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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, JANUARY 13, 1851.

No. 52.

NEW-YEAR'S ADDRESS

OF THE

CARRIER OF THE WATCHMAN.

The Expiring Year.

Lo! the scene is void in sadness,
Droary is its aspect now,
Far have fled all joy and gladness,
Grief descends on nature's brow.
Clouds above are densely gath'ring,
Winter's chilling blast sweeps by;
Darkness reigns: all hopes are with'ring,
Nature heaves a bitter sigh.
Ev'ry object's clad in mourning,
Ev'ry tone is sad and dull;
Nature's broad expanse is yearning,
Clad in midnight's sable pall.
TIME, of earthly gifts, the fleetest,
Passes rapidly away;
Human hopes and joys the brightest
Crushes in a single day.
See, alas! the year's declining,
Sinks her languid head at last;
Mournfully her life resigning,
All her triumphs now are past.
WATCHMAN, on the walls of Zion,
Toll us of the dreary night;
Indicates this dark horizon
Man's deficiency of light?
On the mount of observation
Dismal scenes before us pass;
Millions sink in degradation
Bound by Satan's chains, alas!
Darkness holds in many regions
Empire's sceptre, undismay'd;
In her ranks unnumber'd legions
Stand, against the truth array'd.
But her days are surely number'd,
Age creeps on, her end is nigh;
Long have Christian Churches slumber'd,
Now they rear their banners high.
Loud resound to every nation
Tidings of a Jubilee;
Truth descends, a full salvation
Makes the captive sinner free.

The Rising Year.

What sounds are these, what joyful sounds that fall
Upon my ear—
Re-echoing in the midnight hour, of a happy new-
born year—
With pleasure hail'd, each mirthful voice its wel-
come loud proclaims
Upon her predecessor pours, the most opprobrious
names.
Her wrinkled brow, her visage fierce, in sable gar-
ments clad,
Her dying groans and agonies make every spirit
glad;
Darkness departs, and light and hope each fainting
heart revive,
And bid the most disconsolate afresh begin to live.
But who can tell what painful scenes this welcome
guest may paint,
How oft, in darkness br in doubt, our feeble spirits
faint?
The dearest objects we behold from earth may pass
away
Ere, on the shores of time, we hail another New-
Year's day.
Plague, and pestilence, and sword may spread
dismay around;
Empires may crumble into dust, confusion may
abound—
Despotic sway may prosper, and liberty may pine
Against the truth in bold phalanx the sons of night
may join.
Yet the light of truth will banish foul error from the
world,
And every form of despotism will from its throne
be hurl'd—
Haste, happy day, thy glorious dawn the Watchman
hopes to see
When the apostate family, the truth shall fully free.
To each respected patron, let joy for ever flow,
And be this year, a happy year, wherever they may
go;
Through this New Year, with joyful haste the news
to you'll bear
And in every happy hour, no pains shall ever

Miscellany.

IT COSTS TOO MUCH.

That wick'd word—don't utter it—“it costs too much.” You remember the last time you allowed one to escape you. How many times you sighed, and wished you had never spoken it. Though it took but a moment to utter it, it marred your peace a great deal longer than that. It escaped lightly from your lips, but it came back again, and haunted you, and weighed heavily on your spirit. It costs your friend too much, too. It went like an arrow to his soul; and like an arrow, with a poisoned point, it rankled there. Ay, that word costs him many sad hours.

That glass of Wine costs too much. You say you only paid a few cents for it. Young man! that paltry sum is not a millionth part of what it will cost you, if you do not take care. You will have to pay for it in health, cheerfulness, character, friends, credit, peace of mind, life itself. Is that glass worth all these? “You are safe enough!” Nonsense! A man might just as rationally talk about safety, when his boat is beginning to go round and round on the outer circle of the maelstrom, as to say he is safe enough, when he begins to tinkle his wine.

That dance costs too much. You gain something, it is true. Very likely you gain a whole evening's pleasure. But, my friend, you give too much for that pleasure. It intoxicates you. It unfits you for calmer enjoyments. It renders your daily toils dull and irksome. It drives your better genius from your soul—it brings in one to deceive you, to trifle with you, to ruin you. You tell me “it is not wrong to dance.” I admit that it is not wrong in itself. But can you not see that it is wrong, as you practice it, and is there not something within you that whispers, “it is dangerous,” too? Has it not cost too much already? Are you not losing your relish for sacred things, the Bible, the house of God, the meeting for prayer? You are paying too much for dancing, then. I shudder to think of purchasing such a pleasure at such a price.

The Sabbath excursion costs too much. The last one cost you dearly. It was as much as you could do, during the day, to banish painful thoughts from your mind. And when the guilty pleasure of the day was ended, and the twilight time arrived—the still twilight of Sabbath eve—those thoughts rushed in, like a mighty flood, and quenched your joys. You thought of the bargain you made, and called yourself a fool for making it. You thought of earlier days, ere your heart had learned to sin so badly. You thought of a mother, once the guide of your erring feet on earth, now an inheritor of the heavenly world. You thought that from her far-off home she came to upbraid you, to plead with you, and to warn you of your danger. Ah! it was no wonder you thought that excursion cost too much. It did cost too much. Take care! The tempter is coming again. Do not parley with him. Do not listen to him for a moment. Sabbath-breaking costs more than it comes to, a thousand times over.

That little theft costs too much. It is only a dollar, I know; and perhaps it would never be missed. But it will cost you as much as a fortune is worth. “I did not take the dollar,” you say. I am glad of it. But I am afraid you will take it, nevertheless. You have been looking at it with a wishful eye, for some minutes. You have been trying to settle the question whether you would be found out or not, if you put the money in your pocket. You have been using all sorts of flimsy arguments to your conscience, to drown its voice. You said it was only a dollar, and nobody would be any worse for your taking so small a sum. You talked about your salary being so small, and your master being so rich. And you guessed you would refund the money, interest and all, when you got to be rich yourself. I know you did not take the money. But while you are gazing into that drawer, and thinking what it was best to do about that dollar, you were standing on a fearful precipice. Many a youth has yielded to the tempter, as you were on the point of yielding; and thus entered on a career of crime which proved his ruin. It was a little petty theft, that first one. But it cost him dearly. It will cost you dearly, my friend. It may cost you everything worth living for.

All sin costs too much. Strange that men, sensible, judicious men, should ever need to be reminded of this. S ange that men, who are so sagacious, in the main, in closing a bargain, should purchase pleasure, in any form, at the sacrifice of virtue, and principle, and heaven. Yonder broker, standing at the corner of the Exchange, in Wall-street, has just refused to buy a few shares of stock, because he thought it was too dear. He said it would cost him one-eighth per cent. more than it would be worth to him. He was wise, perhaps: certainly he was wise, if his opinion

of the stock was right. He was careful, at all events. But that very man is throwing away a jewel worth a thousand worlds, for a few ounces of shining dust. That young man behind the counter, that young woman attiring for the theatre, neither of whom will buy the veriest trifle, if they deem it too dear, are both bartering away eternal life for three score years of pleasure!

SCRIPTURE ILLUSTRATION.

A day of blowing the trumpets.—Numbers xxix. 1.

This was one of the new moon days, celebrated with more than ordinary solemnity, on account, probably, of its commencing the new year; for the first day of the seventh month of the sacred year was the new year's-day of the more ancient civil year. It is the only one of the new moon days on which servile work is interdicted. It is called “the feast of the trumpets;” and we are to understand that the trumpet-blowing was greater on this day than on any other of the solemn festivals. The Scripture gives no reason for this peculiarity, or, indeed, for the festival itself. Numerous conjectures have been offered to supply the omission. Many Jewish writers think that the trumpets were blown in order to awaken men to repentance against the great fast, or day of expiation, which followed nine days after. But to this it has been well objected by Bishop Patrick, that the words (*zikran teruah*) translated “a memorial of blowing of trumpets” in the parallel text, Lev. xxiii. 24, properly signifies a memorial of triumph, a shouting for joy; the word *teruah* being never used in Scripture but for a sound or shout of rejoicing. The opinion most commonly received by the Jews is, that the trumpets were blown in memory of the intention to offer Isaac in sacrifice, and the substitution of a ram in his place. On which account they say that the trumpets used on this occasion were made of rams' horns, and they still use such in their synagogues under this impression. They also inform us that a ram's head was eaten on this day for the same reason, and also to betoken that the Jews would be the head and not the tail. A notion, derived from the Mishna, is also entertained, that on this day God sits to determine the events of the following year, and to judge the conduct of men, who pass before him as the flock before the shepherd; and that the blowing of trumpets is to disturb Satan when he comes to accuse the Israelites. Some of the Christian fathers think that the institution was to commemorate the delivery of the law on Mount Sinai, which was attended by the sound of the trumpet. The most general opinion, however, both among Jews and Christians, is, that the observance was instituted to commemorate the creation of the world, when “the morning stars sang together, and all the sons of God shouted for joy.” (Job xxxviii. 7). This opinion has the advantage that it may be held in common with any of the others; and is not incompatible even with the view which we entertain, which is, that the day, being new year's day, was celebrated by the blowing of trumpets, for much the same reason that we celebrate the commencement of our new year by the ringing of bells, namely, to usher in the year with tokens of public rejoicing. It will be observed that the opinions concerning the creation of the world, of the judgment which takes place on that day, and of the intended sacrifice of Isaac, are not stated as opposite notions, since they are all entertained by the modern Jews, whose prayers for the day make frequent allusions to all three.—*Pictorial Bible.*

THE WONDERS OF PRAYER.

Abraham's servants prays—Rebekah appears. Jacob wrestles and prays—the angel is conquered and Esau's mind is wonderfully turned from the revengeful purpose he had harbored for twenty years. Moses prays—Amalek is discomfited. Joshua prays—Achan is discovered. Hannah prays—Samuel is born.—David prays—Ahitophel hangs himself—Asa prays—a victory is gained. Jehoshaphat prays—God turns away his foes. Isaiah and Hezekiah pray—one hundred and eighty-five thousand Assyrians are dead in twelve hours—Daniel prays—the lions are muzzled. Mordecai and Esther fast—Haman is hanged on his own gallows in three days. Ezra prays at Ahava—God answers. Nehemiah darts a prayer—the king's heart is softened in a minute. Elijah prays—a drought of three years succeeds. Elijah prays—rain descends apace. Elisha prays—Jordan is divided. Elisha prays—a child's soul comes back. The church prays—Peter is delivered by an angel. Paul and Silas prayed and sang praises—the doors of the prison were opened and every man's hands were loosened. Prayer has divided seas, rolled up flowing rivers, made flinty rocks gush into fountains, quenched flames of fire, muzzled lions, disarmed vipers and poisons, marshalled the stars against the wicked, stop-

ped the course of the moon, arrested the rapid sun in his great race, burst open iron gates, recalled souls from eternity, conquered the strongest devils, commanded legions of angels down from heaven. Prayer has bridled and chained the raging passions of men, and routed and destroyed vast armies of proud, daring, blustering atheists. Prayer has brought one man from the bottom of the sea, and carried another in a chariot of fire to heaven. What has prayer not done!—*Ryland.*

A TALE OF THE STAGE.—Old actors, like old soldiers, tell strange stories. It is related by one of the former description of veterans, that Mrs. Barry was playing *Calista* in the *Fair Penitent* to a crowded “barn” (it was at North Walsham, in Norfolk), when, in the last act, as she placed her hand upon the skull, she was seized with an involuntary shuddering, and fell upon the boards. On the following day, being still ill, she made inquiries into the ownership of the skull and was informed that it belonged to “one Norris, a player,” HER FIRST HUSBAND! She died in six weeks.

