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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 2, 1850.

No. 46.

Poetry.

THE HOMES OF ENGLAND.

BY MRS. HEMANS.

Where's the coward that would not dare
To fight for such a land!—*Murmon.*

The stately Homes of England,
How beautiful they stand!
Amidst their tall ancestral trees,
O'er the peasant land
The deer across their green sward bound
Through shades and sunny gleam,
And the swan glides past them with the sound
Of some rejoicing stream.

The merry Homes of England!
Around their hearths by night,
What gladness! look of household love
Meet, in the mudy light!
There woman's voice flows forth in song,
Or childhood's tale is told,
Or lips move tunefully along
Some glorious page of old.

The blessed Homes of England!
How softly on their bowers
Is laid the Holy quietness
That breaths from Sabbath hours!
Solemn, yet sweet, the church-bell's chime
Floats through their woods at morn;
All other sounds, in that still time,
Of breeze and leaf are born.

The Cottage Homes of England!
By thousands on her plains,
They are smiling o'er the silvery brooks,
And round the hamlet fames,
Through glowing orchards forth they peep,
Each from its nook of leaves,
And fearless there the lovely sleep,
As the bird beneath their caves.

The free, fair Homes of England!
Long, long, in hut and hall,
May hearts of native proof be reared
To guard each hallowed wall!
And green for ever be the groves,
And bright the flowry sod,
Where first the child's glad spirit loves
Its country and its God.

Miscellany.

Uncle Ben's New Year's Gift;

OR

WHAT A NEWSPAPER CAN DO.

Continued from page 353.

So soon as this favorable change in affairs took place, Mr. and Mrs. Miller conferred together about Henry and Ellen. The reading of a newspaper, weekly, for nearly a year, had gradually filled the mind of the former with an entirely new class of ideas. They now saw in education the only sure way to prosperity and social elevation for their children, and were mutually prepared to make sacrifice for its attainment. When the mother said,

"I think, Peter, we ought to send Ellen and Henry to school."

"The reply was—
"Just my own view. They must not remain at home a week longer. Ellen has been sadly neglected."

"Indeed she has. It troubles me when I think of it."

They were really in earnest in all this. Ellen and Henry were immediately sent to school; and in the place of the former, a young woman was hired to assist Mrs. Miller in her household duties.

During the Christmas Holidays, Uncle Ben came over to S— on a visit, in order to see what effect his New Year's Gift had produced in the family of his nephew and niece. That there could be a salutary change, if the newspaper were read, he knew, but he was not prepared to see effects so remarkable as were presented. On arriving at the farm house—he came unheralded—he was struck with the air of greater thrift and comfort that was presented in the external appearance of things. No one observing his approach, he walked up as far as the door, and was about opening it, when he paused to listen to the voice of Hannah; he was singing one of the old pleasant songs he had heard her warble so often when she was the happy inmate of his own house, and there was as much heart—so to speak—in her voice as in days gone by. The old man listened for a few moments, and then lifting the latch, stepped into the room, taking his inmates by surprise. Miller sat with the newspaper in his hand, so intent upon what he was reading, that he did not perceive that any one had entered the room. Hannah stood at the ironing table, and Ellen, tidily dressed, and looking so engaged in everything that Uncle Ben hardly re-

cognised her, was sewing; while Henry sat as much engaged with a book as his father was with the newspaper.

"Uncle Ben!" exclaimed Hannah in a glad voice—she was the first to observe his entrance. Instantly Peter Miller was on his feet, and approaching the old man, grasped his hand tightly.

"You have forgiven me then for saying that you was not a good farmer? Ha! my boy!" said the old gentleman, laughing as he returned Peter's hearty shake.

"Yes—yes a thousand times over."

"And I was right, was I not?"

"Undoubtedly you were—undoubtedly."

"That's the *Gazette* I see in your hand. Do you read it?"

"Yes, every line."

"And it's been of use to you?"

"Of use! I guess it has. It's paid off the mortgage, and left me something over."

"Hardly done so much as that, Peter?" replied the old gentleman, incredulously.

"I tell you it has, uncle Ben. Why, I would not be without the paper for a hundred dollars a year!"

The meaning of all this was explained to Uncle Ben with great particularity during the next hour.

"It's all turned out in the way I hoped, only a great deal better," said he, when Peter had given him a full history of his year's experience. "I was going to lend you enough money to pay off your mortgage, but judging from what I saw and heard at my last visit, I concluded that it would do no real good. In a year or two, going on as you were, all would be involved again and my money lost. You worked hard, so did Hannah, and everybody around you, but it was work without wisdom, and such work never turns out well. It is like rowing with a single oar in the teeth of a strong current. What I saw wanted I saw at a glance, and I determined to supply the want. A man who does not take and read the newspapers, and yet expects to succeed as a farmer, is not much wiser than the sailor who puts to sea without chart or compass, and will be as likely to reach the ultimate haven of success."

And Uncle Ben was right.—*Cin. Gazette.*

THE CANADIAN AT THE FORGE.

BY THEODORE THINKER.

Some three years ago, while travelling in Lower Canada, I stopped a while to view the charming scenery around the Falls of Montmorenci, near Quebec. On the road from the city to the fall, is a steep hill. As I was descending it in one of those indescribable vehicles, called a caleche in Quebec, the driver entertained me with a story, which, if true, possesses a moral that we hope will not be lost upon our young readers. Indeed, the story has a moral, whether true, or not, and no one who reads it ought to lose sight of that moral. The tale is something like this:

Many years ago, where now is seen that neat French cottage, stood a blacksmith's forge. These forges in Canada had then and many of them have now, an apartment adjoining them where are kept for sale different varieties of intoxicating liquors. A farmer residing several miles from the forge, visited it one day in winter, and asked the blacksmith to shoe his horse. While the blacksmith was engaged in his task, the farmer went to the window where the liquors were sold, and called for a glass of whiskey. It was brought to him, and he drank it. Shortly after he called for another glass. At this time, a man who was standing near, remonstrated with the farmer, and begged him not to drink any more, intimating that he was afraid he would become intoxicated and probably perceiving some intoxication at the time. The farmer was angry, and told the man, who was trying to dissuade him from drinking, that he would do well to mind his own business, and that he could take care of himself.

"John" said the other, familiarly and tenderly, for the two were friends, "John you have a wife and child I should not have spoken so freely, if it had not been for them. I see I have displeased you, however, and I will bid you good evening. But remember Susan and the little one, John remember them before you drink any again."

And the faithful man rode away. John did remember Susan, and the little one at home, and he paused long before he tasted the draught that had been poured out for him. That was a terribly solemn moment. On the one hand, there came up in his mind images of his happy home—for he was devotedly attached to his family—and he was almost persuaded to set down the glass, and to leave the contents untasted. But then he reflected, on the other hand, that it would be playing the part of a coward to yield the glass after he had ordered it. Take care, John. Let thy better judgment prevail. Beware of yielding to the

tempter. He concluded that he would drink this time, and be wiser afterward. Poor John! He drank—the horse was soon shod—the farmer mounted and turned homeward. The dusk of evening began to gather, as he left the smith's forge; and the poor man had many miles to go before he reached his family, and it was very cold. Alas! hour after hour passed, and the fond wife watched in vain for her husband. Day dawned, and a party of friends proceeded toward the forge, anxiously searching for the poor farmer. They found him. Stretched on the cold snow, they found him with his faithful horse at his side. He had fallen in a state of intoxication, and there, at the foot of that hill near the little white-washed cottage, he was frozen to death!

CURIOSITIES OF SCIENCE.

From the New York Evangelist.

The following passage is from an address recently delivered by Professor Mapes, before the Mechanic's Institute of New York.

I mention the following facts only in the hope of showing you, that there is a pleasure in studying the sciences, and when we come to Natural History, we shall find the study of that still more amusing. The animal and vegetable worlds are well worthy of observation. Probably you all know what is meant by a *cycloid*. If we make a spot on the periphery of a wheel travelling on a plane, the figure which that spot describes is a *cycloid*. Now, there is no figure in which a body can be moved with so much velocity and such regularity of speed, not even the straight line.—Mathematicians discovered this not many years ago; but nature's God taught it to the eagle before mathematicians studied for many years to discover; and when they had discovered it, they found they had the form of a fish's head! Nature had "rigged out" the fish into just such a figure.

The feathers of birds, and each particular part of them, are arranged at such an angle as to be most efficient in assisting flight. The human eye has a mirror on which objects are reflected, and a nerve by which these reflections are conveyed to the brain, and thus we are enabled to take an interest in the objects which pass before the eye. Now, when the eye is too convex, we use one kind of glasses to correct the fault; and if it be not convex enough, or if we wish to look at objects at a different distance, we use glasses of entirely another description.

But as birds cannot get spectacles, Providence has given them a method of supplying the deficiency. They have the power of contracting the eye, of making it more convex, so as to see the specks which float in the atmosphere, and catch them for food; and also of flattening the eye, to see a great distance, and observe whether any vulture or other enemy is threatening to destroy them. In addition to this they have a film, or coating, which can be suddenly thrown down over the eye to protect it; because at the velocity with which they fly, and with the delicate texture of their eye, the least speck of dust would act upon it as a penknife thrust into the human eye. This film is to protect the eye, and the same thing exists to some extent, in the eye of the horse. The horse has a large eye, very liable to take dust. This coating in the horse's eye is called the *haw*, or third *cycloid*, and if you will watch closely, you may see it descend and return with electric velocity. It clears away the dust, and protects the eye from injury. If the eye should catch cold, the *haw* hardens and projects, and ignorant persons cut it off and thus destroy this safeguard.

You all know, if you take a pound of iron, and make of it a rod a foot long, what weight it will support. But if it be a hollow rod, it will support a weight many times greater than before. Nature seems to have taken advantage of this also, long before, mathematicians had discovered it, and all the bones of animals are hollow. The bones of birds are large, because they must be strong to move their large wings with sufficient velocity; but they must also be light, in order to float easily upon the air. Birds also illustrate another fact in natural philosophy. If you take a bag, make it air-tight, and put it under water, it will support a large weight, say an hundred pounds. But twist it, or diminish the air in it, and it will support no such weight. Now, a bird has such an air bag.—When he wishes to descend, he compresses it at will, and falls rapidly; when he would rise, he increases it, and floats with ease. He also has the power of forcing air into the hollow parts of the body, and thus to assist his flight. The same thing may be observed in fishes. They also have an

air bag to enable them to rise or sink in the water. All they find their temperature. If they wish to rise, they increase it; if they wish to sink, they compress it, and down they go. Sometimes the fish, in sinking, makes too strong an effort to compress it; then down he goes to the bottom, and their remains for the rest of his life. Flounders and some other fish, have no air-bag; and so they are never found floating on the surface, but must always be caught at the bottom.

In this way are the principles of science applied for almost everything. You wish to know how to pack the greatest amount of bulk in the smallest space. Mathematicians labored hard for a long time to find what figure could be used so as to lose no space; and at last found, that it was the six-sided figure, and also that a three-plane ending in a point, formed the strongest roof or door. The honey-bee discovered the same things a good while ago. Honey comb is made up of six-sided figures and the roof is built with three-plane surfaces coming to a point.

If a flexible vessel be emptied of air, its sides will be almost crushed together by the pressure of the surrounding atmosphere. And if a tube partly filled with fluid, be emptied of air, the fluid will rise to the top. The bee understands this, and when he comes to the cup of the tall honey-suckle and finds that he cannot reach the sweet matter at its bottom, he thrusts in his body, shuts up the flower, and then exhales the air, and so possesses himself of the dust and honey of the flower. The feet of flies and lizards are constructed on a similar principle, and they thus walk with ease on glass or ceiling. Their feet are so made as to create a vacuum beneath them, and so they have the pressure of the atmosphere, fifteen pounds to the square inch, to enable them to hold on. The the cat has the same power to a less extent.

Plants require the sunlight, and some flowers turn themselves towards the sun, as it travels round from east to west. The sunflower does this, and so does a field of clover. The facts, though we have not yet got a reason of them, are still extremely interesting.

The Virginia creeper throws out tendrils in the form of a foot with five toes; each toe has a large number of hairs or spines, which entering the small opening of brick or lime, swell and hold on; but when decaying, they shrink, and the plant falls off. The vanilla plant of the West Indies exhibits a similar construction, except that it winds itself around other objects.

The gastric juice is worthy of remark. It is a tasteless, colorless, inodorous, limpid fluid, like water, and is adapted, in different animals, to different purposes. In the hyena and other carnivorous animals, it will dissolve dead flesh. These creatures they live upon other animals and even bones are soluble in their gastric juice, while it will not dissolve vegetables at all. On the other hand some animals live entirely on vegetables, and their gastric juice will not dissolve animal food.

Man cannot alter the nature of an animal by changing its food. It will still belong to the family. In this particular, bees are better instructed. when they lose their queen bee—which is an entirely different animal from the working bee—if you present another to them within twenty-four hours, they will not accept of her nor obey her.—They prefer taking an ordinary grub, before it has become a flyer, and feeding it with a particular food, and treating it in a particular way—and when it leaves the grub state, it becomes a queen bee, and they always suffer themselves to be governed by her.

The habits of ants are extremely curious. We all have heard of ant houses, sometimes twenty feet in diameter, filled with halls and rooms of great size and strength. These and beaver dams are constructed upon strictly mechanical principles.

In some insect species, the males have wings while the females have none. This is the case with the glow worm; and the female has the property of emitting a phosphorescent light, and were it not for this, the glow worm would never find its mate.

