKER, NO. 140, YONGE STREET, TORONTO. Coffins, Grave Clothes, Scarfs, Crapes, Gloves, &c., kept on hand.

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...

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

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

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

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

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.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

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

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

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

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

MR. A. G. McLEAN, Barrister, &c. Office removed to Liddell's Buildings, Church Street. Toronto, Jan. 6, 1848. 24-12m

R. H. BRETT, 161, KING STREET, TORONTO, General Merchant, Wholesale, Importer of heavy Hardware, Birmingham, Sheffield, and Wolverhampton Shell-goods...

McDONNELL & Co., Daguerrian Rooms, opposite the Farmer's Hotel, No. 192, Main Street, Buffalo, and No. 48, King Street, Toronto...

PEARCY & MURPHEY, House and Sign Painters, Glaziers, &c., &c., No. 88, Yonge Street, Toronto, over Mr G. B. Spencer's Foundry. 24-12m

DENTISTRY. CHARLES KAHN, Surgeon, Dentist, King Street, 2 doors West of Bay Street, informs the Inhabitants of Toronto and vicinity...

WHITTEMORF, RUTHERFORD & Co. WHOLESALE MERCHANTS, GENERAL DEALERS IN GROCERIES, HARDWARE, AND AMERICAN DRY GOODS.

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...

N. R. LEONARD, YONGE STREET, SECOND DOOR SOUTH OF QUEEN STREET, TORONTO, House, Sign, and Ornamental Painter; Gilder, Glazier, and Paper Hanger...

No. 50, YONGE STREET, TORONTO. HIRAM PIPER, Tin, Sheet Iron, and Copper Smith, Brass Founder and Beer Pump Maker...

Printing Establishment.

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

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

THE WATCHMAN.—Published on Monday Evening, by T. T. HOWARD, Post Office Lane, Toronto, Canada West. Annual Subscription, in advance, \$5 00; Five Copies, from No. 26 to end of Vol., 25 00.

Literature.

THE DONATION VISIT.

Continued from Supplement of Dec. 9.

The mental vision of the brother was a little clearer on, at least, one subject, after hearing this declaration. He went away rather more thoughtful than when he came. There was no donation party that year; but, in its stead, a donation visit was planned, and Mr Edwards duly notified of the time when it was to take place.

On Saturday, the twentieth of October, the day appointed for this interesting event, the minister's little household was in a state of restless anticipation, pleasant or unpleasant, according to the particular temperament of the individual. Mrs. Edwards, who, probably, felt the exhaustion of all things temporal more severely than her husband, could not help letting her imagination picture, at least, some things more particularly needed than others. There was a new bonnet for herself. No doubt some of the kind sisters had noticed how rusty and defaced hers had become, and would supply the need.

"I hope they will not bring two bonnets," she said, to herself, as she mused on the subject. It was settled in her mind that one would come. The trouble was, lest two of the church members should decide upon the same article—a thing that seemed to her quite natural, as all must have observed how greatly she stood in need of a new bonnet. Then there were clothes for the children. Her two boys must have each a couple of winter suits. So plain a want as this, any one could see.

"I'm sure," she said, to her husband, "that Mr Jenkins, who owns the factory, will bring us some of his nice satinets, to make jackets and trowsers for the boys."

"Can't tell anything about it," replied Mr Edwards, to whose mind anticipation brought a feeling of disturbance and humiliation.

"Well, I'm sure he'll do so. Wouldn't it be natural for him, above all others, to think of a few yards of satinet? And he wouldn't feel it at all; for he's got hundreds of pieces."

Mr Edwards made no reply; but it did seem to him, now that his wife had suggested it, that it would be quite natural for Mr Jenkins to remember the boys in a present of cloth for a suit of clothes. The thought acted as a relief to his mind; for the boys had looked rather shabby for some time, and the way by which new clothing was to come, had not seemed at all plain before his eyes.

TO BE CONTINUED.

GENERAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

DEGS 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.

W. H. D. has always a constant supply of Patent Medicines, Dye-Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Brushes, &c., &c., &c. Also Horse and Cattle Medicines of all kinds. Physicians' prescriptions carefully prepared.

Toronto, Nov. 27, 1850. 46-3m

FIRE, WEATHER, & WATER-PROOF PAINT.

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.

500 BOXES Raisins,
500 Half do.
100 Qr. do.
50 Kegs Malaga Grapes.
For Sale by
SMITH & MACDONELL.
Toronto, Dec. 2, 1850.

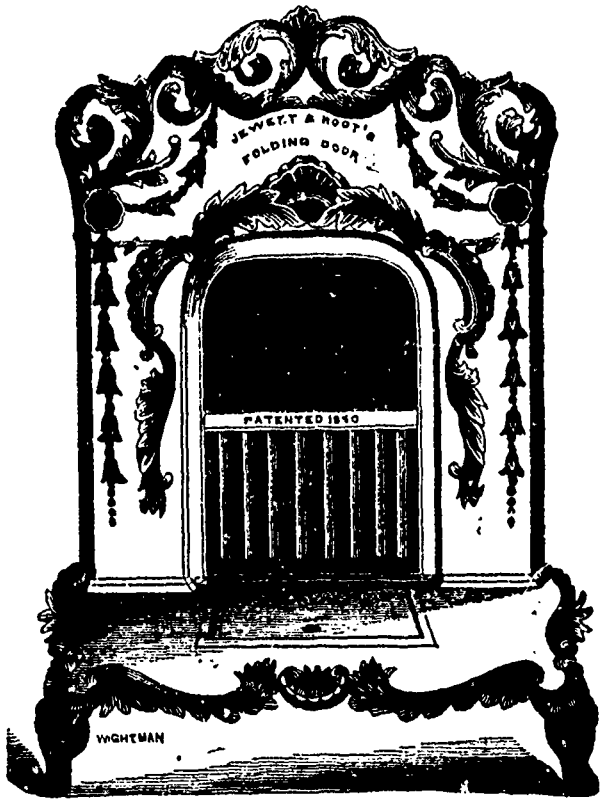
200 BOXES Belmont Sperm Candles.
100 boxes English Sperm do.
200 boxes Steele's English Soap.
100 boxes Patent Wash Mixture.
For Sale by
SMITH & MACDONELL.
Toronto, Dec. 2, 1850. 47-4in.

BOOTS & SHOES.
Second Arrival, this Day.
RE "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.

Likewise—A Splendid assortment of WINTER DRY GOODS, including English and Canadian made POLKA JACKETS. For the manufacture of the latter article, the First Prize & Diploma has been awarded at the recent Exhibition in Toronto.

N. B.—A supply of Berlin Fleecy and Shaded Wool.
Toronto, Nov. 15, 1850. 44-4f.



FOLDING DOOR PARLOR STOVE.

THIS STOVE received the First Premium at the Erie County Fair, held Sept. 18th, and 19th 1850. Also, the "Highest Premium allowed on articles from the States, at the Provincial Fair, held at Niagara, Canada West, Sept. 18th, and 19th, 1850. Also, the Premium at the Monroe County Fair, held at Rochester, Sept. 25th, 1850.

The above highly recommended FOLDING DOOR PARLOR STOVE is sold at 48, King Street West, by MESSRS. MOSMAN & BASS, who also keep constantly on hand, a Variety of the most approved Styles and Patterns of Hall, Parlour, Cooking and Dumb Stoves, Stove Pipes, &c., to which they respectfully call the attention of their friends and the Public of Toronto. Stoves and Stove Pipes put up at the shortest notice.
Toronto, November 3, 1850. 47-7in.

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." Having purchased principally for CASH, from the Manufacturers in Britain and the United States, and intent on selling at the LOWEST REMUNERATING PROFIT, for CASH ONLY,

ROBERT SARGANT & CO.