A hundred years ago, the Bank of England attempted a trick upon the rival, Child's, by collecting about half a million of their receipts, and sending them in at a single blow. The wary bankers, however, had got scent of the plot, and were provided with a cheque upon the enemy for £700,000, drawn by the celebrated Duchess of Marlborough. When the notes were presented in a green bag, they were examined singly, to give time for the cheque to be cashed in Threadneedle-street; and the malicious Old Lady was then paid in her own notes; which, chancing at that time to be at a considerable discount, a large sum was made by Child's upon the transaction.—*Chambers' Journal.*

GLUTTONS.—The heaven of such men's imaginations consists of tables well covered with smoking viands—the poetry of their heart is the bleating of the animal destined for the morrow's feast—and the music of their souls is the whetting of knives and the sounding of plates. To a glutton the stillness of a sow at her wash is a matter of far more interest than the silence of Archimedes in his study.

COLERIDGE AND HIS SCHOOLMASTER.—Coleridge said he droant of the master all his life, and that his dreams were horrible. A *bon mot* of his is recorded, very characteristic both of pupil and master. Coleridge when he heard of his death said, “It was lucky that the cherubims who took him to heaven were nothing but faces and wings, or he would infallibly have flogged them, by the way.”

PRAY AND THRIVE.—The Rev. Mr Carter, a Puritan divine, was once in company with a poor man, who complained of the hardships of his condition, saying, “Mr Carter, what will become of me? I work hard and fare hard, and yet I cannot thrive.” The reply of Mr Carter was, “You still want one thing; you must work hard, and fare hard, and pray hard, and then you will be sure to thrive.”

EVIL COMPANY.

The following beautiful allegory is translated from the German:—

Sophronus, a wise teacher, would not suffer even his grownup sons and daughters to associate with those whose conduct was not pure and upright.

“Dear father,” said the gentle Eulalia to him one day, when he forbade her, in company with her brother, to visit the volatile Lucinda, “dear father, you must think us very childish if you imagine that we should be exposed to danger by it.”

The father took in silence a dead coal from the hearth, and reached it to his daughter.—

“It will not burn you, my child, take it.”

Eulalia did so, and behold, her beautiful white hand was soiled and blackened, and, as it chanced, her white dress also.

“We cannot be too careful in handling coals,” said Eulalia, in vexation.

“Yes, truly,” said the father; “you see, my child, that coals, even if they do not burn, they blacken; so it is with the company of the vicious.”

MARKET WORDS.—Dr. William Bates, the accomplished and courtly Nonconformist minister, once complained in the presence of his faithful but unpolished friend Daniel Burgess, that he found very little success in his work as a minister; when his aged brother smartly replied, “Thank your velvet mouth for that—too fine to speak market language.”

Family Circle.

From the Mothers' Magazine

A TRUE STORY.

"This is a beautiful stream," said a young friend to me, as we stood together on the stone bridge looking into the clear river which came dashing over the rocks, and finding its way in to the deep valley below. "How often have I watched the tiny fishes, as they played on the surface, when I have come to gather the wild roses of summer, and the purple asters in autumn. And that lovely nook, down among the alders, by the rock that overhangs the rushing river!"

Yes, I replied, indeed it is beautiful; but I never pass this bridge, and look into that shady spot, without sadness; for there was our little Willie drowned. Let us go over the stile, and sit upon that rock, while I relate his short history.

Willie was a child of singular beauty, I can never forget his bright eyes, peeping beneath the rich curls which shaded his brow, and the happy, loving expression, which made him the favourite of all. He was a wonder in our little village, and every one called him "our Willie."

His parents, however, did not idolize the boy, for, although some people said, "he was too much like an angel to live long," yet, they knew that, like all other children, he had a heart inclined to evil; and therefore, the first name he was taught to know and love, was the Saviour of little children.

While early learned to lift his infant voice in prayer; he exhibited that fear of sin, and desire to please our heavenly Father, which are observed in all children who are taught by the Holy Spirit.

One early spring morning, he asked permission to gather some violets, which bloom in the meadow yonder. After gaining his mother's consent, he kissed her affectionately, and said, "Mother, I do not love to play with boys who speak wicked words. I will never say one myself, and when I hear them, I whisper—

'Holy angels! guard my head.'

Mother, if I say this prayer, will I go up to heaven when I die, and see aunt Mary and little cousins?"

Yes, my precious boy," said the mother, "angels will guard you, if you are good, and God will ever bless my child."

Off ran little Willie, as happy as the birds, and his mother stood watching him as he gathered the sweet flowers, or chased the butterfly; and then, turning from the window, she sat down to work, thinking of those last words, but little dreaming that she should never more listen to the music of his voice, or his footstep on the door-stone. His little hands were soon filled with fresh flowers; and one little bunch, which grew so temptingly on the very edge of the river, remained to complete the bouquet for his mother. He stooped down, and reached forth to take it—the sloping bank gave way, and he fell into the river.

A little boy, on the other side, saw Willie in the cold stream. He could easily have saved him, had he not been frightened; but he ran away for help. Once the little fat hand caught hold of the slender twigs, but they swayed down with the heavy burden.

The alarm soon reached the house, and the distressed mother flew to the river side. "Willie, Willie, oh, save my child!" The little blue cap floated on the surface, and poor Willie was at length drawn up, lifeless, by the neighbours, and borne to the cottage, amid the cries of anguish from his agonized parents. A few moments before, so full of life and gladness—now cold and dead! The clothes dropping with water—the fair hair hanging about his neck—the brilliant eyes forever closed! Cut down, like the pale violets he had gathered! In vain did they rub his limbs, and wrap him in blankets: the "holy angels" had taken his soul to heaven!

I saw Willie in his coffin; the white and blue violets were mingled with curls, and on his bosom lay this line—

"Holy angels! guard my head."

We walked thoughtfully away from that memorable spot, till at length my young friend remarked, that "if she had reason to be grateful for anything, it was, that her mother had so early stored her memory with the beautiful hymns of Watts. They come to me like a friend, by night and by day, in health and in sickness, in gladness and sorrow." And who that has ever known, from experience in extreme illness, the quiet power of some sweet line, which comes stealing over the soul when too weak for mental effort, awakening it to love and praise, will not thankfully endeavour to store the minds of their children with those precious hymns?

HAPPINESS.

An error into which parents frequently fall, in the moral training of their children, is, that little effort is made to have the child realize the inseparable connection between holiness and happiness, between sin and misery. It has been well said, "that far too many deck religion in a monkish garb. With them the happy, cheerful spirit of childhood is a crime, and the play, the romp, and laugh—the mere expression of the children's free and happy hearts—is checked and curbed, as though it led to sin. Religious exercises are made a periec-

trudgery; a Sabbath is a day of dull confinement, and a religious life a course of misery. True religion is a happy thing, and children should feel it so." There is justice in these remarks. "Rejoice in the Lord *alway*," is an apostolic maxim, and though much will undoubtedly occur in a world of sin and suffering to mar the Christian's joy, yet let not these griefs be obtruded on the notice of the young, or if they cannot be hidden, oh! let him understand that *sin*, either one's own, or that of others, is the bitter source of all sorrow. When the tongue speaks of our glorious Father, let the eye beam with love and joy, as well as with solemnity. Oh! teach your little one that religion is bliss. Let him feel that so far from frowning on innocent joy, it hallows and elevates it. As the spring morning dawns in all its beauty on his admiring eye, while the fresh airs fan his glowing cheek, and joyous songsters thrill his soul with their melody, oh!—

whisper in his ear that these blessings are gifts, for gifts of a loving Father, who, notwithstanding our guilt, makes his sun shine on the evil and good, that the goodness of the Lord may lead us to repentance. As he mingles with others, endeavor to make him feel, that to be happy he must obey God, that, so far as he is disobedient, he is miserable. It is not enough merely to tell a child that selfishness is sinful, that he must love his neighbor as himself and yield to God a supreme affection. So long as he knows this only, *self* will plead for gratification, but lead him to perform some act of kindness and benevolence, and while he experiences the joy resulting from it, explain to him how a contrary course, though it might produce temporary gratification, would be followed by shame and self-reproach. Nor say that this is impracticable, the little one is capable, at a very early age, of finding happiness in sharing his employments with those around him. I have seen a child who, before he could speak, would share his little gifts of cake or apple with all present before he would taste any himself.—And, though there are diversities in natural disposition, yet there are few perhaps so selfish as to be incapable of feeling early the happiness that springs from a kind or generous act. In the same manner does the little one's bosom swell with anger or resentment. Ask him, as soon as he can think calmly, if these passions don't make him wretched? if under their dominion he can be happy? He will feel that he cannot. Then take pains to show him how kind is the limitation—"Without holiness no man shall see the Lord." Much earlier than such an idea is usually lodged in the mind, can he be made to feel that this is not an arbitrary exclusion, but that even heaven would not be a place of happiness to a soul under the fever of sin. In like manner lead him to feel that pride and envy are truly fraught with distress and uneasiness, while the opposite graces of the spirit produce only peace and joy.

It is not for a moment to be imagined, that education however excellent, can renovate the heart, implant holiness, or eradicate all unwholy passions, but by such a training the soul will be in a measure prepared for the reception of the truth; and when the spirit of God renews a soul thus trained to habits of self-denial, patience, and benevolence, the contest with evil will not be so severe, and the Christian character, being marked by greater consistency, God will be more glorified.

EDUCATION.

The following is an extract from an article in Chamber's Journal, descriptive of an educational tour in the Netherlands. The passage here quoted is from an account given of the writer's visit to a school at Haarlem. We presume this is the kind of education some people in Canada are clamoring for so loudly:

"Having seen all that was necessary, I as usual questioned the schoolmaster on the subject of religious instruction. He answered that he took every occasion of enforcing the principle of religious and moral obligation, when such a theme was appropriate in the exercises on words and sentiments in the lessons but that no catechism or religious work formed a part of the course of instruction. The following conversation now ensued between us, through my excellent interpreter:—"Where are your pupils taught the doctrines and other essential matters in religion?" "All are taught these things by the clergymen to whose congregations their parents belong." "How is this managed?" "Two hours a week are allowed for their attendance at the clergymen's houses or churches, but I don't interfere in the matter, and leave parents to manage these affairs with their priests." "Do you know how the children in the school are divided into sects: how many in each?" "Oh no, I never inquire of what religion a child is when it is sent to me; indeed I cannot help feeling surprised how you could ask such a strange question." I told him that I was governed by no idle curiosity in asking these questions; that I was much gratified in observing the fervent piety and orderly manners of the Dutch, and therefore was interested in the manner of their religious education; that, if he had no objections, I should like to be permitted to ask the children one after the other, to what religious party they belonged.—This was good-humoredly agreed to. Selecting the first form in front, he began at the topmost boy, and, bidding him stand up, asked him in a

kindly way what religion he was of. The child uttered the word "Ronsch," the next said "Reformarie," an so did the third, the fourth was a Jew, then followed Mennonite [Baptist], and Lutheran—and so on, there was a mixture of all sects as far as we went. "I am now perfectly satisfied, I see that there is a thorough mixture of all sects in the School. But may I ask if they ever taunt or abuse each other on account of their religion?" "No," replied the teacher, "they never, to my knowledge, do such a thing; in all my experience I never heard of such a thing. This closed the conversation, and we retired.