The Arabs always allow a man to divorce himself from a wife who does not make good bread. Were such a law in our country, half of the young married ladies, we fear, would be in danger of falling back into single blessedness.

A BEAUTIFULLY EXPRESSED THOUGHT.—It is difficult to conceive any thing more beautiful, than the reply given by one in affliction, when he was asked how he bore it so well. "It lightens the stroke," said he, "to draw near to Him who handles the rod."

From one upright, genuine resolve, and it will uplift into higher air your whole being.

The intelligent have a right over the ignorant—the right of instructing them.

Family Circle.

ON THE EDUCATION OF CHILDREN.

BY MR. G. P. DUNCALE.

"Train up a child in the way he should go" was one of the sayings of the wisest men; and he gives us a reason why he should do so, "when he is old, he will not depart from it." The great duty here enjoined we think more particularly devolves upon parents and instructors, in order that wisdom and knowledge may be increased, and the blessed truths of the Gospel may abound. We are to train them up not in the way they would go (mark the expression) but in the way they should go. The great apostle Paul, writing to the Ephesian church says, "And ye fathers provoke not your wrath, but bring them up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord." If, then, the education of children could occupy the minds of such honored men as these, surely we ought to give some portion of our time to search out the best manner of training children in the fear of God. The parent, guardian, instructor, and minister, we think, are amongst those upon whom rests the greatest amount of responsibility. What parent can look upon a new-born babe without feelings of the deepest emotion—born to live for every, either in heaven or hell? We envy not the man who can look upon the babe without trembling at the thought as to where that little one shall spend its everlasting days.

First, then, parents should determine like Joshua, "As for me and my house, we will serve the Lord;" this determination derives increased force from the person who made it. It was Joshua. But who was Joshua? The leader of the thousands of Israel, the principal man of the common wealth of Israel. This was a personal as well as a pious resolution, "As for me and my house." There is nothing like personal experience of religion, if we wish to exert its influence over others. A drunken father or mother is ill prepared to recommend so wisely to his children. A proud, passionate, obstinate parent is preacher of humility, peace, and forgiveness; an ungodly parent is a poor example of piety. The parent, therefore, should begin both to do as well as to teach.—We should be able to say to our children, "Be ye followers of me, even as I am of Christ."

Secondly. Next to personal piety and self-dedication, is family devotion. A family altar ought to be reared in every household family. How delightful the associations we form with such a word! How pleasing the images which crowd upon the mind, and how tender the emotion awakens in the heart! Who can wonder that domestic happiness should be a theme dear to poetry? The family, look at it! In that unbroken circle are father, mother, brother, and sister—listen to the sounds of the younger music; how melodious! The family are singing their evening hymn; and as the sound dies away the good man proceeds to read the Scriptures, the blessed truths of which are able to make the family wise unto salvation. Afterwards the fervent prayers of the family ascend to heaven in thanks and supplication for mercies received and blessings yet needed, and the God of families lends an attentive ear to their prayers. Can such devotions fall to the ground? We say, No; they are felt in after life, when the members of the family are scattered up and down in the world, and the ruthless hand of death has taken away the pious parents. The children of such a parent will often call to mind in their gayest moments the appeals made to heaven on their behalf at the family altar, as their now sainted parent appears to pass before their vision. We cannot say too much on the importance of family worship. The excuses made for neglecting it are many. "I have no time," says one. We would ask that friend whose he is? and who gives him his precious time, and what for? "I have no ability," says another. Are you not dependent upon God for all your blessings, and how does the beggar proceed? Does he wait till he can ask eloquently? How you can talk about your worldly affairs! My dear friend, can you say, "God be merciful" to me and my family? If so, open your Bible, bend your knee. "I am ashamed," says a third. Ashamed of God? You are not ashamed of the devil. Read Mark viii. 38.—All have not the same abilities. Where you can only pray, do so; if you can read and pray it is better; to sing, read, and pray we think best.

Thirdly. Next to family devotion is private devotion; the taking your children alone at seasonable opportunities, praying and talking with them about their souls' eternal interests and their moral character. Here the mother may do much. Who can forget the prayers of a parent at such seasons as these? How often will they arrest a child when grown up to manhood! One perhaps has been leading a dissipated life; may have enlisted as a soldier, or be transported far from home for his crimes, but when alone in the solitary chamber, how the voice that he used to hear in prayer will seem to sound in his ears, and bring him to repentance before God. A young man, in relating his Christian experience, said, "Among my first recollections is the image of my sainted mother. My father was a missionary; we lived in a log house, and had but one large room; of course she had no closet there. But there was a beautiful grove a little behind the

house, and there, as early as I can remember, she took me by the hand, and caused me to kneel by her side, while she prayed aloud for my absent father and for me. At first I hardly understood it, but soon learned that God who dwells far above those high trees could hear her prayer, and was hearkening to her sweet voice. She used steadily to lead me there, and always laid her right hand on my head while she prayed, and feelings of deep awe came over me. She never omitted this practice whilst she lived, and I there had distinct and correct impressions made as to my character, of God.—She died when I was nine years old, and was buried near by. During the most giddy and wicked period of my life I could never forget these impressions. The grove is cut down now, but the spot seems a hallowed spot.—Even since the grove has been gone, and since my mother's grave has become level with the surrounding ground, I have stood on the spot, and her meek image seemed to be before me, and her voice tremulous with feeling seemed to come again to my ears, and I have paused there in tears, chained by the remembrance of her faithfulness and her love. Many years after my mother's death, I was in the hey day of my youth, and in a course of sin truly dreadful. My father was too far off to reach me otherwise than by his prayers. One night at a ball, my conscience was suddenly startled. I was introduced to a young lady for my partner. After the dance I entered into conversation with her, and among other things she mentioned the late sickness of her father, and many kindnesses and attentions of a Mr. Barr, a missionary.—She did not know my name. I replied, "That Mr. Barr, the missionary, is my father." "Your father, he your father! what would he say if he knew you were here?" Had a dagger been thrust into me, I could not have felt the wound more deeply. It spoiled the evening for me. It planted a thorn into my conscience, which was not taken out till I had bowed to God with a broken heart. After being under deep and pungent convictions for sin for more than three weeks, I could not pray, I could not feel sorry for sin, nor hate it. There seemed to be no mercy for me. The heavens were brass, the earth was iron, and I was fast preparing to look up and curse God. At length, after struggling with my terrified conscience and the stirrings of the spirit of God, I determined to take away my own life. It was not the result of a paroxysm of despair, but the cool, deliberate determination of one who dares throw himself upon the thick bosom of the Almighty's buckler. After coming to this determination, I selected my time and place. Not far from me was a considerable waterfall. Thither I went one beautiful morning, fully resolved to return no more.—The waters dark and deep gathered themselves together in a narrow channel, and after whirling themselves round several times, as if recoiling from the plunge, they rushed headlong over a time-worn rock and fell forty feet or more into a large basin beneath. On that rock I placed myself, prepared to do the deed. I looked down in the great basin forty feet below me, and there the falling waters were boiling and foaming up as if indignant at being thus cast down. Fit emblem, I thought, of the helpless raging of the wicked in the world of despair.—But I will know the worst which God can inflict upon me. I will plunge in, and in five minutes I shall know what hell is, and what is to be my situation in eternity. I drew myself to take the plunge; there was no faltering, no shaking of a single muscle, no sensation of fear. But just as I was in the act of leaping the hand of Omnipotence seemed to be laid suddenly upon me. Every nerve seemed paralyzed, and every bodily function to fail. A cold shivering overcame me, and I had not the strength of a child. I turned my face away: the beautiful sun was shining, and for the first time a voice like that of my departed mother's seemed to say, "Perhaps there may yet be mercy for you." Yes, I replied, I will seek it till God takes away my life; and there on the very spot where I was about to consign soul and body over to endless misery, the mercy of God found me." This young man afterwards became a devoted minister. This is only one instance out of many that might be produced, to show how the prayers of parents have followed their children through life.

Fourthly. Attendance on public worship. Moses was commanded by God, not only to gather the men and women together for public worship, but the children also. What sight is so delightful as to see parents and children wending their way to the sanctuary, to listen to the truth of the Gospel as expounded by the man of God! The habit of a regular attendance on the sanctuary is formed, and in after years they cannot forget the assembling of themselves together with the excellent of the earth; thus brought under the word, by the blessing of heaven that word may reach their stubborn hearts, bringing them to the foot-stool of mercy, and making them meet and ready to join the congregation that never breaks up.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Many people drop a tear at the sight of distress who would do better to drop a sixpence.

Type setting is said to be beneficial to a nervous man because he can compass himself.

Geographic and Historic.

ALEXANDER SELKIRK.

This extraordinary man, whose solitary residence in the island of Juan Fernandez suggested the matchless fiction of Robinson Crusoe, was a native of Largo, a village on the north shore of the Firth of Forth, in Scotland. He was the son of a thriving country shoemaker, named, John Selkirk or Selcraig, was born in the year 1676. Tho' he displayed some aptitude at school, especially in learning navigation, he was a restless and troublesome youth, of a quarrelsome temper, and almost always engaged in mischief. His father was one of those stern disciplinarians who formerly abounded in Scotland, and whose severity in dictating repulsive exercises and restraining from innocent indulgences, was so frequently rewarded, in the case of children of lively temperaments, with effects so different from what were expected. The mother, on the other hand, was so soft and pliant, made the subject of our memoir a favorite, on account of his being a seventh son, born without the intervention of a daughter, which, in her opinion, marked him out for a lucky destiny. The boy's own wish was to go to sea; that of his father, to keep him at home as an assistant in his own trade: and it appears that the mother advocated the views of her son, as most likely to lead to the realization of her superstitious hopes. It must be allowed that these circumstances, operating in a humble walk of life, at the time and place alluded to, were not calculated to sooth an irritable, control a reckless, or even to preserve the original features of an amiable character.

After working till about his twentieth year at his father's trade, Alexander Selkirk left his native village, in order to avoid ecclesiastical censure for domestic quarreling, and was at sea for four years. On his return in 1701, he once more excited public scandal: by his conduct in the family circle; and being again cited by the Kirk-session, along with his father, mother, and other relations, he on this occasion gave satisfaction by submitting to a rebuke in church, and promising amendment. Having spent the winter at home, he returned in Spring to England, in search of employment as a mariner.—The war of the Spanish succession was now breaking out, and among the means adopted by Britain for distressing the enemy, was the employment of those daring half-practical commodities, who used to scour the South Seas at all seasons in search of Spanish merchantmen and bullock-ships, allowing no regular principle of warfare, except that there was peace beyond the Line. The celebrated Captain Dampier had projected an enterprise with two well-armed vessels, under the commission of the admiralty; designing to sail up the river La Plata, and seize a few of the rich galleons which usually sailed once a year from that port to the mother country. His vessels were respectively entitled the St. George and the Cinque Ports of twenty-six and sixteen guns: and Selkirk, who was probably recommended by experience in the same kind of employment, was appointed sailing-master of the smaller ship. The terms on which both officers and men entered this expedition were very simple; they were to have no wages beyond a share of their prizes. Such however had been the success of many previous expeditions of the same kind, that no doubt was entertained by any other on board, than that they would each return with an immense load of Spanish gold. The two vessels sailed September, 1703, but were too late for the galleons, all of which had got into port before they reached Madeira. Dampier then relinquished his design upon the river La Plata, and resolved to attack some rich town on the Spanish main.—But before they left this rich range of isles, dissensions began to break out, and, by orders of Dampier, the first lieutenant of the St. George with whom he quarrelled, was left with his servant upon St. Jago. They soon after reached the coast of Brazil, where they had the misfortune to lose Captain Pickering of the Cinque Ports, who was admitted to be the most sensible man on board, and the main stay of the enterprise. This vessel was now very leaky and falling under the command of a man of brutal character named Strandling, it was no longer a place of comfort for Selkirk, who about this time had a dream, which he esteemed as a forewarning of the expedition and the loss of the Cinque Ports, and formed the resolution to withdraw at the first opportunity. The situation of the men may be guessed from the fact that nine of the crew of St. George went ashore upon the island of La Granda, preferring the hazard of perpetual slavery among the Spaniards to continuing any longer with their countrymen. The two vessels now doubled Cape Horn, and sailed for the island of Juan Fernandez, where they were refitted. Here, however, a violent quarrel broke out between Strandling and his crew, forty-two of whom (probably including Selkirk) went ashore, vowing, that they would not return to the vessel, in which there were not so many as twenty men left.

It was not without great difficulty, nor till they had become somewhat tired of the island, that they could be prevailed upon to change their resolution. For some months after this revolt, the two vessels cruised along the coast of Chili, capturing a few worthless merchant vessels, which supplied them with fresh stores, although failing in the principle object of their

expedition. At length Dampier and Strandling parted company, and the Cinque Ports returned to Juan Fernandez to refit.

Strandling and Selkirk had for some time been on such terms, that the latter was now determined to remain upon the island, the capability of which to support him was proved by two men, who had lived upon it since the vessels were there in spring. Accordingly when the vessel was about to weigh, he went into a boat with all his effects, and was rowed ashore under the direction of the captain, (October, 1704.) His first sensation on landing was one of joy, arising from the novelty of an exemption from the annoyances which had been oppressing him for such a length of time; but he no sooner heard the strokes of the receding oars than the sense of solitude and helplessness fell upon his mind, and made him rush into the water to entreat his companions to take him once more on board. The brutal commander only made this change of resolution a subject of mockery, and told him that it would be best for the remainder of the crew that so troublesome a fellow should remain where he was.