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

The present system of "Puffing alias Lying," is here repudiated; and R. S. & Co. (in keeping to the old adage, Honesty is the best policy") have every confidence in giving universal Satisfaction to those who may favor them with their Patronage, thereby giving greater publicity to their capabilities for promoting the best interests (the Pockets) of the People. Their Stock will comprise an Extensive and Carefully-selected Assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

Of the Newest Styles and Manufactures. Ladies' Cloaks, Bonnets, Muffs, Boas, &c., &c. An Immense Stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

In every variety of Coats, Trousers and Vests, of Superior Cut and Make.

Hats, Caps, &c.; together with a large lot of Ladies' and Gentlemen's BOOTS and SHOES, of every Description.

THEIR STOCK OF GROCERIES

They can with confidence recommend, as being entirely free from any damaged or inferior Articles, and are of the purest Qualities and best Brands.

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 his prices in these diggings.

R. S. & Co.'s "Splendid Establishment" is now open, and ready for inspection; and they would particularly invite their Country Friends not to purchase elsewhere, before giving them a fair chance of proving the truth of their pretensions. NO SECOND PRICE!

Garments made to measure, in elegant Style, on the shortest Notice.

Remember! the FREE TRADE HOUSE is No. 2, St. Lawrence Buildings, 2 doors West of Nelson Street, in the New Stone Block on the Old Market Site, adjoining the Arcade. Can you miss it after this?
Toronto, Nov., 1850. ROBERT SARGANT & CO. 44.

JOBGING! JOBGING!

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.
JOHN H. POCOCK,
No. 55, Yonge Street,—39.1y
Toronto, October 14, 1850.

TRY ME.

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.

Men's Strong Boots	£0 8 6	Leather "	0 4 0
" Brogans	0 5 0	Boy's "	0 2 0
" Slippers	0 2 6	1000 Pairs India Rubbers from	0 1 6
Women's Prunella Boots	0 5 0	All sizes at those prices.	

Try his 2s. 6d. TEA—it cannot be equalled at the price in Toronto. Coffees, Spices, Provisions, &c., equally low.
Toronto, Nov., 1850.

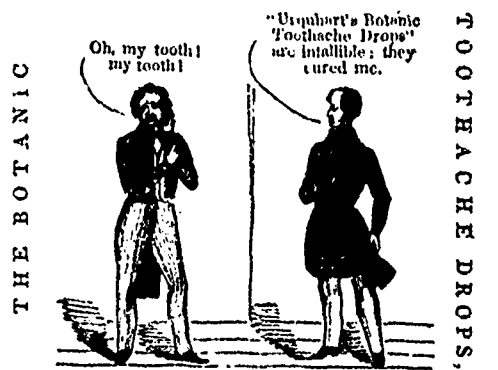
TO CANADIAN MERCHANTS.

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, Shootings, Batts, &c. &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.

TOOTHACHE CURED IN A MINUTE



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.

For Sale by
S. F. URQUHART,
Wholesale & Retail Agent in Canada,
69, Yonge Street, Toronto.

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.

Also, a good assortment of CANADIAN CLOTHS & SATINETTS.

Country Merchants supplied at the lowest wholesale terms.

Toronto, Nov., 1850. 46-6in.

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 mineral or ingredient of a deleterious nature.

Price 5s a Bottle.
For Sale, Wholesale and Retail, by
S. F. URQUHART,
Eclectic Institute,
69, Yonge street, Toronto.

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.

Yours, truly and gratefully,
THOMAS WRIGHT,
Parties referred to—William Gooderham, William Osborne, and Samuel Shaw, Esqs.

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 Constiveness, 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.

The Pills are warranted to contain no calomel, or any mineral, or any other deleterious ingredients.

For Sale by Butler & Son, Cheapside, London, and at
S. F. URQUHART'S
Eclectic Institute,
69, Yonge-street, Toronto.
Sole Wholesale Agent in British America.