Geographic and Historic.

THE CONVERTED MUSSULMAN.

Having received an invitation to dine (or rather sup) with a Persian party in the city, I went and found a number of guests assembled. The conversation was varied—grave and gay, chiefly of the latter complexion. Poetry was often the subject, sometimes philosophy, and sometimes politics prevailed. Among the topics discussed, religion was one. There are so many sects in Persia, especially if we include the Freethinking classes, that the questions which grow out of such a discussion constitute no trifling resource for conversation. I was called upon, though with perfect good-breeding and politeness, to give an account of the tenets of our faith; and I confess that I was sometimes embarrassed at the pointed queries of my companions. Among the guests was a person who took but little part in the conversation, and who appeared to be intimate with none but the master of the house. He was a man below the middle age, of a serious countenance and mild deportment. They called him Mahomed Rahem. I thought that he frequently observed me with great attention, and watched every word I uttered, especially when the subject of religion was discussing. Once, when I expressed myself with some levity, this individual fixed his eyes upon me with such a peculiar expression of surprise, regret, and reproof, that I was struck to the very soul, and felt a strange mysterious wonder who this person could be. I asked privately one of the party who told me that he had been educated for a Mollah, but had never officiated; and that he was a man of considerable learning, and much respected; but lived retired, and seldom visited even his most intimate friends. My informant added, that his only inducement to join the party had been the expectation of meeting an Englishman; as he was much attached to the English nation, and had studied our language and learning.

This information increased my curiosity; which I determined to seek an opportunity of gratifying, by conversing with the object of it. A few days afterwards, I called upon Mahomed Rahem, and found him reading a volume of Cowper's Poems! This circumstance led to an immediate discussion of the merits of English poetry, and European literature in general. I was perfectly astonished at the clear and accurate conclusions which he had formed upon these subjects, and at the precision with which he expressed himself in English. We discoursed on these and congenial topics for nearly two hours; till at length I ventured to sound his opinions on the subject of religion.

"You are a Mollah, I am informed."

"No," said he; "I was educated at a Madrasen (College); but I have never felt any inclination to be one of the priesthood."

"The exposition of your Religious Volume," I rejoined, "demands a pretty close application to study: before a person can be qualified to teach the doctrines of the Koran, I understand he must thoroughly examine and digest volumes of comments, which ascertain the sense of the text, and the application of its injunctions. This is a laborious preparation, if a man be disposed conscientiously to fulfil his important functions." As he made no remark, I continued—"Our Scriptures are their own expositors. We are solicitous only that they should be read: and although some particular passages are not without difficulties, arising from the inherent obscurity of language, the faults of translation or the errors of copyists, yet it is our boast that the authority of our Holy Scriptures is confirmed by the perspicuity and simplicity of their style, as well as precepts."

I was surprised that he made no reply to these observations. At the hazard of being deemed importunate, I proceeded to panegyrize the leading principles of Christianity, more particularly in respect to their moral and practical character; and happened, among other reflections, to suggest, that as no other concern was of so much importance to the human race as religion, and as only one faith could be right, the subject admitted not of being regarded as indifferent, although too many did so regard it.

"Do not you esteem it so?" he asked.

"Certainly not," I replied.

"Then your indifference at the table of our friend Meeza Reeza, when the topic of religion was under consideration was merely assumed out of complaisance to Mussulmans, I presume?"

I remembered the occasion to which he alluded; and recognized in his countenance the same expression, compounded half of pity, half of surprise, which it then exhibited. I owned that I had acted inconsiderately, perhaps in-

cautiously and imprudently, but I made the best defence I could; and disavowed, in the most solemn manner, any premeditated design to contemn the religion which I profess.

"I am heartily glad I was deceived," he said; "for sincerity in religion is our paramount duty. What we are we should never be ashamed of appearing to be."

"Are you a sincere Mussulman, then?" I boldly asked.

An internal struggle seemed, for an instant, to agitate his visage, at length he answered mildly, "No."

"You are not a sceptic or freethinker?"

"No; indeed I am not."

"What are you then?—Bo you sincere—Are you a Christian?"

"I am," he replied.

I should vainly endeavor to describe the astonishment which seized me at this declaration. I surveyed Mahomed Rahem at first with a look, which, judging from its reflection from his benign countenance, must have brotkened suspicion, or even contempt. The consideration that he could have no motive to deceive me in this disclosure, which was of infinitely greater seriousness to himself than to me, speedily restored me to recollection, and banished every sentiment but joy. I could not refrain from pressing silently his hand to my heart.

He was not unmoved at this transport; but he betrayed no unmanly emotions. He told me, that I had possessed myself of a secret; which, in spite of his opinion that every one ought to wear his religion openly, he had hitherto concealed, except from a few who participated in his own sentiments.

"And whence came this happy change?" I asked.

"I will tell you that likewise," he replied.

In the year 1223 (of the Hejira) there came to this city an Englishman, who taught the religion of Christ with a boldness hitherto unparalleled in Persia, in the midst of much scorn and ill treatment from our Mollahs, as well as the rabble. He was a beardless youth, and evidently enfeebled by disease. He dwelt among us for more than a year. I was then a decided enemy to the Infidels, as the Christians are termed by the followers of Mahomet; and I visited this teacher of the despised sect, with the declared object of treating him with scorn, and exposing his doctrines to contempt. Although I persevered for some time in this behaviour towards him, I found that every interview not only increased my respect for the individual, but diminished my confidence in the faith in which I was educated. His extreme forbearance towards the violence of his opponents, the calm and yet convincing manner in which he exposed the fallacies and sophistries by which he was assailed (for he spoke Persian excellently,) gradually inclined me to listen to his arguments, to inquire dispassionately into the subject of them, and finally to read a tract which he had written in reply to a defence of Islamism by our chief Mollahs. Need I detain you longer? The result of my examination was a conviction that the young disputant was right. Shame, or rather fear, withheld me from avowing this opinion. I even avoided the society of the Christian teacher, though he remained in the city so long. Just before he quitted Shiraz, I could not refrain from paying him a farewell visit. Our conversation—the memory of it will never fade from the tablet of my mind—sealed my conversion. He gave me a book—it has ever been my constant companion—the study of it has formed my most delightful occupation—its contents have often consoled me.

Upon this, he put into my hands a copy of the New Testament in Persian. On one of the blank leaves was written: "there is joy in heaven over one sinner that repenteth."—Henry Martin.

METHOD OF OBTAINING SPONGE.

The sponge of commerce is found attached to rocks, in various depths between three fathoms and thirty. When alive it is of dull bluish black above, and of a dry white beneath. There are several qualities, possibly indicating as many distinct species. The best are taken among the Cyclades. The sponge divers, however are mostly people from the island between Claymore and Rhodus. They go in little fleets, of coques each of six or eight men. The season for the fishery lasts from May until September. All the men dive in turn. They remain under water from two to three minutes. They descend to the bottom at various depths, between five fathoms and twenty, or even, though rarely thirty. Very few of the Archipelago divers can descend so deep as the last named depth, and it is doubtful whether they can work in such case. Some years ago a diver asserted he bent a rope round the beam of a Turkish frigate, sunk in thirty fathoms water off Scio. Mr Love when engaged in raising the guns of some of the sunken ships, confirmed his statement, by finding the rope still bent round the beam. In deep water, a rope weighed by a stone is let down, by which the divers ascend when they have gathered the sponges. They carry nothing about their person except a netted bag, which is attached to a hoop suspended round their necks: In this they place their sponges. In a good locality, a diver may bring fifty pieces of sponge in a day. The weight is calculated from the sponges when they are dried.

ing the insanity of the accused, have shown that the punishment should have been removal forever from a society which he had so grossly injured— not transportation, like a felon.

In the very paper which recorded the trial of Robert Pate, there was a verdict of a different character given in the case of one Walker, who threatened to assassinate the President of the French Republic. This bad man was declared by two medical men to be excited on three points—viz., suicide, homicide, and celebrity. The punishment awarded was not transportation, but incarceration in an asylum, and the cold-water douche, which, by reducing the excitement of the diseased organs, and bringing reason into play, has proved to be a far more efficient punishment than any one which would have pandered to the said Walker's love of notoriety.

Instances have been observed of females who, at certain times were afflicted with a vehement desire to steal, though quite free from such disposition at other times. Crimes committed under such influences, should be subject to medical, not to criminal, punishment. In the case of Lord Ferrer, that nobleman had shown symptoms of insanity in a previous part of his life, and his friends had been considering the propriety of taking out a commission of lunacy against him. He had quarrelled with his wife, who was separated from him, and to conceive that his steward took part with her, and called him into his library, where he made him kneel down, upon which he produced a pistol and shot him. Every one knows Lord Ferrer was found guilty of murder, and executed. This verdict has been much found fault with, but there was no other alternative. Lord Ferrer had not been put under control as a moral patient, but had been left under the influence of partial insanity, to commit the crime of murder; the plea, therefore, of previous insanity, could no more avail him, than that of temporary insanity, from excited anger or passion, is allowed to avail the murderer.

We cannot but acknowledge that this is a question surrounded with many difficulties. Sir William Follett ruled, in the case of M'Naughton, as Baron Alderson has done in that of Pate—that, to excuse him, it will not be sufficient that he laboured under partial insanity; that he had a morbid disposition of mind, which would not exist in a sane person. A French writer upon medical jurisprudence says: "The monomaniac lives under an influence which impels him to such and such an act, which may become irresistible. Let us hope that the jury, seeking justice in law, may examine the circumstances of the crime, and may appreciate the motives." We think that the English law has acted more wisely in anticipating the difficulty, by deciding that monomania or partial insanity shall be no excuse. We could show, by a great number of instances, what we have before adverted to, that almost all crimes are committed under monomaniacal influences; and if you do not punish one you cannot punish another. We only regret that medical men and lawyers, placed in such frequent collision upon these questions, should not come to an understanding as to the particular form of punishment. Whipping was some time back proposed as a mode of correction for a certain monomaniacal annoyance, become of late far too frequent, and it appears to present several advantages. It would humiliate a morbid vanity, or love of notoriety, more than any other infliction, and it would act as a counter-irritant to the excited organs of self-importance.

It is well known, that the kings, queens, bishops and apostles, to be met with in all large asylums, have no real belief in their own illusions, and the knowledge of this fact alone points out the method of cure. Many eminent authorities upon the subject, as Dr. Prichard and others, do not believe in partial insanity; there cannot, they say, be a speck in an apple without the whole fruit becoming tainted. This is, to a certain extent, true, as far as the functions of the brain are concerned, but it scarcely applies to the legal part of the inquiry, which directs its attention to the simple fact, whether, at the time when the crime was committed, there was consciousness of the fact. Under all and every circumstance, the law, which will only recognize irresponsibility where there is mania, imbecility, idiocy, is still administered, in this country with firmness, tempered by humanity towards the criminal; and so much has been done in modern times in improving the different systems of treatment of criminals, that there can be little doubt, but that when it is thoroughly understood that all classes of criminals (with the above-mentioned exceptions) are amenable to the laws; that while society will be saved by the certainty of such punishment from many painful and distressing occurrences, a treatment also more in accordance with the positive and well-attested condition of the criminals will be devised.