Here, then, was a single human being left to provide for his own subsistence upon an uninhabited and uncultivated isle, far from all the haunts of his kind, and with but the slender hopes of ever again mingling with his fellow-creatures. Vigorous as the mind of Selkirk appears to have been, it sank for some days under the horrors of his situation, and he could do nothing but sit upon his chest, and gaze in the direction the ship had vanished, vainly hoping for its return. On partly recovering his equanimity, he found it necessary to consider the means for continuing existence. The stores which he had brought ashore consisted, besides his clothing and bedding, of a firelock, a pound of gunpowder, a quantity of bullets, a flint and steel, a few pounds of tobacco, a hatchet, a knife, a kettle, a flip-can, a bible, some books of devotion, and one or two concerning navigation, and his mathematical instruments. The island he knew to contain wild goats; but being unwilling to lose the chance of observing a passing sail, he preferred for a long time feeding upon shellfish and seals, which he found upon the shore. The island, which is rugged and picturesque but covered by luxuriant vegetation, and clothed to the tops of the hills with woods was now in all the bloom and freshness of spring; but upon the dejected solitary, its charms were spent in vain. He could only wander along the beach, pining for the approach of some friendly vessel, which might restore him under however unpleasant circumstances, to the converse of his fellow-creatures.

At length the necessity of preparing a shelter from the weather supplied him with an occupation that served in some measure, to divert his thoughts. He built himself two huts with the wood of the pimento tree, thatching them with the long grass which grows upon the island. One was to serve him as a kitchen, the other as a bed room. But yet, every day for the first eighteen months, he spent more or less time on the beach, watching for the appearance of a sail upon the horizon. At the end of that time, partly through habit, partly through the influence of religion, which here awakened in full force upon his mind, he became reconciled to his situation. Every morning after rising, he read a portion of the Scripture sang, a psalm and prayed, speaking aloud in order to preserve the use of his voice: he afterwards remarked, that during his residence on the island, he was a better Christian than he ever was before, or would probably ever be again. He at first lived much upon turtles, which abounded upon the shore; but afterwards found himself able to run down goats, whose flesh he either roasted or stewed, and of which he kept a small stock tamed around his dwelling, to be used in the event of his being disabled by sickness. One of the greatest inconveniences which afflicted him for the first few months was the want of salt; but he gradually became accustomed to his privation, and at last found so much relish in unsalted food, that, after being restored to society, it was with equal difficulty that he reconciled himself to take it on any consideration. As a substitute for bread, he had turnips, parsnips, and the cabbage palm, all of excellent quality, and also radishes and water-cresses.—When his clothes were worn out, he supplied their place with goat-skins, which gave him an appearance much more uncouth than any wild animal. He had a piece of linen, from which he made new shirts by means of a nail and the thread of his stockings; and he never wanted this comfortable piece of attire during the whole period on the island. Every physical want being thus gratified, and his mind soothed by devotional feeling, he at length began to positively enjoy his existence, often lying for whole days in the delicious bowers which he had formed for himself, abandoned to the most pleasant sensations.

DANGER IN TRIFLES.

By the want of one nail, the iron shoe is lost, and the shoe being lost the horse falls, and the horse falling, the rider perishes. Such are the dangers that he incur, that neglecteth small things. The neglect of the lesser maketh way for the greater evil, and he that setteth light by small things, falleth by little and little.

The Press and General Review

From the Times.

AUDACIOUS AGGRESSIONS OF POPERY IN ENGLAND.

We were not misinformed with reference to the proposed re-organisation of the Roman Catholic hierarchy in England, for the organs of that Church on the continent now actually contain the Pope's Bull for the creation of a dozen bishoprics and the systematic division of this Island into new dioceses by the will and pleasure of Pius IX. Until we saw the whole scheme in black and white before us, we confess that we were still incredulous of the extent of its impudence and absurdity, and we believe that it may be some time before the people of England realise to their own minds the full purport of these surprising pretensions. An Archbishop of Westminster, a bishop of Southwark for the two divisions of the metropolis and the adjacent counties, a bishop of Beverly to hold spiritual sway in Yorkshire, Lancashire to be shared between the sees of Liverpool and Salford; Wales, between Salop and Merthyr-Tydyll cum Newport, the bishoprics of Clifton and Plymouth in the West of England, each comprising three counties; in the midland district the two episcopal sees of Nottingham in the east—and all this laid down with the authority and minuteness of an act of Parliament by a Papal Bull—certainly constitutes one of the strangest pieces of mummery we ever remember to have witnessed; and if it were not accompanied with an evident determination to convert these pompous names and titles into facts, we should regard such a document emanating from a foreign Government as positively unworthy of credit. As it is, we can only receive it as an audacious and conspicuous display of pretensions to resume the absolute spiritual dominion of this Island which Rome never abandoned, but which, by the blessing of Providence and the will of the English people, she shall never accomplish. On no occasion since the Reformation has the Court of Rome so peremptorily denied the validity of Anglican orders, by partitioning the whole island into new sees, as if the old Episcopal dioceses of England, many of which are coeval with the introduction of Christianity itself, were absolutely vacant or extinct; at the same time the letter of the law which prohibits Roman Catholic prelates from assuming the titles of Anglican Bishops has been obeyed whilst its spirit is set at defiance. To the existence of the dignitaries of the Romish Church having a certain authority over their own flocks in this country no objection was or could be raised; but the creation of hierarchy, assuming the names of cities and provinces, and distributing counties amongst their sees, is a step which the Pope could not have taken in any other civilized country in Europe, and it is hardly less preposterous than the Bull of one of his predecessors in the 15th century which assigned to the Crown of Portugal the undiscovered limits of the new world.

We have seen it contended that this stretch of Papal authority is not more startling than the creation of a Protestant Bishop of Jerusalem and the creation of the Anglican sees of Malta and Gibraltar by the authority of this country. But the assertion is altogether incorrect. The Protestant Bishopric of Jerusalem was founded, if we are not greatly mistaken, with the full knowledge and assent of the Sovereign of that country; and the object of that institution was simply to place a prelate of our church in a place which has a character of peculiar sanctity to the whole Christian world, not certainly to exercise any kind of spiritual authority over the subjects of the Porte in Syria. So again the bishoprics of Gibraltar and of Malta are lawfully established by British authority in those British dependencies; and though the prelates who fill those sees may occasionally exercise their functions elsewhere, their residence is fixed on British territory, and their duties are mainly if not exclusively directed to the spiritual wants of British subjects. Widely different from those appointments, made or excepted by the sovereign authority of the countries in which they are placed, is a direct usurpation of a supreme spiritual power by a foreign priest over the length and breadth of this land, treating with equal arrogance the existence of our national church and the policy of our laws, and issuing such a mandate as no Government on the Continent of Europe, whether Catholic or Protestant, would submit to. For if the Romish Church herself had not sunk deeper than ever in her subjection to the intrigues and ambition of the Vatican, the Roman Catholics of England would themselves spurn such an interference of foreign authority, which men of the mind of Bossuet would never have endured.

It seems, however, that on the publication of this Bull the English Roman Catholics now in Rome obtained an audience of the Pope, and were presented by Cardinal Wiseman, to thank his holiness for these measures. Pius IX. spoke on this occasion, as we are informed by a French Catholic priest, to the following effect:—"I had not intended to send the new Cardinal (Wiseman) back to England, but to keep him near the Papal Court, and to employ his talents here. But I am persuaded," added the Pope, "that the time is come to set about the great enterprise for which you have just thanked me. I think he has nothing to fear in England. I spoke of it some time ago to Lord Minto, and I

understand that the English Government would offer no opposition to the execution of my plan. I therefore send this most eminent Cardinal back to England, and I entreat you all to pray with out ceasing that all difficulties may be removed, and that a million—nay, three millions—of your countrymen still separated from us, may enter into this new church, even to the last of them."

We translate this extraordinary declaration literally from the *Ami de la Religion*; and it is certainly calculated to complete the astonishment with which this whole transaction fills us. The plan, it seems, was communicated by the Pope himself to Lord Minto, on his mission, which took place three years ago; yet the English Government has seen no reason to offer any adverse expression of opinion to it; so that while one of the effects of Lord Minto's unfortunate journey was to promote the revolution in Italy, the other is to promote the establishment of the Romish hierarchy in England. For a Scotch nobleman who is neither a Jacobin nor a bigot, it must be confessed that these results are strange instances of diplomatic ability; and Lord Minto will be consigned to the judgment of posterity between Cicero vacchio and the Archbishop of Westminster.

We venture to think that the case was one which would have justified, and which probably caused strong remonstrances on the part of the responsible servants of the Crown, against a measure which must, at the very least, be regarded as offensive to the people of this country, and insulting to the institutions we most cherish; and if we are not mistaken, this project had actually been suspended until the Pope was worked upon by his resentment against the proceedings of English agents in Italy to give us this proof of his ill will. He has now thought the time was come to launch the "great enterprise," and he has taken care to accompany it with the remarks which he thought most injurious and unpleasant to the English Government. To this sort of defiance, arising chiefly out of personal irritation and political causes the Government will, we hope, find means to make a suitable reply.

As for the measure itself, it has doubtless been framed in the Councils of the Vatican with an astute consideration of the existing laws of England, and it will probably be found that enormous as this assumption of power by a foreign Government undoubtedly is, it is not expressly at variance with any statute now in force though this may form the subject of further investigation. But in these days the main importance of such an act is in its effect on public opinion, which may either reduce it to its proper proportions of arrant absurdity or exalt it into more importance than it deserves. We hope that its effect will be to bring home more thoroughly to men's minds the degradation of that allegiance to Rome which submits the most sacred interests of life and society to a Power which we would not intrust in temporal concerns with the authority of a parish vestry; and that this step of the inveterate assailant of the church of England may remind the whole Protestant body in this nation that our own divisions have given the chief signal of encouragement to the aggressions of Rome.

TAKEN AT OUR OWN WORD.

From the Nonconformist.

The "apostolical letter" of his Holiness the Pope, describing his intentions and hopes in regard to this country, and mapping out the kingdom into twelve dioceses, each of which he has erected into a bishopric, the occupant of which is to take his title from some important town in his see, has awakened, as might have been expected, a very general sensation of indignation and resentment. The daily journals, without exception, taking their cue from the supposed state of the public mind, are loud in their expression of disapprobation. The letter, it is said, cannot be carried out without a violation of the laws of the land. The Queen is the sole fountain of honor, civil and ecclesiastical, nor is it possible to admit a foreign appointment to spiritual authority, especially in the Roman Catholic church, without admitting also, at least by implication, a considerable range of power in temporal affairs. We have thus, it is contended, not merely an "imperium in imperio;" but one which, owing its creation to a foreign prince, will feel the allegiance due to its creator, and thus introduce into the bosom of these realms the germinant elements of discord and treason. The affront is not to be endured. Pretensions like these must be put down with a high hand. The Government and Legislature must be prepared to interpose, to save the people from being quietly handed back again to the Pope of Rome.

With very little of this outcry can we concur or sympathize. It is not true, as a matter of fact, that the Queen is the fountain of all honor; for there are many academical, and some ecclesiastical distinctions, which can in no wise be said to flow down to their possessors from the throne. Nor is it singular, that in the church of Rome, spiritual authority should carry with it, in some cases power to dispose of temporal affairs; for the like may be justly affirmed of every Presbytery. We are not aware that the Pope has claimed, or that he is about to exercise, any new power. Long before his receipt made its appearance, the country was divided for Roman Catholic purposes, and each

division of it was superintended by a "Vicar Apostolic"—that is, by a man receiving both office and title from the Roman Pontiff. The main affront, we suspect has been perpetrated by substituting for that office and name those of *bishop*; thereby offering rivalry to the episcopal bench. No wonder that his Lordship of London is both sacred and angry. The honor of Anglican prelate is touched to the quick.—"Comparisons are odious," and many a man may be henceforth tempted to draw a comparison between the labors and pay of the Archbishop of Westminster, and the labors and pay of the Bishop of London.

We look upon the papal rescript with seriousness, not for what it is, but for what it indicates. In the middle of the nineteenth century, and by a Pope who has just returned from exile, into which he was driven by his own subjects, acts are determined upon in reference to England and Wales, and hopes confidently entertained, which, two hundred years ago, would have savored of madness. Whence comes this difference? Is not the Anglican Establishment the great bulwark of Protestantism? Has she not had abundant means in hand for upholding her own faith, and instructing the people in the religious tenets she professes? If she had fulfilled her duty with diligence and honesty, would Rome dare, and in the season of her weakness, what two centuries back, and in days of comparative strength, she durst not attempt? Boldness without arguement, in this case, treason within. That treason has been notorious for many a year. State-paid ecclesiastics have cherished principles of sacerdotal assumption which, consistently followed, could terminate nowhere but in submission to Rome. All this has been seen, talked of, remarked upon, and discussed, year after year—but the people still cling to the church of England as the only breakwater against Popery. And now they open their eyes with astonishment, and instead of wondering at their own infatuation, wonder only at the audacity of Pope Pius the Ninth.