Ecclesiastical.

Martyrs to Popery.

A correspondent sends us the following:—It may be news to many of your readers that in the year 1555, and during the space of five years and four months, the following were burnt by the Papists, viz:—5 bishops, 21 divines, 8 gentlemen, 84 artificers, &c., 100 husbandmen, servants, and laborers, 26 wives, 20 widows, 9 virgins, 2 boys, 2 infants, and 64 persecuted, of whom 7 were whipped and 16 died in prison.—Morning Herald.

THE WOMEN OF LIVERPOOL.—An address, ably drawn up, from the women of Liverpool, to the Queen, against the Papal aggression, is at present in course of signature in that town. "The practice of private auricular confession" seems to shock the ladies more than all the other terrors of Popery.

It is stated that the Bishop of Exeter has refused to license the appointment of the Rev. George Bellamy to the office of assistant curate at Charles Church, Plymouth, to which he had been appointed, on the ground that Mr Bellamy held opinions on the point of the immortality of the soul, identical with those of the Unitarian sect.

Remittances.

Should errors appear in the following list of payments on account of the Watchman, the parties concerned to respectfully request to notify us thereof without delay.

TO THE END OF VOL. I. Messrs. W. Courtage, W. H. Haynes, A. Haynes, A. Gould, H. Teeter, B. Gould, M. Tallman, — Hickman, P. Scott, R. Higginbotham, J. Climo, T. Little, F. Williams; Capt. Benner; Mrs. Teeter; J. Joselin, G. Dunn, J. Ramsay, H. Lyons, M. Stonehouse, W. Cooley; Jac. Wood, Esq., J. L. Green, Esq., B. Becker, Esq.; Messrs. J. Yerks, H. Wood, Rev. J. Oates, Messrs. E. F. Langs, D. Moore, U. Barnhart, James Lawaw, P. Decker, — Roberts, W. Borland; W. Graham, Esq., for one paper; Messrs. S. Canfield, J. Brisbin, T. Brook, C. Lindsay; Mrs. Ann Howard; Messrs. A. Mair, W. Watson, — Carle, J. Hall, J. Beatty, L. Loucks; Miss Spencer; Messrs. H. L. Boss, D. Kennedy, W. Hamilton; Rev. T. Rattray; Messrs. J. McMaster, J. Hazen, R. R. Clute, J. Chapman, — Pettigrew, — Gladdish, J. Wilson, 52

TO THE END OF VOL II.—Messrs. A. J. Kelly, Jon. Dowitt, O. Blake, Esq.; Messrs. J. Roberts, C. E. Woolventon, A. Hunter; Rev. H. O. Crofts; J. G. Haskett, Esq.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Messrs. A. Depew, to No. 69, I. Potts to No. 91, M. Dean to No. 39, J. Jewhurst to No. 99, M. Sweetnam to No. 73; C. Leman Esq. to No. 7b; Rev. R. Gary to No. 78. Messrs. James Dodd to No. 78, J. Dorner to No. 26, Joseph Childs to No. 74, Wilson & Gray pays to No. 80, L. Holmes pays to No. 62, Mabley & Son pays to No. 94, W. B. Clarke, pays to No. 99, Hon. Legislative Council, pays to No 78, Hon. Legislative Assembly pays to, 78, Dr. Gamble pays to No. 67, Mr. Bell pays to No. 73, Mr. Swan pays to No. 73, Mr. Stewart pays to No. 97.

The Proprietor of the Watchman is greatly obliged to those agents who have furnished new lists of subscribers; and still more so to those who have forwarded subscribers and Cash.

Mr Andrew Lightbody, Fergus, is authorized to obtain subscribers and collect debts on account of the Watchman.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

M. M., Esq.—one year's subscription due.

Literary Notices Deferred.

The Watchman.

Monday Evening, January 13, 1851.

OUR ENTERPRISE:

THE PAST AND THE FUTURE.

The goal is reached. How many times it has been viewed from afar with anxious gaze, we need not tell. None but he whose body and mind have felt the burden of a newspaper—in a literary and financial point of view, can fully understand the necessity of such an enterprise. Were our object in undertaking the publication of the Watchman purely mercenary, our retrospect would be any thing but satisfactory. A motive, however, more exalted and of a weightier character than gold can furnish, led to an engagement in this enterprise. And although in every respect, the result is not so encouraging as we could wish, it equals our expectations; and therein we rejoice.

In contemplating a year of much labour and many anxieties, one fact stands out in bold relief, throwing every other consideration into the shade—a fact which, when many of the exciting incidents connected with our work shall have been forgotten, will still retain its "stubbornness," and impart substantial pleasure. It is this—truth has been disseminated. In this we rejoice; believing that truth is the great and efficient instrumentality, whereby, in every sense of the word, the human race is to be exalted. Viewed in a moral, social, civil or religious point of view, with regard to things temporal or things eternal, mankind can never assume the position nor wield the advantages the Creator intended as the portion of our race. And until the empire of truth has reached the ends of the earth, by what means so ever this end is promoted, every genuine philanthropist will rejoice. Truth is the great antidote which heaven has provided for the world's blindness, and misery, and thralldom; and just so far as a nation, or a world embraces the truth, so far it is free. "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free," comes down from the highest authority in the universe; and is a philosophic and practical as well as a Theological point of view, challenges an unqualified acquiescence. It therefore affords us pleasure to know that during the past year, we have from week to week enjoyed the opportunity of exhibiting truth to thousands of minds. The discernment of mortals may fail to perceive the course that truth may take, or the effects it may produce; but such is our confidence in this heavenly element, that we had

not to embrace and avow as our belief, that however feeble the agency by which the truth is disseminated, its influence in swelling the tide which shall sweep away every barrier to the world's exaltation,—will appear conspicuously in the revolutions of the last day. So far then, as our enterprise has shed the ray of truth on the pathway of our readers, it is pleasing to reflect that "our record is on high." Nor is our satisfaction diminished by the consideration, that those who have in any way promoted the success of our enterprise, shall be sharers of the reward which the propagation of truth secures. Nothing can be more manifest than the dignity of that career whereby the immortal spirits of mankind are elevated intellectually and morally in the scale of existence.

In another light, however, our retrospect is not so cheerful. Opportunities of promoting extensively the well-being of mankind have been afforded; and wherein we may have failed to turn those opportunities to account, responsibility has been incurred which no sane man would envy. Down through succeeding generations, the poison which emanates from the Press (unless counteracted by truth,) will continue to perform its fearful work. That poison is at the present day disseminated on a scale so large that no adequate idea of such a system of moral pollution ever entered into the heart of past generations. And hence, so much the deeper is the responsibility of those to whom Jehovah has entrusted the work of staying the flood of moral death. While considering the facts of the case, we confess that we have not accomplished all we could desire; and we are driven for refuge to the humble hope that something has been done to promote the final triumph. Be that as it may, it has been our sincere aim to render the Watchman an interesting weekly visitor, conveying instruction, stimulating to effort, and inspiring with the hope of success, where even feeble energies or unpromising talents are heartily enlisted in the cause of God and man. Our failure, if such be the result, has not been from want of anxiety, nor from an unwillingness to exert our energies to render this Journal acceptable and useful. And we have had the happiness to receive the assurance from many esteemed friends that public opinion pronounced the effort successful.

The next topic to which our retrospect renders some attention necessary, is the financial department. It would be a gratification to ourselves, and probably equally so, to many of our patrons, could we state definitely the financial result of our enterprise. But in consequence of the large amount due and the losses and expense which in many cases will attend the collection of those debts (unless every subscriber does his duty without delay,) it is difficult to pronounce with certainty. But should the outstanding subscriptions be collected, involving but moderate losses, the first Volume of the Watchman, will barely pay all other expenses connected with its publication, leaving the Proprietor nothing for an investment in material and labour amounting to about £500, and the Editor nothing for the labour of writing and making selections for the whole Volume. The reader will suppress his astonishment, when we state that this result is better than our anticipations when we engaged in the enterprise. Fortunately, we had learned the difficulties connected with the first stages of a Periodical; and, therefore, we did not rely on the first Volume of the Watchman for any thing under the idea of a profit. We expected to have to support it in its infancy; hoping that when full-fledged (as we expect it to be next week,) it would repay labour and anxiety and investment. That it requires faith and patience to expend money, and physical and mental energy without an immediate remuneration, we admit; but in this world we must not expect to enjoy the rich scenery which the mountain's brow discloses without toiling up its steep. To some the facts we have just stated will appear extremely discouraging. To us, they appear in a very different light:—not perhaps partly because the result is not a disappointment; and partly on account of the enlargement of our field of operation, and the constant improvement of our prospects.

We would not, however, have our patrons imagine that all is done that is necessary to render the Watchman's position what it ought to be. Its Literary character must be improved, and its circulation greatly increased. This will require a large expenditure and increased effort. Trusting in the source of strength and efficiency, we pledge ourselves, though it be at very considerable expense and labour, to furnish the patrons of the coming Volume with a much more interesting and instructive Periodical than the Watchman has hitherto been. And we appeal to Agents and Patrons for an united and simultaneous effort to enlarge our circulation,—thereby at once extending our sphere of usefulness, and improving our prospects financially.

To Subscribers in arrears, we would just say, we have been under the necessity of meeting the demands which their subscriptions should have enabled us to meet, from other sources. This has been a very great inconvenience; and we appeal to the justice and generosity of those who are to

relieve us without delay from this state of things: A year's subscription is a small amount; but will some hundreds of such debts due us, we assure our friends that the amount is quite too large. We hope these facts will not be overlooked by those who have consented to act as local Agents. From the commencement of next month to the end, besides current expenses, we have rather heavy liabilities to meet, and they must be met punctually. We shall expect a tangible and cheering response.

In conclusion—to Agents, Subscribers, Advertisers and others, who have patronized the Watchman, or the Watchman Office, we tender our best thanks; and in soliciting the continuance of your patronage, we hope by increased efficiency, Geographical department, to render each transaction as much as possible advantageous and satisfactory.

And now at the close of the labours of the year, we would record our devout thanks to the God for the aid imparted, and the success which has crowned our endeavours. To Jehovah be the glory.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

During the past week our City has presented an exceedingly bustling aspect. The Commercial in all making have this year created an unprecedented amount of interest. The effort employed to enlighten the minds of the people, by the friends of the several religious denominations, who not fail to convince a spectator of the importance was attached to the issue. It is also a decided doubt the importance of proper appointments requires us to state, however, that the dates, with few exceptions were well attended. The offices to which they aspired. The result of the elections will be found elsewhere. It is creditable to our City, that for have pleasure in stating the fact, that the contest of Roman Catholicism and Protestantism, and although, as might be expected, the cured majorities every unprejudiced till between 3 and 5, and in some instances visited all the Dioceses, as they were the originators of the contest.