The truth is, that the Anglican Establishment has always manifested, more or less, a disposition to take the path which leads to Rome—and that disposition has been indulged most freely, when the hold of the clergy upon their temporal position and possessions has been most threatened. The Reform Bill awakened fears that the State church would not escape searching examination, and, possibly, legal destruction. The clergy trembled for the future. Then arose the school of Pusey, apt imitators of Archbishop Laud, to shift priestly authority from the basis of law to that of "apostolical succession," and to teach the right of the priest to all his emoluments, in virtue, not of State arrangements, but of Divine privilege and powers. Once again sacerdotal authority was exalted above both reason and scripture. Inquiry was denounced. Implicit faith was inculcated. The church, meaning thereby the clergy, was held to be the sole rightful interpreter of God's revealed will. The right of private judgment was repudiated. The Reformation based upon it was disparaged. A ceremonial and ritual religion was resorted to, and baptismal regeneration revived. The "power of the keys" was talked of, and all the fond and foolish pretensions by which Rome trampled upon man's intellect and man's freedom were confidently put forth. Can we wonder at the result? The Establishment begot this monster, nourished it, and made it formidable. Had there been no State church, there would have been no reaction, as we have briefly sketched. It is clerical in its source, and it sprung up in consequence of the dangers with which clerical domination was threatened. Pius the ninth has done nothing but draw aside the veil, and but claims for his own what has been stamped with all the insignia of Popery. The *denouement* is perfectly natural. The National Church has blossomed, and behold the result—a Cardinal Archbishop and eleven suffragans.

From the London Record.

The revival of the Romish hierarchy in England is beginning to produce a sensation in quarters where the cry of "No Popery" has long been ridiculed as nothing better than the offspring of bigotry and ignorance. We have heard of Earl Grey sanctioning the pretensions of the Romish bishops in our colonies, and of Archbishops nominated by the Pope, shouldering out the Protestant prelates appointed by the Queen. To the Colonial Secretary these extravagances occasioned little concern; but the Court of Rome has now made a step in advance, which has created an alarm that in other times would have been ridiculed as unworthy of enlightened politicians.

The promotion of Cardinal Wiseman to the titular Archbishopric of Westminster, is now regarded as only one portion of a complete scheme for the revival of the Romish hierarchy in this country. Twelve Bishops of the Romish Church are said to be designated by the Pope to fill the sees into which it has pleased his Holiness to divide the Queen's dominions; and the Cardinal Archbishop is ere long to return to England armed with full Papal powers for the government of the affairs of their Roman Catholic body in his province. The following is the list of the new Popish prelates as furnished by a journal devoted to the Papacy;—
1. Archbishop of Westminster.
2. Bishop of Southwark.

- 3 Bishop of Plymouth.
- 4 Bishop of Clifton.
- 5 Bishop of Newport.
- 6 Bishop of Shrewsbury.
- 7 Bishop of Birmingham.
- 8 Bishop of Nottingham.
- 9 Bishop of Northampton.
- 10 Bishop of Beverly.
- 11 Bishop of Salford.
- 12 Bishop of Liverpool.
- 13 Bishop of Hexham.

The boldness of the step thus taken by Pius IX, strangely contrasts with the position in which he stood, when little more than two years ago he fled from the Vatican, disguised in the livery of the lacquey of the Sardinian ambassador, and sought an asylum in the territory of the King of Naples. Our own Beckett was sufficiently arrogant in his pretensions, but he died on the steps of the altar of his cathedral church, a martyr to his own consistency. Pius Nono has nothing of the spirit of Thos. a Beckett, except his zeal for the Papacy and his love of personal importance. Thomas a Beckett acted out the character of one whose lofty pretensions were not belied by a craven spirit; Pius IX. has returned from his ignominious banishment to try to wipe out the recollections of his cowardice, by aping the pretensions of such predecessors as Hildebrand. The Romanists are delighted at this convulsive show of spiritual vigor, and boast that by this act a lost nation has been recovered and reclaimed to the fold of St. Peter.

We rejoice to see any symptom of a reviving sense of the true character of Papal pretensions, and there are those who, for thirty years, have labored in the cause of Protestantism, and been stigmatised as bigots for their pains, who still survive to see the acknowledgement of the soundness of their arguments. Their apprehensions were not the offspring of enthusiasm, or the indication of narrow minds—they were the dictates of truth and soberness. We trust the nation will itself be awakened to a sense of its danger, ere "the abomination that makes desolate" shall again overspread the land. The battle is not yet fought out, and Popery has not yet won its victory over this still Protestant land.

Ecclesiastical.

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

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

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

Whitchurch Circuit: Whitchurch, Jan. 21st, 1851, Sermon, 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, " " " 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.

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

WESTERN DISTRICT.

Henryburg Circuit: Union Street, Missionary Meeting, February 12th. Boston, " " " 13th. Covey Hill, " " " 14th. Henrysburg, Mis. & Qrtly " " 15th, & 16th. DEPUTATION, Revs. F. Hunt, and J. Histon. Dwanam Circuit: Tibbets Hill, Missionary Meeting, February 10th. Farnham Chapel, " " " 11th. Scott's Neighborhood, " " " 12th. Danham Chapel, " " " 13th. Sutton Flatt, " " " 14th. DEPUTATION, Revs. O. Whitcome, J. Burrell, and T. Ogdon.

Holton and Pelton Circuits:

Carrier's S. House, Missionary Meeting, Jan. 13th.
Pa. e's S. House, " " 14th.
Chapel, " " 15th.
Pelton Chapel, " " 16th.
Sweet's S. House, " " 17th.
Coolidge's S. House, " " 18th.

Stukely Circuit:

Ralston's S. House, Missionary Meeting, Jan. 21st
Stone's S. House, " " 22nd.
Sargent's S. House, " " 23rd.
St. John's Mills, " " 24th.
Lawrenceville, Mis. and Qrtly " " 25th.

Stanswell 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.

L. P. Adams, Chairman.
F. HENT, Secretary.

HAMILTON DISTRICT.

Barlon 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. Browne had better arrange with those preachers whom he wishes to assist him.—Ed. Watchman.

Welland Canal Circuit:

Missionary Sermons, Sabbath, Jan. 19, 1851:
Grantham Chapel, Miss. Sermon & Collection, 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.

Lansdowne 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. Bunston'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.



NOTICE.—The Superintendents of Circuits who have not yet forwarded their Missionary Services in the order and time they find best suited to their localities, will please forward them immediately, for publication, or the Missionary Committee will be obliged to do it for them, in the best way they can.

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

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

W. McCLELLAN.

Toronto, Nov. 30, 1850.

New Advertisements.

Canehalogua.—S. F. Urquhart. American Banking and Exchange Office.—S. P. Stokes. McAlister's All-Healing Ointment.—S. F. Urquhart. Importers of Dry Goods.—M. Keand, Brothers & Co. Tobacco Drops.—S. F. Urquhart. Druggist and Apothecary.—W. H. Doel. Sir Henry Hallford's Impenal Balsam.—S. F. Urquhart. Evening School.—Mr. Stacey. Dr. James Hope's Purgative Health Pills.—S. F. Urquhart. CARD: Druggist and Apothecary.—W. H. Doel.

The Watchman.

Monday Evening, Dec. 2, 1850.

THE EDITOR'S DESK.

TWO LECTURES ON AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY, by Henry Youle Hind, Mathematical Master and Lecturer in Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, at the Normal School for Upper Canada. This is the title of a pamphlet containing 80 pages; and, from the preface we learn that it is the substance of lectures delivered by Mr Hind "at the preliminary meetings for the formation of Teachers' Institutes, in various County Towns of Upper Canada." To the Lectures an Appendix is added, containing directions as to the mode of making experiments in this interesting Science. School Masters and Farmers are those for whom, principally, these Lectures are intended; and, as might be anticipated from the author's intimate acquaintance with his subject the topics discussed (so far as a cursory examination could enable us to judge) are rendered exceedingly plain.

FEDERATIVE UNION OF THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES. By the Hon. Henry Sherwood.—This is the title of a tract containing two Letters, addressed to the public, through the columns of the British Colonist, by the Hon. Mr Sherwood. As the title intimates, the object of these letters is the Union of the British Provinces and the establishment of a Federal Government. This is a class of subjects which we do not discuss through the columns of the "Watchman;" but from the amount of attention devoted to this subject at the present crisis, we feel warranted in giving an outline of Mr Sherwood's scheme.

The first item is—that "a definite and explicit Constitution for a Federative Government" be given "under the sanction and authority of an act of the Imperial Parliament," to be submitted, however, for the consideration of the several Provinces, "before coming into force." It is also suggested that upon the Union's being consummated Her Majesty should incorporate "in Her Royal Title, the distinct claim of Sovereignty over these Her Majesty's possessions." Over this Confederation a "Vice-Roy" should be appointed by Her Majesty, and paid out of the Treasury of the United Kingdom. The Federative Legislature to consist of the "Vice-Roy" and two Chambers, both elective; having "power to Legislate on all questions connected with the Public Domain, on all questions of Trade and Commerce, and Postal arrangements—the construction of Public Canals and Railroads running through more than one Province—the representation as affects the federative government generally," &c. Each separate province to have a CONSTITUTION established by an Act of the Imperial Parliament; a GOVERNOR appointed by the Vice-Roy, subject to the approval of the second Chamber or Senate of the Federative Government ("or to be elected by the people")—and TWO CHAMBERS, both elective." Such Provincial Legislatures to exercise powers, limited to the adoption of laws for their own local government—A Supreme Court of the United Provinces" is likewise recommended; "to consist of the Chief Justice of each of the Superior Courts of Law in the respective Provinces; said Court to be an Umpire when objections "against the constitutionality of any law to be passed by the Federative or Provincial Legislatures." And finally, the existing union of Upper and Lower Canada to be dissolved; and if necessary to attach the Eastern Townships of Lower Canada to the Upper Province.

CANADA: PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE.—Being a Statistical and Geographical account of Canada West, showing its resources and capabilities as a great Agricultural and Manufacturing Country: with a particular account of its Mineral Wealth and other valuable resources, &c., &c., Edited by W. H. Smith, Author of the Canadian Gazetteer. T. Maclear, 45 Yonge Street Toronto.

The first part of this work has already appeared; and judging from the data it furnishes, it will, when completed form the very best book of reference extant, on Canadian affairs. It is not the result of a hurried tour; but of minute and persevering investigation. The Author makes himself thoroughly acquainted with every locality; and then in a condensed, yet graphic style, gives the result of his labors. The Editor's patience in prosecuting enquiries, and his admirable style of communicating the results, are already known to the public. But certainly, "Canada, past, present and future,"

will prove by far a more gigantic monument than the "Gazetteer."

The expence attending the publication of this work will be very heavy, and the enterprising spirit of Mr Maclear, the publisher, merits for the work what we have no doubt it will receive, extensive patronage. The work is just what was wanted, to place before the Canadian and British public a fund of information, in the dissemination of which the erroneous impressions produced by careless or prejudiced tourists and ignorant Statesmen, will flee, like darkness from the Sun's approach.

This work will be issued in ten parts, at 2s 6d each. The part before us contains 112 pages and a Map of the Counties of Kent, Essex and Lamp-ton; and in the succeeding parts, Maps of the remaining Counties of Canada, will likewise be furnished; "and a general Map of the Province compiled expressly for the purpose, will be appended to the work.

We would recommend every man who takes an interest in our rising Province, to subscribe at once for the work.

SARTAIN'S UNION MAGAZINE.—The December number of this periodical exceeds in point of merit, most of the preceding numbers of the "Expiring Volume"; and is scarcely excelled by any similar publication. The literature is choice and varied; and its embellishments cannot fail to please every lover of Art. "The first impression; or Gutenberg showing his daughter the first sheet printed from movable types," is a superb Mezzotint engraving; and will be specially interesting to members of the "Fourth Estate." The Magazine is for sale at the Boston Book Store, King Street East, Toronto.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.—The October number of this Quarterly, though probably not less characterized by ability than many of its predecessors, has undoubtedly some very serious blemishes. The whole of the review on "Septenary Institutions," is little else than an elaborate apology for Sabbath desecration; though, fortunately for the cause of truth, it is miserably deficient in argument. Other articles possess greater merit. For sale at the Boston Book Store, King Street, East.

GODBY'S LADY'S BOOK loses none of its freshness and beauty. In Literature and Art it takes the palm from its contemporaries. The December number contains several superb engravings: of which the Portrait of Mrs. Sarah Jane Hale, the principal Editress of the Magazine, is worth the cost of the number. For sale at the Boston Book Store, King Street, Toronto.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE for December contains a variety of interesting Literature, both prose and poetry; which, together with music and artistic embellishments, renders it a welcome visitor. For sale at the Boston Book Store, King Street, Toronto.

REVIEW OF NEWS.

The apathy of the public mind at certain times and its wakeful energy at others are alike striking. From the first mention of a Railroad in Canada down to a very late date, the failure of successive attempts to impress the community at large with the importance of these iron bells, has seemed an utter impossibility. Railroads have been talked of, chartered, subscribed to, prophesied about,—but, until recently, with two or three small exceptions, there the matter rested. A change, however, "has come o'er the spirit of our dream;"—the Great Western is actually progressing—the Toronto, Huron and Simcoe line has risen above all its difficulties; (not excepting the enterprising Capreol, his Lottery Scheme, and the Toronto City Fathers) the City Council having voted a donation of twenty-five thousand pounds, a Depot at nominal rent, &c., &c., with certain stipulations, of course. And now the Prescott and Bytown, the Montreal and Prescott, the Prescott and Toronto and the Toronto and Hamilton, lines of Railroad, are all proposed and warmly advocated. Verily, the latent energies of the inhabitants of Canada, after an intolerably long slumber, are aroused into activity! Seriously, this popular stir is one of the things which we consider indispensable to the future well-being of Canada. The time has come when Canadian enterprise must test on a broader basis, and assume a more substantial form than hitherto; or, with immense resources, it must sink into the shade. And from the impetus given to enterprise during a few years past, and the present healthy omens, we doubt not the growing spirit of enterprise will triumph over apathy itself.