The Methodist New Connexion Missionary Meeting, held on Monday evening, was but thinly attended; owing principally to the excitement which prevailed relative to the city elections. A lecture was likewise delivered in the same evening, in the Temperance Hall, by Rev. R. Dick, which doubtless, to some extent divided public attention. The Speakers at the Missionary Meeting were Revs. J. W. G. Rogers, Professor Lillie, J. Roaf, H. O. Crofts, — Jennie and — Barnett—Rev. W. McClure in the Chair. Another engagement prevented our remaining at the Meeting throughout. We heard the Rev. J. Rogers deliver the introductory speech, on the 1st Resolution—a very excellent speech in our view, and we understand the other speakers likewise very well.

A good deal of interest is at present manifested in Upper Canada Constituencies, relative to the proposed removal of the Seat of Government to Quebec next Spring.

The friends of the observance of the Christian Sabbath are again bringing the claims of the Lord's Day before the public. A Circular has been issued by the Kingston Sabbath Reformation Committee, calling upon Ministers and friends of Religion and the Press in general, to exert themselves to abolish Sabbath desecration, at least in its present legalized forms. The 19th inst. is named as a day on which Ministers of Religion should in all parts of the Province bring the subject before their congregations. Combined, simultaneous, and persevering effort will succeed.

The first Number of Volume II. of the Watchman will be issued (D. V.), on Monday the 20th instant. Agents and subscribers will please remember that in order to obtain Volume II, IT MUST BE ORDERED. Agents cannot act a neutral part: they will either be our friends or our enemies. Remittances within a month of the issuing of the first number will be considered in advance.

We direct attention to the advertisement of Mrs. and the Misses Robinson's Ladies' Seminary. This is a real acquisition to the education of the youth of the city; and we doubt not that to patronize it, will receive entire satisfaction.

The Services of Mr. ———, of ———, have been secured for the Watchman. He is a man of high talents, and as the object of the Watchman is to be a permanent, but to aid the Proprietor will be unremittingly the proprietor of the Watchman. N. B.—Subscribers of Volume who remit the termination of Vol. I and are charged

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assuring Divisions.

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made. Should this proposition yield any surplus,
it will be applied, on the scheme of 1850, and
a full report given of each sum paid, as above, at
the end of this quarter; that every party aiding our
work, may possess the means of detecting the slight-
est error in our statement of receipts; and thus the
possibility of distrust be effectually prevented.

Closing this report, permit me to acknowledge
in the most grateful manner, the almost universal
civility, and the zealous and efficient co-operation
which has cheered me onward, and crowned the
efforts of the year with so much success; and placed
this section of the Province far in advance of every
other, in the enjoyment of the high advantages of
the Order of the Sons of Temperance; 40 Divisions
being now established in the Home District alone,
and twenty more in the townships immediately ad-
joining; all, extensively diffusing knowledge, joy,
peace, and comfort, the value of which no pen can
estimate.

While contemplating, however, the present and
prospective results of our efforts as Sons of Tempe-
rance, in the uprooting of the deep-seated customs
and habits of ages, and the establishment of univer-
sal sobriety, let us, with one impulse of grateful
emotion, devoutly acknowledge our dependence up-
on the Divine Source of all good, least the baseness
of our ingratitude turn all the blessings of his hand
into a withering curse.

Most respectfully submitted,
ROBERT DICK.

Arrival of the Niagara.
Boston, January 6.
The Niagara arrived yesterday morning.

ENGLAND.
The Papal excitement is wearing out from sheer
exhaustion, to be renewed when Parliament meets.
Pio Nono and Dr. Wiseman were burnt in effigy
at Croydon, amid a blaze which lighted the country
for miles around.

FRANCE.
Louis Napoleon, it is said, is involved in debt to
the amount of nearly 2,000,000 francs. His ap-
plication to the Assembly will, it is said, be obsti-
nately, but unsuccessfully, contested.

GERMANY.
Central Germany are disarming,
Prussian and Federal troops.

AUSTRIA.
Austria has issued a proclama-
tion thanking them for their warlike
services.

ROME.
The United Ita-
Six were condemned
imprisonment.

Narvaez and
publicly at the
O'Brien
to Cali-

very scarce, and that there was none to be had at
any price. American provisions were plenty and
dull.

CANADA.
From the Globe.
City Council Elections.

The City elections went off with unusual spirit.
The contest was very keen in some of the Wards,
and the result will be seen below. There is great
improvement in the members elected—for many
years Toronto has not boasted of so respectable a
representation. Of course, the majority are of
Conservative politics; but there are, at least, seven
from the Liberal ranks.

State of the Polls at the close, 4 o'clock on
Tuesday evening;—

ST. ANDREW'S WARD.
For Alderman:
Hon. J. H. Cameron, 309
George P. Ridout, 278
George Eilton, 223
For Councilmen:
John Ritchey, 263
John Carr, 232
Jos. Metcalfe, 226
Alex. McDonald, [Retired] 165
For Inspector of Licenses:
John Dill, 149
John Hart, 79

ST. DAVID'S WARD.
For Aldermen:
Richard Kneeshaw, 233
Richard Dempsey, 217
George Brooke, 165
For Councilmen:
D. C. McLean, 187
A. Beaty, 195
William Davis, 170
For Inspector of Licenses:
Thomas W. Griffith, —
Wallace, —

ST. GEORGE'S WARD.
For Aldermen:
George Gurnett 111
Samuel Thompson [now Councilman] 99
J. M. Staehlan 95
Thomas Bell 63
F. C. Capreol 14
For Councilmen:
J. Ashfield 144
E. Wright 114
Samuel H. Thompson, [Melinda-street] 77
For Inspector of Licenses:
John Higgins 95
William Osborne, [Retired] 42

ST. JAMES'S WARD.
For Alderman:
J. G. Bowes, 321
E. F. Whitmore, 317
John Bell, 227
W. Cawthra, 192
For Councilmen:
James Price, 298
M. P. Hayes, 166
Arthur Lepper, 259
Alexander Hamilton, 215
For Inspector of Licenses:
Wrightman, 203
A. DeGrassi, 168
Murphy, 88
Mark Bowman, [Retired] 42
Williams, [Retired] 22

ST. LAWRENCE WARD.
For Aldermen:
R. Pearl, 112
J. G. Beard, 110
J. R. Monnjoy, [Retired] 33
R. P. Crooks, [Retired] 17
For Councilmen:
T. J. Smith, 124
Samuel Platt, 117
Maitland, 23
For Inspector of Licenses:
Townsend, 77
McFarren, 28
McDonell, 17

ST. HATRICK'S WARD.
For Aldermen:
J. B. Robinson, 255
Jos. Sheard, 174
W. A. Campbell, 251
For Councilmen:
Jonathan Dunn, 357
John Bugg, 320
Thompson McCleary, 229
For Inspector of Licenses:
James Spence, 210
H. J. Williams, 131
Webster, 23
McCallum, [Retired,] 16

ELECTION OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES.—Yesterday,
after a very spirited contest, the following gentle-
men were elected as School Trustees for the en-
suing year:—
St. David's Ward— R. Brewer.
" David's " Jos. Workinon M. D.
" George's " J. L. Robinson.
" James's " James Leslie.
" Lawrence " Wm. Gooderham.
" Patrick's " William Hall, —[Globe.

DEATH OBSERVANCE.—We are happy to notice
the excellent Committee at Kingston who have
taken a part in this question, are stirring
up a petition to Parliament on the sub-
ject of the observance of the Sabbath.
They have issued a Circular, urging
the people to petition Parliament on the sub-
ject of the observance of the Sabbath.
and united effort be made in the
country to put a stop to the
evils which
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issued, bearing on the subject—and that the Press
be requested to enlist its powerful aid in furthering
the observance of the Sabbath.—Globe.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN LAWLESS.—The Kingston
Whig of Saturday most unexpectedly contained the
intelligence of the untimely decease of this most
excellent gentleman. Captain Lawless had been
indisposed for some few days past; but his illness
was of an ordinary description, and none of his
many friends felt any alarm, or imagined any
cause for alarm to be needful. On the afternoon
of the day before his death, his intimate acquaint-
ance, for the first time, began to apprehend dan-
ger, which fear was unhappily realized in the
course of the following night. Captain Lawless
was a man beloved and esteemed by all who knew
him. He never had an enemy, because he never
made one. Whether on board his steamer, and
for twenty long years he was the pride of the St.
Lawrence, or in private life, his winning and pleas-
ing manners made him universally popular; and
now that he has departed to that dread "bourn
from whence no traveller returns," his loss will be
deeply felt and bitterly lamented. His burial took
place yesterday at three o'clock, P. M., and the
numerous concourse of all classes of the commu-
nity which followed his remains to the grave showed
how correctly we have estimated his character.

A habitant from L'Ange Gardien has been lodg-
ed in jail under the following circumstances—A
few days ago he came to town, and took from its
mother an illegitimate child of his, under the pre-
text of placing it in charge of a family he named.
The child has never since been heard of; and the
several parties named by him in town, as those to
whom it has been confided, deny any knowledge
of the infant, or of having ever seen it.—Quebec
Mercury.

There is now building in Quebec a ship which
will be the largest merchant vessel afloat. Quebec
has three newspapers published in English and
three in French; and Quebec has the largest shop
in the Province.—Quebec Chronicle.

THE RAILROAD.—On Saturday afternoon we had
the pleasure of witnessing the arrival at Caisse's
Hotel, of Mr DeWitt, one of the contractors for this
road, accompanied by Mr Seymour, the chief en-
gineer, and Thomas McConkey, Esq., Deputy
Receiver of West Gwillimbury, together with our en-
terprising townsmen, George Louit and Jonathan
Dane, Esq.

We understand the object of the visit of the two
first named gentlemen was to obtain a general
view of the country through which the Railroad is
to pass, and that they expressed themselves highly
gratified with the great facilities which the land
affords for the construction of such work. This
looks something like the commencement of our
Railroad.—Barrie Magnet.

UNITED STATES.

EXTRAORDINARY TRIAL.—Bel Air, Md., Dec. 24,
1850.—One of the most extraordinary occurrences
that have disturbed this part of the world for the
past half century, took place to-day. Sometime
ago the body of a man named Hammond was found
near here, bearing evidence that he had been cruel-
ly murdered. Suspicion was fixed upon two per-
sons, Stump and Griffith, as the villains who com-
mitted the bloody deed, and they were accordingly
arrested, and duly indicted. Stump for being the
principal, and Griffith as being an accomplice.
Stump's trial came on a few days since, and he
was acquitted, the jury thinking that the testimony
against him was not sufficient for hanging.
Griffith, the accomplice, was next on trial, and
the Court have been occupied with it for the past
few days. To-day they brought in a verdict of not
guilty, upon the following singular testimony.
Stump having been acquitted of the murder, his
evidence was of course admissible, and he was
called to the stand in behalf of Griffith. Being
sworn he was asked:—

Ques.—Do you know anything of the murder of
Hammond?
Ans.—Yes.
Ques.—Do you know who killed him?
Ans.—Yes.
Ques.—Who was it?
Ans.—I did it myself!
Ques.—Had Griffith any agency in the act?
Ans.—None; and he did not know it until four
hours afterwards!

The jury immediately returned a verdict of Not
Guilty, against the prisoner, and he was discharg-
ed.—New York Sun.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.—
Later advices from Nicaragua bring important in-
telligence of the declaration of war between the
States of Nicaragua and Costa Rica. A number of
Nicaragua troops had been sent to occupy the de-
partment of Guana coast; and measures have
been taken by the government of Costa Rica to
repel the invasion. The partisans of Castro were
preparing a movement at Costa Rica, and a revo-
lution was expected on the arrival of General Cas-
tro, who had sailed from London and was expected
at Costa Rica. General Guiros was expected at
Nicaragua to take part in the war against Costa
Rica. The coffee crop is very good, and prices
were set at \$7.

A CURIOSITY.—The ship "William and Ann,"
of London, 388 tons, which cleared at this port on
the 30th ult., for Gimsby, is quite a curiosity in
her way, being upwards of ninety-one years old.
She was built on the River Thames in 1759, and
was employed for upwards of half a century as a
bomb-ship in the British navy. She carried out
General Wolfe to Quebec, and was employed in
that part of the world during the troubles that fol-
lowed. At the taking of Copenhagen she was also
present, as well as at the siege of Gibraltar, where
her main-mast was shot away. After the taking
of the fort, her main-mast was replaced by the
venerable flag-staff of the fortress, which stood
proof against so many shots. She was repaired at
Leith some years since, and has been employed
nearly forty years in the Greenland Whale Fishery.
The present master states that her timbers are quite
sound even yet. She was loaded at Musquash by
Mr. Henry Garbutt, from the Lancaster Mills.—St.
John's (N. B.) Courier.

Toronto Market Prices, January 11, Corrected weekly for the Watchman.

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

GENERAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

WHILE retaining all the essential qualities of the current Volume, its successor will exhibit various and important improvements.

The extent to which this Journal has been favored with advertising patronage, has rendered indispensable the ENLARGEMENT OF OUR SHEET.

The coming Volume of the Watchman, without adherence to the classification of Departments, as at present employed, will contain all the essential elements of an

INTERESTING & INSTRUCTIVE FAMILY JOURNAL,

and adapted to the taste of every lover of sound Literature. To secure these indispensable qualities, the Subscriber will avail himself of the current Literature of Britain and America, thereby rendering this Journal a choice

Literary Miscellany,

Adapted alike to Town and Country.

Although the organ of no sect or party, and maintaining a decidedly independent position, both with regard to religious and general questions.—"The Watchman" will cheerfully herald the progress of christianity, in every section of the church—will remain the faithful alarmist when error insidiously prevails, the unflinching advocate of Evangelical Protestantism, of Religious Equality, Civil and Ecclesiastical Liberty, the Voluntary Principle and

NONCONFORMITY IN GENERAL,

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

Instead of the quarto form, containing eight pages, the Second Volume will be published on a larger sheet, and in the common Newspaper form, each sheet containing four pages.

Ministers of the Gospel, and other responsible parties are respectfully requested to act as Agents.

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

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

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Local Subscription in Advance, for Single Copy, 10s. 0d. Do. After-expiration of Advance term, 12s. 6d.

Premiums to Clubs and Agents.

12 copies (to one address) strictly in advance £5. 20 " " " " " 8.

Agents furnishing a number of subscribers (old and new included) as specified below, and collecting the subscriptions in advance, will be entitled (exclusive of a copy gratis) to the following premiums, viz.:

30 Subscribers, in advance, one copy of Dr. A. Clark's Commentary on the New Testament, or one copy of "Cooke's Theology," and one of "Theioties," by the same author.

40 Subscribers, in advance, a copy of the first mentioned work and one of the others.

50 Subscribers, in advance, a copy of each of the above named works.

100 Subscribers, in advance, a copy of Dr. Adam Clarke's Commentary on the Old and New Testament.

For rates of advertising see last page.

N. B.—In order to obtain the 2nd Volume of the Watchman it must be ordered.

NEIL C. LOVE, APOTHECARY AND DRUGGIST, (Sign of the Red Mortar,) Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, and Fancy Goods, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Turpentine, Dye Stuffs, Brushes, Field and Garden Seeds.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY FOR THE PEOPLE.

THE Subscriber is now SELLING OFF his large and well-assorted Stock of BOOKS and STATIONERY at VERY LOW PRICES, with a view of reopening the same House as a

Wholesale Book and Stationery Warehouse.

The Stock contains Writing Paper of every style and quality, from 64 per quire upwards. Envelopes, Wax, Wafers, Pens, Pencils, Inks, Copy-Books, Slates, &c. &c.

Common School Books, in great variety. Chemical and Professional Works; and a large Stock of the most valuable Works of the day, in every branch of Science, Literature and the Arts.

Every article is marked at the lowest possible price. THOMAS MACLEARN, Toronto, Sept. 9, 1850. 45 Yonge St. etc.

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.

REFERENCES: A. D. Patchin, President Patin Bank, Buffalo. F. Clark, President Rochester Bank, Rochester. S. K. Stow, Cashier, Troy City Bank, Troy. Carpenter & Vermilye, New York. Christopher Champlin, New York. Toronto, Nov., 1850. 46-12m

PREMIUM HARNESS, &c.,

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

W. 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. All Collars warranted safe. Toronto, Nov. 24, 1850. 45-12m

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 \$3 per week; \$3 1/2 per year, draws \$3 1/2 per week; \$4 per year, draws \$4 per week; \$4 1/2 per year, draws \$4 1/2 per week; \$5 per year, draws \$5 per week; \$7 1/2 per year, draws \$6 per week.

Office in Post Office Lane, in the same building with the "Watchman" Office. Toronto, Oct. 23, 1850.

NOTICE.

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

Apply to, R. C. McMULLEN, Church Street. Toronto, Sept. 2, 1850. 33-1f.

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 Flatulencia, 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. JOHN GOSWELL, Agent, King Street.

J. McDONALD & CO. SOLE AGENTS AND COMMISSIONERS

123 King Street, East, Toronto.

THE TORONTO Fur and Cloth Cap Factory, 271 King Street, Opposite the Farmer's Bank.

THE Subscriber is ready to buy and pay the highest price in Cash for all kinds of FURS, delivered at his Store. And would be glad to acquaint the Trade, that he keeps a large and well selected assortment of FUR, CLOTH, MILK, VELVET, AND FLUSH 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 dispatch. A large assortment of Buffalo Robes and Cap Trimmings, on hand, to suit the Trade.

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.—1 hats neatly cleaned and repaired. Toronto, Nov. 20, 1850. 45-12m.

Toronto School of Medicine.

THE TORONTO SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, opens the 1st 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

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

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

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. 33-1f.

BOOK BINDING

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

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

JOS. J. OTTO, 22-1f. Toronto, June 17, 1850.

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 every day, from half-past 3 to half-past 4 o'clock for Gentlemen, on Monday, Wednesday, and evenings, from half-past 8 to half-past 9 P. M.

J. S. S. will guarantee to complete his pupils' accomplishment in Twelve Lessons of the above Art, with ordinary care and ability, on the terms of a private Lesson can be given at the residence, or at the Class Room, if desired. Toronto, Jul 13th 1850.

BOOTS AND SHOES

30,000 PAIRS OF BROWN & CO. At No. 88, King Street

ARE selling the above at the following kinds and prices: 5000 pairs Superior Thick Sole, 3000 " " " " " 2000 " " " " " 3000 " " " " " 1000 " Gents', Y 5000 " " " " " 2000 " Children's, B. & C. m producing A liberal Any un N. B.



CHERRY For COUGH HOARSENESS WHOOPING-CO ASTHMA and C

IN offering to the community a remedy for disease, it is not our wish to trade with the afflicted, but frankly to lay out our own money, and to see its success, from which they will surely pledge themselves to receive no false statements of hold out any hope to suffering will not warrant.

FROM BENJ. SILTMAN, M.D. Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogist, Member of the Lat. Inst. Med. Soc. of America and Europe. "I deem the CHERRY PECTORAL position from some of the best articles, and a very effective remedy it is intended to cure."

New Haven, Ct., Nov. 1, 1849. PROF. CLEVELAND, of Bowdoin College, writes:—"I have witnessed the effect of the CHERRY PECTORAL, in my own family, and it gives me satisfaction that no medicine I have ever known is so successful in curing these ailments."

HEADACHE PATIENTS who are afflicted with a very severe cough, accompanied by blood and profuse night sweats. By the results of treating physicians I was induced to use the CHERRY PECTORAL, and continued to do so until I was self cured, and ascribe the effect to your medicine.

HAMEN ss. Springfield, Conn. This day appeared before me the undersigned, and pronounced the above statement to be true in his opinion, and pronounced the above statement to be true in his opinion, and pronounced the above statement to be true in his opinion.

THE REMEDY THAT CURES COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, HOARSENESS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS. Prepared by J. C. Wm. Lyman & Co., Toronto, Canada. Sold by all the principal Druggists and by Druggists.

IF there is any person who speaks from experience of the efficacy of the CHERRY PECTORAL, please to send me a copy of the same, and I will be glad to send you a copy of the same, and I will be glad to send you a copy of the same.

Wm. Lyman & Co., Toronto, Canada. Sold by all the principal Druggists and by Druggists.

WILSON'S

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hair Dressing, and Toilet Manufacture. East, Toronto, Late of London, Plaiter of Hair, Hats, Rings, &c.

HAS commenced business in the City of Toronto, at No. 10, King Street, East, under the name of WILSON'S, and is prepared to receive the patronage of the public.

Wm. Lyman & Co., Toronto, Canada. Sold by all the principal Druggists and by Druggists.

DYEING AND SCOURING.

93 YONGE STREET. J. HOOGLIN, (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, Curah Cloths, Druggets, Hearth Rugs, Marcellous Quilts cleaned or dyed.

Ladies' D-line and Colours Dresses cleared without taking to pieces. Black Silk Dresses and Scarfs watered without dyeing.

VELVET DRESSES, MANILES 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. Toronto, Nov. 15, 1850.

N. Y. PROTECTION Fire and Marine Insurance Co.

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

JAMES MANNING, Agent. Office corner Yonge and Melinda streets. Toronto, 2nd Dec. 1850. 48-1f.

GEORGE W. WILLIAMS, CABINET MAKER,

UPHOLSTERER, AND UNDERTAKER, Queen Street, opposite Knox's Church, Toronto.

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

One or two-horse HEARSEs kept for hire.—Charges moderate. Toronto, Oct., 1850.

READ THIS AND YOU WILL BE SERVED.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT, TO THE PUBLIC GENERALLY.

THE Proprietor of the "BEE HIVE STORE" begs leave to state, that he has made CONSIDERABLE REDUCTION in the Prices of his FALL AND WINTER GOODS, more particularly in his LARGE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT; he has reduced them fully 25 per cent, in order to close them out, as he purposes relinquishing that part of his business, owing to his intention of enlarging his Establishment solely for the STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS only. He is desirous of having them sold on his own premises rather than remove them to any other place for sale, as he is therefore fully determined that sold they must be at prices which will command "Large, Immediate, and Extensive Sales." As he is making arrangements to leave here early in Spring to purchase largely in the British and Foreign Market—and knowing the necessity of bringing with him the "Cash," in order to be able to meet the great competition that now exists in the market, it is needless to say more than that he will require to make Sales of some Thousands, in order to effect the proposed plan. He will, therefore, positively assert nothing that he will not carry out towards the public to the single letter, namely, sell at such very reduced prices as will induce both Town and Country folk to purchase largely at the celebrated "BEE HIVE STORE," better and more satisfactorily known than Houses of many years standing in Canada West, as well his "Sales" for the past year can attest.