The suspension Bridge across the Niagara river at Lewiston, is likely soon to open another highway across that immense mass of water. Already five cables are stretched across the river; and the work is steadily progressing.

Another improvement in the Telegraphing system has recently been submitted to the British public. The mode of working the wires is greatly simplified; and he who sends a message becomes his own operator and prints his messages in plain letters on a paper within an envelope; thereby securing (what is often essential) secrecy.

During last night there has been a fall of snow here, on a small scale.

The tidings of war on the continent of Europe, as reported by last Steamer, are rather serious.—For particulars see summary of the Steamer Europa's news, in our columns.

During the past week, according to previous announcement, Mr Maclean delivered the introductory Lecture in connection with the "Toronto Moral and Intellectual Improvement Association." The Lecturer acquitted himself most creditably. On Friday evening, a similar Lecture was given by the Ontario Division of the Sons of Temperance. The attendance was not very large; but the information presented by the speakers was very encouraging.

In consequence of the steady increase of advertising patronage, we have been under the necessity of issuing a small supplement this week: and intend, if necessary, to issue a similar sheet weekly until the conclusion of the current Volume of the Watchman.

Remittances.

PAID TO END OF VOLUME I. E. Lawson, J. Good, J. Raines, A. Hamilton, Esqrs.: Hon. R. B. Sullivan; Messrs. Rowell, Paine, Agnew, W. R. Graey, T. Browne, R. H. W. J. Currihan, R. Greer, J. Ash, J. Grant, J. Cooke, J. Lapp, W. Wier: Rev. Garry.

PAID TO No. 26, Vol. I.—Messrs. J. Bennett, J. Evett, W. Bunstone, C. Y. Ashbury: Mrs. Campbell.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Messrs. A. Riddell, No. 78; J. Gallagher, No. 33: Mrs. Churchil, No. 35. TO BE CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.

Sons of Temperance.—Appointments.

Meadowvale, Monday, 2nd Dec., at 6 p. m.; Churchville, Tuesday, 3rd, at 6 p. m.; Streetsville, Wednesday, 4th, at 6 p. m.; Springfield, Thursday, 5th, at 6 p. m.; Port Credit, Friday 6th, at 6 p. m.; Oakville, Saturday, 7th, at 6 p. m.; Oakville, Sabbath, 8th, at 11 a. m.; Bront i, Sabbath, 8th at 3 p. m.; Nelson, Sabbath, 8th, 7 1/2 p. m.; Nelson, Monday, 9th, 11 a. m.; Bronti, Monday, 9th, 7 1/2 p. m.; Mimico, Wednesday, 11th, 6 p. m.; Burwick, Thursday, 12th, 6 p. m.; Weston, Friday, 13th, 6 p. m.; Smithfield, Saturday, 14th, 6 p. m.

Friends will observe, that in the above list the hour of each appointment is named, at which time they are requested to have everything in readiness to open the meeting, and to expect us at the hour, but not earlier.

ROBERT DICK, D. W. P.

Toronto, Nov. 23, 1850.



Arrival of the Europa.

New York, Nov. 23, 10 a. m.

The Europa arrived at Halifax last evening.

ENGLAND.

The "No Popery" excitement is going down in England. They feel ashamed of being frightened at a Catholic hierarchy on paper. It appears there are about half a million Catholics in all England, and about eight millions in all Ireland.

The Asia arrived out in 10 1/2 days.

Messrs. Clowes, the eminent printers, have obtained the contract for printing the catalogue for the 1851 Exhibition. They gave a premium of £4,000 for the privilege, and 2d. for every copy sold, towards the expense of the Exhibition. The Catalogue will be sold for 1s.; another Catalogue will also be published, which will be printed in several languages, and be sold for 10s. The number of hands employed on the building is 1500.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—Cotton advanced 1/4d. Sales for the week 32,000 bales. Flour firm. Corn active at 29s a 30s, for mixed and yellow. Beef is less noticed; small sales. Pork dull, and buyers ask a decline; shoulders at a ready sale, hams do. Lard in small supply and advanced 1s per cwt. Coffee dull and low. Wool firm. Stocks small. Consols closed at 96 1/2 for money; 96 1/2 a 96 3/4 for account; American stocks no change.

WAR BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

The report of the renewed misunderstanding between Prussia and Austria, is confirmed; Austria and Bavaria are in arms. France, Russia and England have offered their mediation. Prussia drew the first blood. Her troops occupied the village of Byolzell, upon which the Austrians advanced, their swords sheathed, but were at once fired on, and several of them wounded; the fire was returned and the Prussians finally evacuated the place, carrying off their wounded. The latest accounts are more peaceful, although war is now looked on as certain in Vienna.

FRANCE.

Louis Napoleon has sent a long Message to the Assembly, which has given general satisfaction. He disclaims all personal ambition.

General Intelligence.

CANADA.

LUNATIC.—On Wednesday evening, an unfortunate man, named McDougall, was brought here from Glenarry, in charge of two constables. Although only a young man, he had been in the Lunatic Asylum before, and on arriving here it, immediately recognized the place, and breaking away from the constables, returned to the city. The City Police succeeded in detaining him into the station, and, after a desperate struggle, handcuffed and led him. It was then secured in a cart, and conveyed to the asylum.—Patriot.

EXPORT OF EGGS.—From the 15th June to the 15th November of the present year, eggs, have been packed and exported from the Bonsecours Market to the United States to the value of \$3530 13s. 8d.—Patriot.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—A Bill has been introduced into the Legislature of the State of New York, enacting that when any criminal shall be sentenced to death, he shall be sent to one of the state prisons, and there confined for the space of one year, in solitary confinement, and that at the end of that time, the Governor of the State may in his direction issue his warrant for the execution of the criminal.—Patriot.

EXTRAORDINARY VEGETABLE PRODUCTION.—We are informed by John Knowlson, Esq., of the township of Cavan, that he grew in his garden this season, from one seed and one vine, eleven enormous Valparaiso squashes, the aggregate weight of which was ten hundred and twenty six pounds the largest weighing 115 pounds! Mr Knowlson had also tomatoes which weighed 21 ounces, and sweet water grapes, a single bunch of which weighed 25 ounces.—Port Hope Watchman.

MARINE INSURANCE.—We learn that Mr Jesse Joseph has insured the cargo of the "Cyprus," from Montreal to London, at 3 per cent, for part of the cargo, and at 2 per cent, for the remainder—the latter risk against loss only—the ship to sail on or before the 25th. The insurance has been effected with the same underwriters as the "Pearl," and is, we are informed, a great reduction on the usual rates. We believe, that the present cost in England would probably be 10 per cent.—Mont. Herald.

THE WATER CONTRACT, AND THE TORONTO CITY COUNCIL.—The Council afterwards went into Committee of the whole upon the 6th Report of the Standing Committee of Fire, Water and Gas, recommending the erection of gas lamps on the north-east corner of Frederick and Duke Streets, near the centre of Francis Street, and the north-east corner of Jordan and Colborne Streets; also recommending "that the water contract entered between the City of Toronto and Messrs Gurniss and Masson, dated the 15th of November, 1842 be placed in the hands of the City Solicitor for immediate action thereon, either at law or in equity, for the compelling the specific performance thereof and for the recovery of damages for the breach thereof, during the time past, or either, as may be considered advisable by council learned in the law."

The report was subsequently considered in Committee of the whole, and adopted unanimously.—Patriot.

On Friday, says the Journal de Trois Rivieres, a schooner loaded with railroad iron, in tow of the Alliance, sunk at the head of the Richelieu. Two vessels were in tow of the steamer and the tow-ropes of the one in question having broken, the other ran into her and sunk her.

On Thursday morning, the Fortin Mounted Police were paraded on the old Race Course, at Mile End, by Colonel Ermatinger, the Police Magistrate, who read an order by which the force is disbanded on the 10th of next month.

SUICIDE.—An old man named F. Ireland, who resided in the neighbourhood of Springfield, committed suicide on the morning of Monday last, by cutting his throat. A Coroner's Inquest having been held, the Jury rendered a verdict of temporary insanity.—S. Reelsville Review.

WINTER COMING.—The entire country in this neighbourhood was, for the first time this season, covered with snow yesterday afternoon, since which time the wind has veered round to the westward, and every thing now bears the appearance of "weary winter comin' fast." The sky is overcast and the days are dwindling to their smallest stature.—Quebec Mercury, 9th ult.

"UNINTERRUPTED PROSPERITY."—The cotton manufacturers on the other side of the line are in a depressed condition. We observe by our American exchanges, that in Lowell, Mass. alone there have been discharged in the present year, in consequence of the inability of the manufacturers to find a market for their fabrics, 2,378 hands, whose monthly pay would amount to \$33,404, making a withdrawal from the business of the city, by this item alone, of the yearly sum of \$400,000!—Chronicle & News.

TRIAL OF SUB-SOIL PLOUGHS.—A trial was made on the 12th instant near Kingston, of the comparative merits of a sub-soil plough, made by Repalie & Co, of Rochester, and one of English manufacture, by Read. The latter was exhibited at the Provincial Show last year, when the first prize was awarded to one of the Rochester made Ploughs.—Read's plough carried the palm in England, as making by far the best work of all the subsoil ploughs brought into competition with it there. A number of practical agriculturists were on the ground, who unanimously decided in favor of Read's plough, as being lighter of draft, easier to hold, and more thoroughly breaking up the soil, without bringing it too much towards the surface.—While cutting to the depth of six inches under the bottom of the previously cut furrow, it was drawn by four oxen part of the time, and part by a yoke of oxen and one horse in front.—St. Ca herins Journal.

ACCIDENT IN PUBLISHING.—On Thursday last a very serious accident occurred to Mr. Allan Stewart, of Puslinch, while attending a Threshing Ma-

chine, Mr. Stewart and his brother, who own a Machine, was threshing with it at Mr. Ducau McPherson's; and in the course of the work, some part of the machinery requiring to be greased, Mr. Allan Stewart proceeded to do it whilst the machine was in motion. Unfortunately the outside of his right arm was caught by the band-wheel, and the flesh was instantly lacerated in a dreadful manner, being torn from the bone, from the elbow to the shoulder. Dr. Oton of Guelph, was immediately sent for; and, though the wound was fully expected to prove mortal, the skillful treatment the sufferer has received, renders it possible that he may eventually recover. Yesterday he was better than he had been since the accident occurred, though he is not yet out of danger.—Guelph Advertiser 21st.

ONLY ONE JOURNEY THROUGH LIFE.—James Simpson relates the following, which may serve to fix a salutary thought on the reader's mind: When I was a young man, their lived in our neighbourhood a Presbyterian, who was universally reported to be a very liberal man, and very upright in his dealing.—When he had any of the Produce of his farm to dispose of, he made it an invariable rule to give good measure—over good, rather more than could be required of him. One of his friends observing his frequently doing so, questioned him why he did it, told him he gave too much, and said it would not be to his advantage. Now, my friends mark the answer of the Presbyterian. "God Almighty has permitted me but one journey through the world, and when gone, I cannot return to rectify mistakes." Think of this, friends, but one journey through the world!—Guelph Herald.

For the last week or two, our village has been the head quarters of a party of engineers on the Great Western Railroad, who have been busily engaged upon the line in this neighbourhood. Several hundred laborers, we learn, are at work at the lower end of the road, and notices for tenders are in circulation, for the construction of a double line of board fencing along the route from Hamilton to London. The energy and business habits of the present Directory, appear to have infused fresh confidence in the undertaking, new stock is being taken, to a large extent, and the instalments due are paid with cheerfulness.—Paris Star, 21st.

A FLYING DEBENTURE.—On Friday last, a \$10 debenture was presented at the Receiver General's Office for payment. On examining it the official to whom it had been tendered said it had been paid, and pointed for proof to the hole in the middle of it, the practice being to punch all debentures as soon as paid, and then burn them. The presenter inquired—why do you permit debentures that have been paid to go forth to the public, and expose individuals, who knew nothing of your private marks, to loss? The reply was, that when put into the fire to be burnt, the debenture must have gone up the stove pipe and been afterwards picked up! The stove pipe is said to be about 200 yards long.—Examiner.

LAKE HURON ORE.—The first cargo of this ore ever shipped for an European port, is now lying in the Canal Basin, on board the Minnesota, which our readers will remember was one of two vessels engaged to take the ore of the Montreal Company to Swansea. We believe that the Minnesota will also be the first raft of the burden commonly understood to constitute a ship, to pass from Lake Huron to the Ocean. Other craft have had the honor of making the first voyages from Lakes Ontario and Erie. Huron has its turn now, and doubtless Lakes Superior and Michigan will come in due course. We say the Minnesota will be the first, because we still hope so; but she has met with an unfortunate accident that may possibly prevent the voyage even now. It appears that she took the ground at the entrance of the Lachine Canal, and received so much injury that it has been necessary to keep one pump going ever since. The Captain took measures to have a survey immediately on his arrival; but, up to yesterday afternoon, he had found it impossible to procure competent surveyors. The consequence of the accident may be either that she will discharge in Montreal or Quebec and be detained till spring; or that being put ashore, the mischief may be repaired, and the ship again enabled to proceed. The Minnesota is schooner-rigged, of 260 tons register; but capable of carrying 400 tons of cargo. She is only half-loaded with ore, and now draws 8 ft. 6 inches of water. She took nineteen days to come from the Bruce Mines to Montreal, including eight days' detention, on account of the breach in the Cornwall Canal, and the want of tug boats. The Captain thinks that the average voyage will not exceed about ten days, when everything is in order. If something like these expectations should be realized, the whole voyage from these distant inland ports to England will occupy about forty days. We regret exceedingly that the lateness of the season, and the untoward circumstances in the Lachine Canal, should have exposed this essay to the risk of failure. We hope, however, that our friend the skipper, may yet be in time for John Bull's Christmas beef and pudding.—Montreal Herald.