SCALE OF REDUCED PRICES.

- 1000 Etoff and Whitney over-coats, from 18s 9d to 23s 9d—each one worth 30s.
500 Superior Milled Pea and Over-Coats, from 25s to 29s 6d each.
500 Superior Black and Medley Frock Coats from 25s to 37s 6d each.
1500 Pairs of Etoffs and Sattinet Trousers, from 8s 9d to 11s 3d per pair.
750 Pairs of Superfine Black and Oxford Trousers from 11s 3d to 17s 6d each—(great value.)
2000 Winter Cloth and Shawl Vests—from 3s 9d to 5s 9d each.
750 Astrican, Sable, and Muskrat Caps, from 3s 11d to 4s 9d each.
500 Cloth Caps, with fur band, from 1s 10d to 2s 9d each.
500 Red and White Flannel Shirts from 4s 11d to 5s 9d each.
500 Buffalo Skins, No. 1, 2, and 3 quality, from 13s 9d to 23s 6d each.
350 Pairs of Horse Blankets, from 7s 6d to 11s 3d per pair.
500 Pairs Home-made and English Blankets from 11s 3d to 18s 9d per pair.
500 Pieces of Factory, from 31d to 43d per yard.
150 " of English and American Ticking from 61d to 71d per yard.
350 " of Gala Plaid, from 91d to 1s 3d per yard.
350 " of Rich, Plain, and Striped Alpachus and Colours, from 1s 1d to 1s 5d per yard.
500 Assorted Rich French Sawls, from 5s 11d to 7s 9d each.
300 Rich French Cashmere Shawls, plain and figured, from 5s 11d to 9s 11d each.
150 Very superfine Black, Figured and Plain Satin Shawls, from 11s 3d to 25s 9d each—usual price, 25s.

The Proprietor wishes to state that all the other Goods not enumerated will be sold Equally Low.

A single trial will convince of the reality. JOHN F. O'NEILL, Proprietor "Bee Hive Store."

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

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 whole-some 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 "Pulling 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 of Manufactures. Ladies' Cloaks, Bonnets, Mulls, Boas, &c., &c. An Immense Stock of

REPAIRED 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? ROBERT SARGANT & CO. 44.

Toronto, Nov., 1850.

JOB BING! JOB BING!

THE SUBSCRIBER is constantly manufacturing to order, at VERY LOW PRICES TIN, COPPER, SHEET IRON, BRASS AND LEAD WARES

Having good facilities for doing all kinds of Mill work. STOVES FITTED UP on the shortest notice. A large quantity of STOVE PIPES on hand. Also, a few excellent COOKING STOVES. JOHN H. POCKOCK, No. 55, Yonge Street,—39.1y

Toronto, October 14, 1850.

TRY ME.

ISAAC HUTCHINSON'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.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Notes. Includes Men's Strong Boots, Brogans, Slippers, Women's Mabella Boots, Leather, Boy's, and 1000 Pairs India Rubbers from.

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

TO CANADIAN MERCHANTS.

SAMUEL M. BECKLEY & CO.,

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

GERMAN PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

DR. BELL

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Toronto, and the adjacent country, that he has located himself permanently in this City, and will be happy at all times to see those who may wish to consult him professionally. His remedies are selected principally from the Vegetable Kingdom—being prompt in their action and removal of long-standing and complicated diseases, and may be administered with perfect safety, under all circumstances, conditions, and ages of life.

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

By an inspection of this specimen, a correct judgment is formed of all chronic and sub-acute diseases affecting the human system, without the necessity of visiting patients, or subjecting them to the fatigues of a toilsome journey. Many diseases that are gradually and silently destroying the constitution, may be recognised by a pain in the back and hips, tenderness at the pit of the stomach, dizziness and pain in the head, with palpitation of the heart upon sudden-emotion or exercise, a frequent cough, without the ability to raise much; frequent belching of wind, sourness of stomach, frequent desire to eat without being relieved by taking food, pain in the side and about the shoulders, the sleep not refreshing, great anxiety about little things, the breath does not go deep enough, cold feet, numbness of the limbs, habitual costiveness, singing and buzzing in the ears, and as some patients express it, "a greenness at the stomach;" female irregularities, bearing down pains and whites; such are some of the symptoms which are the precursors of disease and death. Let none therefore who experience these sad premonitions despair of help, but apply at once to the German Doctor, who can always be found at his office (near the Wellington Hotel.) Little's Buildings, Front Street, three doors east of Church Street, over the City Baths, up stairs, 2nd door to the left.

All communications must be addressed (post paid) to S. T. BELL, Toronto. S. T. BELL, M. D. Toronto, Dec. 16, 1850. 48-3in.

TOOTHACHE CURED IN A MINUTE



A NEW and EXTRAORDINARY REMEDY is warranted to cure this disease quicker than any other medicine in use. Its great value, peculiarity, and superiority over all other Toothache Remedies, consist in its instantaneously curing the Toothache, and preserving the teeth from further decay, as well as not injuring the Gums or sound Teeth with which it may come in contact, which is more than can be said of any other remedy in existence. For Sale by S. F. URQUHART, Wholesale & Retail Agent in Canada, 69, Yonge Street, Toronto.

McKEAND, BROTHERS & Co.,

IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS, No. 66, King Street, three doors West from Church Street,

HAVE ON HAND A FIRST RATE STOCK OF Newly imported Flannels, Blankets,

GALA PLAIDS, SQUARE AND SCARF WOOLLEN SHAWLS, Sheetings, Irish Linens, and Layns, West of England and Yorkshire Superfine Broad Cloths, Doeskins, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Dress Goods in great variety, Haberdashery, Gloves, Hosiery, Small Wares, &c., &c.

Also, a good assortment of CANADIAN CLOTHS & SATINETTS. Country Merchants supplied at the lowest wholesale terms. Toronto, Nov., 1850. 46-6in.

Sir Henry Halford's IMPERIAL BALSAM,

For the cure of Rheumatism, Acute or Chronic Rheumatic Gout, Neuralgia, and all Diseases of that class.

THIS MEDICINE is pre-eminently calculated to alleviate and cure the above diseases—its success in every case where it has had a fair, honest and impartial trial, fully confirms its general reputation of being the very best medicine in the world, for the cure of Rheumatism, Gout, Tic-dolereux, and diseases of that description. References and Testimonials of the highest respectability are coming to hand from all parts of the Province, in favor of the IMPERIAL BALSAM. This medicine is warranted to contain no calomel, or any other mineral or ingredient of a deleterious nature. Price 5s a Bottle. For Sale, Wholesale and Retail, by S. F. URQUHART, Electric Institute, 69, Yonge Street, Toronto.

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

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

Parties referred to—William Gooderham, Eliza Osborne, and Samuel Shaw, Esqs.

DR. JAMES HOPE'S PURIFYING HEALTH PILLS

A SUPERIOR Family Medicine, a thorough purifier of the blood. It is no long certificate, it recommends itself. The cure of Bilious attacks, Sick-headache, Indigestion, and the whole train of symptoms arising from a disordered stomach, with vitiated bilious secretions, these Pills are pre-eminently successful for the cure of Costiveness, either habitual or temporary, they are certainly unequalled—and for children as well as for young persons, they are a most valuable medicine because they act thoroughly, yet without griping, sickening sensation, or prostration of the strength.

The Pills are warranted to contain no calomel, any mineral, or any other deleterious ingredients. For Sale by Butler & Son, Cleanly, London, and S. F. URQUHARTS Electric Institute, 69, Yonge Street, Toronto. Sole Wholesale Agent in British America.

CONNECTICUT Mutual Life Insurance Co., HARTFORD, CONN.

Accumulated Fund, \$200,000.

THE above Company is established upon the purely mutual system, and divides every dollar of the profits among its insured members, in proportion to the amount of the annual premiums paid by each. The Mutual system has deservedly become the popular mode of insurance, and is the one embraced by those best informed on the subject, and who appreciate and desire security, stability and perpetuity. Predicated upon a system of mutual security and mutual benefits, each member derives all the advantages which can be realized from an insurance at the lowest rates, paying no tribute as profits to the proprietors or stockholders, for an imaginary or inadequate capital. Every person taking out a policy is a member, and is entitled to vote at the annual meetings. The dividends are declared annually, on the 31st January. All persons insuring previous to that day participate in the profits of that year.

The Company is now in the fourth year of its existence, and has become the largest institution of the kind in the world, numbering over ten thousand members. The large number contributing to its funds, afford abundant security to the insured, and ample protection to the Company from all danger or embarrassments arising from fluctuations in the average rate of mortality, so hazardous to companies of limited numbers. Larger dividends have been made to Policy holders than by any other Company in the United States, averaging more than 50 per cent. annually.

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

GAVIN RUSSELL, Medical Examiner. Office, Yonge-street, south of King-street. Toronto, 2nd Dec 1850. 48-1f

GOWAN & LAWRENCE,

LOOKING GLASS AND FRAME FACTORY, (WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.) No 119, Yonge Street, Toronto.

Looking Glasses Re-Silvered.—All Wholesale Orders promptly attended to. Toronto, Dec. 16, 1850.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LADIES' SCHOOL,

35, Richmond Street, East.

MRS. & THE MISSES ROBINSON

TAKE this opportunity of presenting their grateful thanks for the kind and very extensive encouragement they have been favored with, and to assure those Parents who may entrust Pupils to their care, that every effort will continue to be employed to impart a solid and useful Education, combining a strict attention to their moral and intellectual training.

TERMS:

Per Annum.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Board and Instruction in Reading, Grammar, Geography, Astronomy, History, etc.

Each Boarder is expected to furnish her own Bed, Bedding, Sheets, and Towels, which will be returned to her on leaving the school. No allowance will be made for absence, except occasioned by illness. No Extras charged.

The following references are kindly permitted:

- The Rev. Egerton Ryeison, D. D., Chief Superintendent of Schools; The Rev. Enoch Wood, Superintendent of Missions; The Rev. William Squire, Wesleyan Minister; The Rev. T. T. Howard, Editor of the Watchman; Mr. Richard Yates, King Street; Mr. Bloor, Yorkville; Dr. Slade Robinson, Church Street.

AUCTION SALES.

TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, TOBACCO, FISH, CORDAGE, &c., &c.

WILL BE SOLD at the Stores of HAYES, BROTHERS, King Street, on THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, a large assortment of

GROCERIES.

- 28 hhd's very Bright Porto Rico Sugar, 25 barrels do do, 8 hhd's London Loaf Sugar, 16 barrels London crushed Sugar, 273 boxes Fresh Young Hyson Tea, ex ships "Montauk," "Jane," "Elora," "Elizabeth," "Ellen," "Candace," "Balley," "Banteo," "Helen," "Surman," &c., &c. 25 boxes Souchong Tea, 40 bags Green Coffee, 300 packages assorted Tobacco, in 5's, 8's, 16's, 32's Nail Rod and Ladies' Twist comprising some of the most favorite brands of the different sizes. 250 doz. Hemp Bed Cords, and Hambro Line, 160 do Manila, do, 30 cases Plough Lines, 15 cases Halter Rope, 16 cases Tanned Rope, 20 barrels Tanner's Oil, 60 baskets Fine Olive Oil, 6 hhd's Molasses, 180 barrels No. 1, North Shore Herrings, last Fall's Catch, very superior Fish, 60 quintals Table Cod Fish. With a general assortment of GROCERIES, comprising most articles required by the trade. Terms as usual. Sale at one o'clock, precisely.