BRANT'S OBSEQUIES, &c.—At midday on the 25th instant, at the beautifully situated Indian village of the Mohawk, will be witnessed a spectacle such as has seldom been presented to the gaze of the people of this or any other land; for at that time and at that place, will have congregated the Chiefs and warriors of the various Indian tribes inhabiting this part of the Province, to witness the imposing ceremony of the re-interment of the remains of the gallant and redoubtable leader whom their fathers have often followed. Bands of music will be on the ground, appropriate orations will be delivered by gentlemen well qualified to do justice to their theme, and by Indians famous for their proficiency in that species of eloquence peculiar to the aborigines of North America, and from the extensive preparations which are being made for the occasion, and the large number of visitors expected from a distance, we feel warranted in saying that the occasion referred to will be one long remembered by all who may be able to attend. The remains of Thayendanegea and those of his sons will be placed together in the new tomb which has been prepared for them at the Mohawk.—Brantford Herald.

REV. PETER JACOBS.—A meeting of a novel character took place in the school-room of the Wesleyan Church, Great St. James Street, Montreal, on Tuesday evening last; the chief attraction being a missionary address from the Rev. Peter Jacobs, a Chippewa Indian, in full costume. Mr Jacobs is a Wesleyan Missionary, who has resided for many years in the Hudson Bay Territory, sanctioned and arled by the Hon. Hudson Bay Company. His costume was a hoek coat of dressed deer-skin, ornamented with quill work, together with leggings, moccasins, mitts, and pouch of the same. On one side he wore a long hunting or scalping knife, and on the other a tomawak. His swarthy countenance was lighted up by that peculiarly soft smile, and the tones of his voice were of that peculiarly mild and liquid kind, which characterize all the Indians, so far as we have seen.—Wifness.

MURDER.—John Monro was put on his trial, at Quebec, on the 10th inst., charged with the murder of his wife on the 10th March last. When the Jury were called into Court at 10 p. m. on Saturday, they had found no verdict, the foreman stating that eight were of opinion that the prisoner was guilty of Murder committed while in state of temporary insanity, produced by delirium tremens. On Monday, at 10 a. m., they gave a verdict of "Not Guilty." The defence was framed on a plea of delirium tremens.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. We would call the attention of our readers to this excellent medicine, with the satisfaction one feels in praising a benefactor. Having been afflicted by the serious effects of a cold seated on the lungs, and found relief and cure from its use, we can add our testimony to the much already given to prove its singular mastery over disease. If any medicine before the community can be relied on to cure affections of the lungs, it is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.—Christian Observer. [See advertisement in another column.—Editor Watchman.]

On Friday, 18th October, two carrier pigeons, taken by Sir John Ross, when he left Port in Scotland, returned. He was to let them loose in the event of his finding Sir John Franklin, or of being frozen in. The birds arrived within a short time of each other, but without any letter. One of them had a string; the document was shot away, the bird being wounded. Sir John Ross has three other pigeons with him.—Globe.

THANKSGIVING.—The Governor of the State of New York has issued a proclamation, appointing the 12th December, as a day of public thanksgiving.—Patriot.

The "Pearl" now about to sail, has received on board about ninety packages of articles from the Industrial Exhibition, for transportation to England. Among other things, the interesting collection of the minerals of the Province have been packed and sent on board; the various articles of produce, such as wheat, &c. and two sleighs have been also embarked. The Committee are pushing forward the business with the same vigor, which they have displayed from the beginning. Everything that can be sent before the vessels leave, will be duly boxed up and forwarded.—Montreal Gazette.

A QUICK PASSAGE.—The first class clipper ship Three Bells, made the voyage lately from Quebec to Greenock (Scotland) in sixteen days—equal to about twelve days from Halifax! For a sailing vessel the run is unprecedented.

BLACKFRIARS' BRIDGE.—This much needed improvement is being carried rapidly on. The new bridge seems nearly finished, and could be travelled over by the public, were it not for the heavy grade which is being formed, for the purpose of removing the abrupt steepness of the bank. This will add much to the comfort and good appearance of that part of the town, and will form a pleasant drive across the river. We observe that the track left on the old hill, for the accommodation of travellers fording the river, is very narrow, and seems exceedingly dangerous. There should be side rails; to prevent accidents, which, if they should occur, might be very serious, and even fatal.—London (C. W.) Times.

UNITED STATES.

FAMILY CAST AWAY ON LAKE SUPERIOR.—We are indebted to Geo. Witherell, Esq., of this city, just returned from a summer residence at Eagle Harbor, Lake Superior, for the following facts:—

A Mr Griswold, wife and small child, with a boy about seventeen, the son of a Mr Haverstraw, set out a few weeks since in a skiff from Eagle Harbor, to reach Eagle River, some ten miles up the coast. Witherell was engaged building a Government Light House on the point projecting out into the Harbor from the main land, and fears were entertained that a shift of the wind would beach them on a bold and bad shore. Determined to have plenty of leeway, the little craft was observed to put out some distance into the lake, and was lost sight of. It never reached its destination. Days and weeks passed, nothing was heard of the adventurers. The coast between the two points was daily traversed, and pieces of the wreck supposed to be found, but no tidings of the sufferers. At length all hope was given up, and their friends mourned them as dead. But the sequel proved otherwise. After three weeks absence, this little crew were all found safe at the Sault. They had been picked up two weeks before by a coasting schooner on the Canada shore, whither they had been seven days drifting. The distance across the lake at this point must be from 250 to 300 miles. It appears that the boat got too far from shore, and the wind increasing, drove them into the lake. Night came on, and the wind not abating the boat was put in charge of the lad, who was a half-breed and well acquainted with the lake. He got up a sort of sail and put up before the wind for the Canada shore. Seven days and nights they spent on this lonely sea without seeing a vessel, without shelter and without food. The wind changed several times and kept them for days out of sight of land. When found, they had entirely surrendered themselves to their fate. How they lived so long under such exposure and without food, is a most unparalleled mystery. Their discovery was a mere accident

by the schooner, which solitary and alone, happened to be coasting along the Canada shore.

Altogether, this is one of the most remarkable incidents that has ever occurred on these lakes, noted as they are for adventures, shipwrecks and escapes.—Cleve. Plain Dealer.

AWFUL ACCIDENT.—A German by the name of John Opmaulder, fell into the large cooling tub containing hot swill, on Friday last, at Yoho's distillery, Easton Pa. He remained in the boiling hot liquid about three minutes. In taking off his clothes and shoes a few minutes afterwards, all the skin was removed from his body, and the nails from his toes. He was so terribly scalded that even his hair fell out. The unfortunate man lived in this terrible state until the next morning, and retained his senses to the last.—Connecticut Courier.

REBUILDING THE AMERICAN HOTEL, BUFFALO.—The Detroit Advertiser says, that a magnificent hotel is being re-built at Buffalo, upon the ruins of the "American," the walls of which are already up. It is to be finished and opened to the public early in the ensuing spring. The Furniture and Plate are already ordered, and the house is to be furnished in the most gorgeous manner. The late American House, so long under the proprietorship of Mr Hodges, had attained an enviable popularity, and its destruction, just as the travelling season was at hand, was a public calamity. It must be gratifying to the friends of the "American" to know that Mr Hodges will resume the proprietorship of the new house.

AWFUL DEATH OF A CHILD.—Mrs. Schenick, a widow, living some five miles beyond Montgomery, in this county, and her child, a little girl just able to walk, were attacked of late by a big bull dog. The dog seized the child by the throat, and the more he was pounded to make him let go, the harder he held on. The people broke the dog's back, and after inserting a lever into his mouth, pried his jaws open and released the sufferer, but not till her throat was mangled so that pieces hung loose. No hopes of the child's recovery were entertained at last accounts; physicians declared it past help—it is dead ere this.—Cincinnati Com. 23rd.

RAILWAY INVESTMENTS.—How is it with our Northern lines? Already all, or nearly all of those opened, pay expenses and interest on debt, and show an excess. Their income is growing at the rate of from 20 to 40 per cent, a year on that part of their revenue which is applicable to their stock capital, and will doubtless grow still faster as the country they pass through recovers from efforts it has made for their construction. It is safe to predict that most of them—for instance, the Cheshire, the Vermont Central, the Ogdensburgh, the Worcester, Nashua, the Rutland, the Northern, the Montreal, the Vermont and Massachusetts and the Sullivan—will be a space varying from one to six years, pay at least 6 per cent, depressed, and eventually increase and treble their original income, and such will be their fortunes.—Traveller.

MORAL DESTITUTION.—Of thirty-two thousand families in New York recently visited by the indefatigable agents of the New York Bible Society, over six thousand, or more than one fourth part, were found destitute of the Bible.—Connecticut Courier.

A NEW SPECIES OF DRUNKENNESS.—The Sacramento Transcript, in speaking of a soiree given by the Mayor, says:—"The Mayor of the city, the ladies, &c., were appropriately and eloquently drunk, and the party separated in fine cheer."

It seems that there is more than one Jenny Lind, for an Irish woman of that name was arrested in London, the other day, and fined fourteen shillings for being drunk.

CAPTIVE LADY AMONG THE CAMANCHES.—The Van Buren Intelligencer says: a trader among the Camanche Indians, has discovered in a camp of that nation, a white woman, fair and comely in appearance, who is inter-married among them, and says she is the sister of Lieut. Love or Lovett, who commanded a train which left Independence, about three years ago, for Santa Fe, and that she was in company with the party when it was attacked by the Camanches, and that her brother was badly wounded, a large number of the men were killed, and she, with a number of men were carried off prisoners by the Indians. She says she is well treated by her husband, but the women are cruel to her; that she is anxious to return to her friends, and that four or five good riding horses will procure her ransom.

The Boston Traveller of Saturday evening, says that on the night previous, the existence of a third ring around the Planet Saturn, which had been for some time suspected, was ascertained by the astronomers at the Observatory at Cambridge. It is interior to the two others, and therefore its distance from the body of Saturn must be small. It was well observed through the great Equatorial, with powers varying from 150 to 900, the evening for astronomical observations being remarkably fine, perhaps the finest since the establishment of the Observatory although singular enough, the sky was so hazy, that to the naked eye only the bright stars were visible. It will be remembered that the eighth satellite of this Planet was also discovered at Cambridge, by Mr. Bond, about two years since.

SHOT.—Two gentlemen were engaged in card playing on board the steamer Amazon, near Island 37, in the Mississippi. A difficulty occurred, and Crane threw the cards into Winn's face. The captain interfered, and the quarrel was stopped at that time. Shortly after, the two gentlemen met on the boiler deck—the quarrel was renewed, and the result was that Crane fired four shots into the body of Winn. Crane left the boat at Cairo, and Winn died the day before the boat reached St. Louis.—American Paper.

Horrible Tragedy in New-York. We have to record another bloody murder, perpetrated between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday morning, in a small German beer shop, situated in the basement of the premises No. 51 Dey street, occupied by an old man and his three sons, by the name of Rousseau, natives of Belgium. The old man,

aged 66 years, was murdered on the spot; and the two sons, Charles and Louis, young men, aged 20 and 22 years were mortally stabbed, with a dirk knife, one in the abdomen and the other in the neck. The assassin was arrested, whose name is Henry Carnal, a powerful, desperate looking man a Swede by birth, aged 23 years. The police succeeded in capturing the murderer, about 7 o'clock, three hours after the perpetration of the awful deed, in an area situated in the rear of no. 46 Dey street, where the villain had fled in his endeavor to escape over the back fences. The police of the Third ward conveyed the dead body, and the two wounded young men, to the station house. Coroner Greer was called to hold an inquest, and investigate the terrible and bloody tragedy. The wounded young men were sent to the City Hospital. The deed was evidently done for two purposes of robbing the premises, as the old man was in the possession of about \$25, which money was found in his trunk—the murderer not having had time, from the alarm made by the sons, to look for the treasure, scarcely having time to escape through the back yard before the police were on the spot.—Herald, 16th.

MOCK SLAVE CATCHING—A NEGRO SHOT.—The colored hands on board the Steamer Governor, have been living for two or three weeks in constant dread of the slave catchers—and although there is not the least probability that any one is about to annoy them in that behalf, yet the boys have so delighted to excite their fears, that they seem to hear a slave-catcher in every rustling leaf. They armed themselves with deadly weapons, and resolved to shed their blood for liberty, if need should be. So much explanation is necessary, in order to understand the sequel. On Wednesday evening last, while the boat was lying at the Wharf in this city, waiting for the passengers by the Boston train the colored gentlemen named, having plenty of leisure, concluded to have a little exercise, to keep their blood warm and perfect themselves in the art of repulsing the bloody fellow that might be after them in the sneezing of a bed bug. So the farce commenced. One of them was appointed to enact the part of slave-catcher—the others were the slaves. So the slave-catcher dashed in among them and seized one of them, who at once snapped his pistol at him, and then turned and ran. Whereupon the catcher drew his pistol and let fly at the retreating fugitive; when lo and behold, the pistol proved to be loaded, exploded, and put a ball plump in Pompey's seat of honor, tumbling him over without ceremony. Here was a muss indeed! Luckily, there was but a small charge of powder in the pistol, and Pompey's skin was rather tough. The ball had entered his premises but an inch or two, and when they pulled off his trousers to render him aid, the bullet rolled on the floor.—Portland (Me) Argus, Oct. 25.

PUMPING A LAKE DRY.—Dr. J. V. Smith, the editor of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, who is now on a visit to Europe, gives an interesting description, in his editorial correspondence from Holland, in the manner in which the lake of Harmel is being drained by steam engines and its waters sent to the sea. Six miles from Amsterdam is the inland lake of Harmel, 21 miles in length by 11 in width, which, three hundred years ago, was found to be perceptibly increasing by shooting farther and farther, and covering up the land threatening the first commercial port of the realm with destruction by flowing in upon its back. Various schemes at that remote epoch were devised by able councilors to stop the threatening danger. Three Dutch engineers, of acknowledged ability, proposed draining off the water, first raising it by wind-mills. They are entitled to remembrance, from having suggested the plan adopted in 1849 for averting an impending calamity. Seven years since, delay being no longer safe, a canal was dug around the whole circumference of the lake, averaging 200 feet in width by ten deep. Three monstrous engines are housed on the sides of the lake, some six or eight miles apart, each moving eight monstrous pumps. All the pistons are raised at once, at every revolution of the machinery raising 15,000 gallons of water, which is emptied into the canal, whence it is hastened on by a fourth engine faster than it would otherwise move to the Zuyder Zee, and thus it reaches the sea, fifteen miles distant. In April, 1849, the pumps, worked by three of the mightiest steam engines perhaps ever constructed, were set in motion, and up to this date, July 25th, 1850 have lowered the contents of the lake seven feet. By next April it is anticipated that the bottom will be fairly exposed, and all the water conveyed away from this ancient basin. All this is executed at the expense of Government.

Toronto Market Prices, November 30.
Corrected weekly for the Watchman.

	s.	d.	a.	d.
Flour, per brl., 196 lbs.	15	0	1	0
Wheat per bushel, 60 lbs.	3	3	8	
Barley per bushel, 48 lbs.	2	6	3	2
Rye per bushel, 56 lbs.	2	3	2	6
Oats per bushel, 34 lbs.	1	1	1	2
Oatmeal per bbl., 196 lbs.	16	0	18	9
Pease per bushel	1	6	2	0
Potatoes per bushel	1	3	2	6
Beef per lb.	0	13	0	3 1/2
Beef per 100 lbs.	15	0	21	3
Veal per lb.	0	2 1/2	0	4
Pork per 100 lbs.	17	6	18	0
Bacon per cwt.	30	0	40	0
Hams per cwt.	35	0	40	0
Lamb per quarter	0	0	0	0
Mutton per lb.	0	2	0	3 1/2
Fresh Butter, per lb.	0	6 1/2	0	8
Firkin Butter per lb.	0	5 1/2	0	6
Cheese per lb.	0	3	0	5
Lard per lb.	0	3 1/2	0	4
Apples per bbl.	3	9	7	6
Eggs per dozen	0	5	0	7
Turkeys, each	1	3	3	9
Geese, each	1	0	2	0
Ducks per pair	1	0	1	8
Fowls do.	1	3	2	0
Straw per ton	25	0	35	0
Hay per ton	45	0	50	0
Fire Wood	11	0	15	0

GENERAL ADVERTISEMENTS.



TENDERS FOR BINDING.

TENDERS will be received at the Parliamentary Library, up to SATURDAY, the 30th instant, for the Binding of 140 Folio Volumes of Journals, Votes and Reports of the House of Commons, according to a pattern which can be seen in the Library, on any day (Sundays excepted) between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

W. AGAR ADAMSON,
Librarian, L. C.
WILLIAM WINDER,
Librarian, L. A.

Parliamentary Library, }
November 20th, 1850. } 45-2in.
City papers to give the above two insertions.

THE TORONTO.

Fur and Cloth Cap Factory.
27 1/2 King Street,
Opposite the Farmer's Bank

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

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. A large assortment of Buffalo Robes and Cap Trimmings, on hand, to suit the Trade.

L. MARKS,
L. Marks visits Hamilton regularly on the 1st and 15th of every month, and will be found at the Golden Lion to receive orders.
N. B.—Furs neatly cleaned and repaired.
Toronto, Nov. 20, 1850. 45-12in.

MOLASSES, MACKEREL, HERRINGS, COD FISH, COD OIL, &c.

RECEIVED by the Pacific, Captain Todd, direct from Halifax, on consignment—

45 puncheons Molasses,
20 barrels No. 1 split Herrings,
20 boxes Codfish,
10 boxes Haddock,
200 bars Mackerel,
10 barrels Cod Oil.

And for Sale by
THOS. CLARKSON.
Toronto, Nov. 11th, 1850. 43-1in.

Toronto School of Medicine.

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

LECTURERS:—Dr. Workman, Dr. Morrison, Dr. Wright, Dr. Parke, Dr. Russel, Dr. Langstaff, Dr. Aikens and Dr. Rolph.
August 23, 1850. 41-7m

NOTICE.

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

Apply to,
R. C. McMULLEN,
Church Street.
Toronto, Sept. 2, 1850. 33-4f.

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

W. H. FELLOWES,
Lund Agent, Toronto.
July 22, 1850. 27-12m

PLANTAGENET WATER.

The proprietor of the Plantagenet Springs Water has received the following Testimonials. The efficacy of the Plantagenet Water is now an established fact.—

Montreal, March 22, 1850.

Since August, 1848, I have recommended the Plantagenet Waters in a variety of Chronic complaints, and with good effect. It has proved very useful in Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, and Scrofula. Weakly and nervous persons, and those in whom there was an increased action of the bowels and kidneys, took but half a tumbler at a time, repeated every hour or two. When possessed of more strength, and there existed a tardy state of the secretions, the water was more copiously partaken of; and in cases of Phthoria, where a disposition to congestion predominated, with a tendency to fever and irritation, it was taken to the extent of several pints a day.

It would be a most happy circumstance if "Mineral Waters" generally, were to supersede, and be substituted for, the thousands of vile and pernicious compounds, under the style of Patent Medicines, with which a certain class of the community gorge themselves, to their manifest injury, and to the advantage, solely, of the unscrupulous manufacturers.

WOLFRED NELSON, M. D.,
President Col. Phys. & Surgs., C. E.
JOHN GOEDIKE,
Agent, King Street, Toronto.
24-10m.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

RESIDENT SCHOOL HOUSE.

Minute of Council, (No 4)

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

To ensure the necessary inspection and management, residence within the College precincts will be required of all the boys who do not reside in Toronto or its immediate neighbourhood, with either parents, relatives, or guardians.

The following papers also to insert for three months—*Morning Chronicle, Quebec; Gazette and Pilot, Montreal; Kingston News and Herald; Cobourg Star, Hamilton Spectator, and Journal & Express;* and send their accounts to Henry Rowsell, Bookseller to the College, King Street, Toronto.

F. W. BARRON, M. A.,
Principal.
Toronto Sept., 5, 1850. 34-3m.

DIVISION COURT AGENCY.

UNDER THE LATE ACT OF PARLIAMENT, ON the first day of January next, the Jurisdiction of the Division Court will be increased to £25, and, from the experience the Undersigned has had, he hopes this branch of his business will extend in proportion.

R. C. McMULLEN,
Church Street.
Toronto, Sept. 2, 1850. 33-4f.

BOOK BINDING.

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

WHERE every description of work is executed with neatness and despatch. The Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support received, and hopes by moderate charges to merit a continuance of the same.

JOS. J. OTTO.
Toronto, June 17, 1850. 22-4f.

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

(Writing Master at the Normal and Model Schools, and Knox's College, Toronto.)

Is prepared to give instruction in the above Art, at his Rooms, No. 67, YONGE STREET, (over the Store of Mr. Eastwood, paper warehouse). Class for Ladies, every day, from half-past 3 to half-past 4 o'clock, P. M.: for Gentlemen, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday-evenings, from half-past 8 to half-past 9 P. M.

J. S. S. will guarantee to complete his pupils in this accomplishment in *Twelve Lessons of one Hour Each*, with ordinary care and ability, on the part of the pupils. Private Lessons can be given at the Pupil's own residence, or at the Class Room, if desired.
Toronto, Jul 13th 1850. 28-12m.

BOOTS AND SHOES! 80,000 PAIRS. BROWN & GUILDS,

At No. 88, King Street East,

ARE selling the above stock, consisting of the following kinds and prices:—

5000 pairs Superior Thick Boots, 11s. 3d.
3000 " " Kip " 12s. 6d. to 13s. 9d.
2000 " " Calf " 15s. 0d. to 17s. 6d.
3000 " " Boys' " 8s. 7d. to 10s. 0d.
10,000 " Gents', Youths' and Boys' Brogans, 3s. 0d. to 10s. 0d.
5000 " Ladies' Cloth and Prunella Boots, 6s. 3d. to 10s. 0d.
2000 " Children's, of every variety and Style.

B. & C. manufacture their own—their Manufactory producing from 500 to 1000 pairs daily.

A liberal discount to the purchaser of more than £25. Any unreasonable failure repaired without charge.

N. B.—No. 88, Painted Boot, nearly opposite the ruins of the English Church, is the place.

CASH PAID FOR ALL KINDS OF LEATHER.
Toronto, August 5, 1850. 29-12m.

LEATHER! LEATHER!!

THE Undersigned will be constantly supplied with every description of LEATHER, to which he will devote considerable attention, and would invite Tanners to consider his terms of Commission, as an established Agent in a large market is invaluable, both as regards time, trouble and risk of loss.

R. C. McMULLEN,
Church Street.
Toronto, Sept. 2, 1850. 33-4f.

FRESH ARRIVALS!

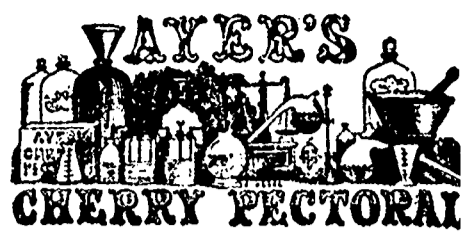
JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE CHEAP, AT
N. R. LEONARD'S,
HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTER;
GILDER, GLAZIER, AND PAPER HANGER;
Looking-Glass and Picture-Frame Maker,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

PAPER HANGINGS!

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

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

Toronto, August 5, 1850.



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, I do not wish to trifle with the lives or health of the afflicted, but frankly to lay before them the opinions of distinguished men and some of the evidences of its success from which they can judge for themselves. We sincerely pledge ourselves to make no wild assertions or false statements of its efficacy, nor will we hold out any hope to suffering humanity which facts will not warrant.

FROM BENJ. SILLIMAN, M. D., L. L. D., ETC.,
Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy, &c., Yale College
Member of the Lit. Hist. Med. Phil and Scien. Societies of America and Europe.

"I deem the CHERRY PECTORAL an admirable composition from some of the best articles in the Materia Medica, and a very effective remedy for the class of disease it is intended to cure."

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

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

HEAR THE PATIENT.

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

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

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

LORENZO NORTON, Justice.

THE REMEDY THAT CURES.

Portland, Me., Jan. 10, 1847.

Dr. Ayer:—I have been long afflicted with Asthma which grew yearly worse, until last autumn, it brought on a cough which confined me in my chamber, and I began to assume the alarming symptoms of consumptive I had tried the best advice and the best medicine to purpose, until I used your CHERRY PECTORAL which has cured me, and you may well believe me.

Gratefully yours,
J. D. PHELPS.

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

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

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

WILLIAM BAILEY.

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

HAS constantly on hand a well-selected assortment of Ladies Frontlets, Plain Buns, Front and Back Plaits, Bunches of Ringlets, &c.; all of which are made in the most novel styles, and of first rate workmanship.

WIGS and TOUPEES made to order on the shortest notice—for durability and natural appearance, cannot be surpassed in the United States or Canada—defying the strictest scrutiny.

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

Private apartments for Hair Cutting.

PROFESSOR A. C. BARRY'S

Tricopherous or Medicated Compound

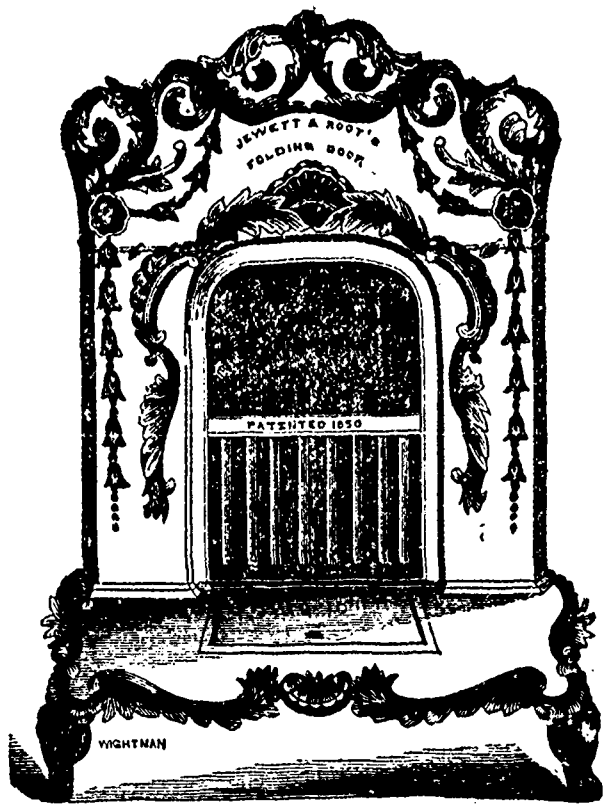
The facts in relation to this article speak for themselves. It has been ten years before the world with a constant increasing sale. It is used throughout the Union, as the best preparation for removing scurf, dandruff, and all diseases of scalp; and also for darkening, glossing, strengthening and promoting the growth of the hair. It is recommended by eminent medical men, to be used with gentle friction, in cases of rheumatism, swelling of the glands, tumors, eruptions and external inflammation. It kept in the house of the farmer and in the rude hut of the frontiersman, as well as in the residences of our cultivated merchants and mechanics, as the application for cut bruises, sprains, burns, and the stings and the bites of insects.

For those incrustations which so frequently disfigure the heads of infants, every mother who has used it knows it to be an infallible remedy, and no adult in the habit of applying the preparation according to the directions—the roots of the hair—ever experience the loss of their invaluable ornament. The little book which accompanies each bottle of the Tricopherous, gives a list of the medical men by whom it is recommended, and a large number of family certificates and other testimonials forwarded to Prof. BARRY from all parts of the Union enumerating scores of specific instances of its wonderful effects. Lastly, it is the cheapest as well as the most reliable preparation for the hair and skin now before the public. Sold in large bottles, price 25 cents, at the Principal Office, 137 Broadway, New York. For sale by the principal Merchants Druggist throughout the United States and Canada. Beware of the counterfeits sold at one dollar per bottle. For sale by WILLIAM BAILEY Toronto Canada.

DR. THOS. C. GAMBLE, HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,

FROM LONDON,
HAS the honor of announcing to the Citizens of Toronto, his arrival, with the intention of Practising his Profession amongst them. From his experience as Homoeopathic Practitioner, and the constant attention he will give to those who may favor him with their patronage, he hopes to give general satisfaction. He has taken the House, 135, King Street West, (opposite Owen's Mills' Coach Factory) where he may be consulted daily gratuitously. London prepared Homoeopathic Medicines to dispense; Ditto Cocoa and Tooth-powder, Homoeopathically prepared.

Toronto, 10th Oct. 41-6m.



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. 4 7/7in.

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 Stores, 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 Manufacturers. 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 high 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.

JOBING! JOBBING!

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.

Toronto, October 14, 1850. **JOHN H. COCOCK,** No. 55, Yonge Street, -39.1y

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. Coffee, 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 Sattinetta, Full-cloths, Tweeds, Sheetings, 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.

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. SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LION,

No. 26, King Street, East, No. 26, King Street, East,

T O R O N T O WALKER & HUTCHINSON 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. An inspection is invited. Read the following:—

Black Orleans Cloths from	8d	White Cottons - - - from	3d	Dark Sable Boas, from	2s 6d
Coloured " " "	9d	Grey " " 1yd. "	4d	" " Muffs, "	3s 9d
Black Cobourg " " "	10d	" " American " "	4d	Grey Squirrel Boas, "	12s 6d
Coloured " 1 1/2yd wide "	1s 9d	" " Sheetting 2 yds. "	8d	" " Muffs, "	11s 3d
Muslin DeLaines " "	10	Striped Shirting " " "	4 1/2d	Stone Martin Boas, "	45s 0d
Prints 1yd. wide " "	5d	Bed Tick " " "	7 1/2d	" " Muffs, "	40s 0d
Hoyle's " " "	7d	Brown Holland " " "	7 1/2d	Mink Boas, "	40s 0d
1yd Gingham(Heavy)" "	8d	Galla Plaids " " "	7 1/2d	Mink Muffs, "	37s 6d

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, Druggits, &c., &c., of elegant Patterns. In their Woolen Department will be found—

Broad Cloths - - - from	5s 0d	Whitney Cloths - from	6s 1d	Moleskins - from	1s 3d
Cassimeres (Plain & Fancy)	2s 6d	Lionskin " " "	8s 6d	Cords - - - from	1s 6d
Doeskin " " "	3s 6d	Mohair " " "	7s 6d	Vestings, in Woollen,	
Tweeds " " "	2s 3d	American Satinets	2s 9d	Plaids, Swansdowns,	
Pilot Cloths - - - "	4s 6d	Canadian " " "	3s 0d	Silk, Worsted, and	
Beaver " " " "	6s 6d	Cloths " " "	3s 0d	Hair Plushes,	

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 suitableness 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:—

Grey Over Coats from	17s 6d	Whitney Coats from	30s 0d	Fine Satinett Pants from	10s 0d
Flushing " " "	11s 3d	Fine Taggs " " "	22s 6d	" Tweed " " "	8s 9d
Pilot " " "	18s 9d	" Frocks " " "	30s 0d	Black-Satin Vests, "	7s 6d
Beaver " " "	23s 0d	" Shooting " " "	25s 0d	Fancy " " "	5s 9d
Fine " " "	30s 0d	" Fancy Doe Pants from	12s 6d	" Toinlett " " "	4s 6d
Lionskin " " "	33s 0d	" Black " " "	13s 9d	Black Plush " " "	11s 3d

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. Their

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

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

Men's Stoff Over Coats, from	25s 0d	Men's Cassimere Trousers, from	13s 9d	Men's Vests, from	4s 4d
do Beaver " "	30s 0d	do Moleksin " "	7s 6d	Boy's " "	3s 0d
do Shooting " "	15s 0d	do Stoff, " "	10s 0d	do Trousers, "	5s 0d
do Broad Cloth, "	30s 0d	do Canada Plaid, "	10s 0d	do Coats, "	7s 6d
Red Flannel Shirts,	4s 4d	White Shirts, Linen fronts, "	4s 4d	Glengary Bonnets, "	6d
Fur Caps,	3s 9d	Cloth Caps, "	2s 9d	Men's Wove Under Shirts, from	3s 9d

Men's Paris Satin Hats, Black and Drab.

DRY GOODS,

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

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

Shot, Checked, Striped and Plain, Alpaca, 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, Copper bottoms, 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

35-5m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

W. H. DOEL, DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY, No. 5, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO, BEGS to inform the public that he has commenced business in the stand formerly occupied by the late Mr. ROBERT LOVE; and having been engaged in the Drug business both in Canada and the United States, is prepared to furnish those who favor him with their support with every description of DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c., &c., imported from the British and American markets, upon the most reasonable terms.

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, GAITER PLAIDS, SQUARE AND SCARF WOOLLEN SHAWLS, Sheetings, Irish Linens, and Laces, West of England and Yorkshire Superior Broad Cloths, Doeskins, Casimeres, 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.

EVENING SCHOOL. MR. STACEY, Professor of Plain and Ornamental Penmanship, respectfully announces to his patrons and the citizens of Toronto generally, that he is now prepared to open Classes for instruction in Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Geometry, Mensuration, Surveying, French, and Pen and Pencil Drawing in all its various branches, on the most recent and improved systems. 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.

S. P. STOKES, BANKER, AMERICAN BANKING AND EXCHANGE OFFICE, Wellington Street, in the Office formerly occupied by the Agency of the City Bank of Montreal, immediately in the rear of the Bank of British North America. S. P. S. will sell Drafts in sums to suit purchasers, on Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Albany, Troy, and New York, and remit funds to England, Ireland and Scotland, and purchase the Notes of all the American Banks, and make Collections on all places in the United States, where there is a Bank, on the most favorable terms.

PROMISORY NOTE, made by Thos. Johnston, of Albion, payable to EDMUND SHORE, or bearer, for £3 0s. 5d., endorsed by THOMAS CRISP, and was due the 1st of October last. All persons are hereby forbid to accept the same, as the Subscriber has prohibited the maker from paying it to any except the undersigned.

PREMIUM HARNESS, &c., AT THE SIGN OF THE MAMMOTH COLLAR, No. 95, Yonge Street, opposite Bell's Canille Factory. STEWARD having obtained Prizes for FARM AND PLEASURE HARNESS at the two last Fairs in Toronto, also at Niagara and Montreal; and the fact that his Harness has been selected to be sent to the World's Exhibition, proves their superiority, he respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has on hand and continues to manufacture articles of the same quality, which he will sell at the lowest remunerative prices.

A. H. ST. GERMAIN, AGENT OF THE BERKSHIRE MUTUAL HEALTH ASSOCIATION: Capital \$100,000. RATES OF YEARLY PAYMENTS:—Between fifteen and fifty years of age: \$2 per year, draws \$2 per week; when disabled for business, &c., through sickness; \$3 per year, draws \$3 per week; \$4 per year, draws \$4 per week; \$5 per year, draws \$5 per week; \$6 per year, draws \$6 per week. Between fifty and sixty-five years of age: \$3 per year, draws \$2 per week; \$3 1/2 per year, draws \$3 per week; \$4 per year, draws \$4 per week; \$5 per year, draws \$5 per week; \$6 per year, draws \$6 per week.

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—a few Dozen Pairs of Ladies' Satin Boots of the best Manufacture, together with a quantity of French Kid and Morocco Slippers, all of which are intended for Balls, &c., during the winter season—and as the above articles are of a superior description, and will be sold at lower prices than hitherto, the Subscriber respectfully invites attention.

DYEING AND SCOURING, 93 YONGE STREET, J. HOGGINS (FROM ENGLAND.) RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Toronto that he has opened the Store, West side of Yonge-street, near the corner of Temperance Street, where he intends to carry on the above business in all its branches.

Every description of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, Moreen and Damask Bed and Window hangings, Table Cloths of all kinds, Crumb Cloths, Druggets, Bath Rugs, Marcellus Quilts cleaned or dyed. Ladies' Belane and Cobourg Dresses cleaned without taking to pieces. Black Silk Dresses and Scarfs watered without dyeing. VELVET DRESSES, MANTLES AND BONNETS, Restored to their original beauty. Cashmere and Plaid Shawls and Dresses. Cloth Cloaks and Mantles cleaned in a superior manner. Chip Bonnets dyed Drab or Slate. Straw Bonnets dyed Brown or Black. KID GLOVES CLEANED.

BOOTS & SHOES. Second Arrival, this Day. Ex "LORD GEORGE BENTINCK" FROM LIVERPOOL.

T. ATKINSON, DUBLIN & MANCHESTER HOUSE, 3 KING STREET, invites attention to his assortment of LADIES' BOOTS & SHOES, from the celebrated House of CARLETON & SONS Dublin. Likewise—A Splendid assortment of WINTER DRY GOODS, including English and Canadian made POLKA JACQUETS. For the manufacture of the latter article, the First Prize & Diploma has been awarded at the recent Exhibition in Toronto.

CHEAP BOOTS AND SHOES, BY WHOLESALE. 200 CASES AMERICAN BOOTS AND SHOES, suitable for the Fall and Winter, just arrived. For sale by THOS. CLARKSON. Toronto, Nov. 11th, 1850.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY. W. H. DOEL, (LATE R. LOVE,) DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY, No 5, King Street East, Toronto. December 2nd, 1850. THOMAS DEXTER'S CHEAP GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE, No. 90, Yonge Street, Toronto, Next Store above Mr. Montgomery's Hotel, and a few doors below Albert Street.

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

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.

THOMAS C. WRIGHT, HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER, GRAINER, &c., No. 45, Adelaide Street, Toronto, NEARLY OPPOSITE THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE. All Orders punctually attended to, and executed on the most reasonable terms. Call and prove for yourselves.

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

CHARLES FISHER, BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER, 120 YONGE STREET. The Subscriber returns his thanks to his friends and the public for past favors, and begs to inform them that he has a good assortment of Books and Stationery on hand. PICTURE FRAMES for sale, and made to order, if required. The highest price for RAGS in cash or goods.

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. 30, Bay St., Toronto. Toronto, Nov. 4, 1850.

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

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. RICHARD DEMPSEY, JOHN WILLIAM DEMPSEY, HENRY KEELE. N. B.—Office Removed from the Wellington Buildings, corner of King and Church Streets, to the new Brick Building, Church Street, a few doors above the Court House, and immediately south of the Scotch Kirk.

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.

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

THOMAS MACLEAR'S BOOK AND STATIONERY WAREHOUSE, NO. 45, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

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

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

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

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

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

"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.

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

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

WORKMAN BROTHERS & Co., GENERAL HARDWARE MERCHANTS, 38, 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.

R. H. BRETT, 161, KING STREET, TORONTO, General Merchant, Wholesale. Importer of heavy Hardware, Birmingham, Sheffield, and Wolverhampton Sheet-iron, Earthenware and Glass-ware, in Crates & Hhds. Also, Importer of Teas, Sugars, Tobacco, Fruit, Spices, Oils, Pa. w's, Glass, Gunpowder, Shot, Candle-Wick, Twine, Batts., Stationery, Combs, Beads, &c., &c.

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

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

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

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

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

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

No. 50, YONGE STREET, TORONTO. HIRAM PIPER, Tin, Sheet Iron, and Copper Smith, Brass Founder and Beer Pump Maker. Japanned Cash, Deed, and other Boxes; Hip, Shower, and other Baths.

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; Stag Bills; Business Cards; Posters; Funeral Letters, &c.

THE WATCHMAN.—Published on Monday Evening by T. T. HOWARD, Post Office Lane, Toronto Canada West. TERMS.—Annual Subscription, in advance, 10s. Six Months, when not paid in advance, 5s. Five Copies, from No. 26 to end of Vol., 20s. RATES OF ADVERTISING.—Six Lines and under 2s 6d for first, and 1d for each subsequent insertion. Over Six Lines, 4d per Line for first, and 1d for each subsequent insertion. A liberal discount will be made to persons advertising by the year. Communications to be addressed to T. T. HOWARD, Box 531, Toronto, P. O., and invariably POST PAID. ROBERT BOYLE, Printer.