WM. WAKEFIELD, Auctioneer.

Toronto, Jan. 8, 1851. 52-2in All the City papers, Barrie Magnet, Streetsville Review, Oshawa Recorder, Port Hope Watchman, Hamilton Spectator, & copy till day of Sale.

DR. NORMAN, BE'HUNE, WIDMERS BUILDINGS, Palace Street.

Toronto, Jan. 6, 1851. 71-3m

HENRY GRAY,

BARBER AND DRESSER,

Opposite P. J. O'Neil's Wholesale Warehouse, YONGE STREET.

Shaving, Fashionable Hair Cutting and Curling.—Perfumery of all kinds constantly on hand, and for sale cheap. Heads shampoo'd or cleansed from dandruff. Razors honed, and warranted to cut well. Toronto, Jan. 6, 1851, 51-1y

TO BUILDERS.

TENDERS will be received at this Office until THURSDAY the 9th of January, at 12 o'clock Noon, from persons willing to contract to convert the front of the City Hall into Shops, and make certain alterations in the basement story.

Specifications, &c., may be seen at this Office and after THURSDAY, the 2nd of January, where necessary information, may be obtained on applying Office hours. Order of the Committee,

CHARLES DALY, C. C. C.

Office, Dec. 24th, 1850. 50-2in.

BOOTS & SHOES.

Second Arrival, this Day.

"LORD GEORGE BENTINCK" FROM LIVERPOOL.

Atkinson, Dublin & Manchester Buss, 3, KING STREET, invites attention to assortment of LADIES' BOOTS & SHOES, from celebrated House of CARLETON & SONS Dublin, &c.—A Splendid assortment of WINTER GOODS, including English and Canadian made KA JACKETS. For the manufacture of the latter the First Prize & Diploma has been awarded at the recent Exhibition at Toronto. N.B.—A supply of Beulah Fleecy and Shaded Wool. Toronto, Nov. 15, 1850. 44-1f.

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.

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

Physicians' prescriptions carefully prepared. Toronto, Nov. 27, 1850. 46-3m

LAND O' CAKES.

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

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

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

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

Christma and New Year's Cakes,

Plain and Ornamented.

THOMAS McCONKEY,

19, King Street, East.

SHELL OYSTERS, ORANGES, LEMONS, MALAGA GRAPE, FIGS, &c., &c. Also 1000 dozen EGGS, warranted fresh—for Sale by THOMAS McCONKEY, 19, King Street, East. Toronto, Dec. 19, 1850. 49-4m.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

G. ROBERTS,

CABINET MAKER AND UPHOLSTERER, 115 Yonge Street, directly opposite Elgie's Hotel.

G. R., in returning thanks for past favors. Legs to intimate to his friends and the public that he is now again fully prepared to execute any description of work, with the best material and workmanship, on reasonable terms. Toronto, Dec. 30, 1850. 50-1y

WALTER EALES,

HOUSE PAINTER, GLAZIER, PAPER HANGER, &c., &c., &c., Temperance House, West Market Square, And Manufacturer of the Premium Carriage Levers. Toronto, Dec. 20, 1850. 49-6m

GENERAL REGISTRY OFFICE,

No. 71, Adelaide Street, East,

TORONTO,

Between Church and Nelson Streets,

For Mechanics, Male and Female Servants. Open daily from 10, A. M., till 4, P. M., (Sundays excepted.) Toronto, August 30, 1850. 47-3m.

W. H. DOEL,

(LATE R. LOVE.)

DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY, No. 5, King Street East, Toronto. December 2nd, 1850: 46-12m

THOMAS DEXTER'S

CHEAP GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE,

No. 90, Yonge Street, Toronto,

New Store above Mr. Montgomery's Hotel, and a few doors below Albert Street.

All articles in the above line very low for Cash or Produce. Toronto, Sept. 2, 1850. 33-12m.

JOHN GRANTHAM'S

LIVERY STABLES,

Wellington Street, Toronto.

Persons conveyed to any part of the city or country, by careful drivers, at moderate rates. Horses and Carriages supplied at the shortest notice. Toronto, Nov. 24, 1850. 45-12m

THOMAS C. WRIGHT,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER, GRAMER, &c., No. 43, 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. Toronto, Nov. 24, 1850. 45-12m

DAVID WILSON,

FASHIONABLE BOOT AND SHOE-MAKER,

No. 19, King Street West, Toronto

Gentlemen's Patent Leather and French Calf Boots, of Home Manufacture, at reasonable prices. Toronto, Nov. 24, 1850. 45-12m

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 RAOS in cash or goods. Toronto, 11th Nov., 1850. 43-12m.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

MR. JOEL B JONES,

SURGEON DENTIST. (Recently from London and Paris.) No. 30 Bay St., Toronto. Toronto, Nov. 4, 1850. 41-12m

DR MACDONNELL,

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

CHARLES CONNER,

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

MESSRS. DEMPSEY & KEELE,

BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, &c., &c., CONVEYANCERS, SOLICITORS-IN-CHANCERY, Bankruptcy and Insolvency. 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. October, 14, 1850. 35-12m

GEO W HOUGHTON,

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

DR BADGLEY,

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

JOHN MCGEE,

FIN, SHEET IRON, AND COPPERSMITH, 45, 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. 39-3m.

THOMAS MACLEAR'S

BOOK AND STATIONERY WAREHOUSE, NO. 45, YONGE STREET, TORONTO. 34-12m

ROBERT C. McMULLEN,

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

J. R. ARMSTRONG'S

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

H. BURT WILLIAMS,

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

HAYES BROTHERS,

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

JAMES MINK'S

LIVERY STABLES, MANSION HOUSE, ADELAIDE STREET, TORONTO. Horses and Carriages supplied on the shortest notice, and at moderate rates. 24-6m

"THE BEE HIVE"

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

GEORGE B. WYLLIE,

IMPORTER OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS, ISADELAIDE 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. 23-1y

WILLIAMS, SEN.,

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

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

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

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

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

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

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

R H BRETTE, 161, KING STREET, TORONTO, General Merchant, Wholesale, Importer of heavy Hardware, Birmingham, Sheffield, and Wolverhampton Shell-goods, Earthenware and Glassware, in Cases & Hhds. Also, Importer of Teas, Sugars, Tobaccos, Fruits, Spices, Oils, Paints, Glass, Gunpowder, Shot, Candle-Wick, Twine, Batts, Stationery, Combs, Brads, &c., &c. 24-12m

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

PEARCY & MURPHEY, House and Sign Painters, Glaziers, &c., &c., No. 58, Yonge Street, Toronto, over Mr G. B. Spencer's Foundry. 24-12m

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

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

BRITISH SADDLERY ESTABLISHMENT, 66, KING STREET, TORONTO.

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

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

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

Printing Establishment.

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

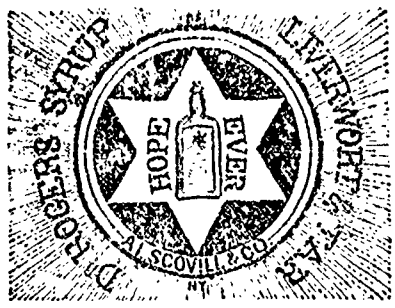
Catalogues; Circulars; Bill Headings; steamboat Bills; Hand Bills; Pamphlets; Bills of Lading; Blanks of every kind; Way Bills; Insurance Policies; Stage Bills; Business Cards; Posters; Funeral Letters, &c.

THE WATCHMAN.—Published on Monday Evening, by T. T. HOWARD, Post Office Lane, Toronto, Canada West.

TERMS—Annual Subscription, in advance, 10s 6d; when not paid in advance, 12s 6d; Five Copies, from No. 26 to end of Feb., 25s 6d.

RATES OF ADVERTISING—Six Lines and under, 2s 6d for first, and 1s 6d for each subsequent insertion. Over Six Lines, 4s per Line for first, and 1s 6d for each subsequent insertion. A liberal discount will be made if persons advertising in the year. Communications to be addressed to T. T. HOWARD, Box 321, Toronto, P. O., and invariably POST PAID.

ROBERT BOYLE, Printer.



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

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

READ AND BE CONVINCED.

Mrs. Eggert states that for the last six years she has been consumptive, but during the past year the disease had worn her down extremely low; all remedies having failed to stop its progress. The Cough was most distressing, with a continual Pain in the breast. Cold, clammy Night Sweats and Hectic Fever alternated with Cold Chills every day. She became weak and debilitated, and reduced so low that she weighed only ninety pounds. All her Physicians had despaired of her recovery, as their remedies had failed to do any good. One of them called in a skilful consulting Physician to examine her Lungs, and he pronounced that one of her Lungs was entirely gone; that the other was wasting away, and there was no hope of her recovery. About the first of last August, the Tubercles in her Lungs ulcerated both internally and externally. The quantity of matter thrown up almost sufficed her. The Blood now settled under her nails, so that some of them afterwards festered and came off. Many of her friends came to take their last leave.

After this crisis (20th Aug.) she commenced using Dr. Rogers' Syrup of Liverwort, Tar, and Canchalagua, with only a faint hope, as her Physician said it contained no virtues. But what a happy change!! It STOPPED the distressing Cough; the Pain in the breast; the cold Night Sweats; the Hectic Fever, and Cold Chills, in a very short time. It also enabled her to raise the large quantity of Matter and Phlegm which oppressed her Lungs. From that moment she has continued to get better and better; until such is the great change, even her friends and Physicians now pass her in the street without recognizing her. She also says, that she has never felt so well as she now does since she was fourteen years of age; that the Ulcers in her Lungs have entirely healed, and are restored apparently as well as ever. She has also gained in flesh for the last three months, so that instead of 90, she now weighs 140 lbs., and invites all those who doubt the virtues of Dr. Rogers' Liverwort, Tar and Canchalagua, to call and see her, on Elm, three doors above Cooper sts., Cincinnati, Ohio.

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

JOHN MELENDY, Deacons of First Congregational Church, Cincinnati, Ohio.
D. K. LEAVITT, }
MRS. E. K. THATCHER, Teacher of Music, Longworth.

Cincinnati, Dec. 1, 1847. [St. 4 doors west of Race.
Those who wish to obtain further information regarding the above case, or who would learn the character and standing of those who vouch for the correctness of the above statements, can do so by addressing (post-paid) the Rev. G. W. Boynton, Cincinnati Ohio. Those living in the vicinity of Utica, N. Y., can call upon or address (post-paid) Mr. Marchisi, a Druggist in that City, who is well acquainted with the circumstances, and who will be happy to confirm the above statement.

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

DOCTOR FOWLER,
SURGEON DENTIST.

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

SURGEON DENTIST.

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

Doctor F. has for the present rented the premises No. 40, King Street, West, adjoining the Cabinet Warehouse of Messrs. Jacques & Hay, where he will be found at all hours of the day, devoting himself exclusively to the several branches of Dental Surgery.
Toronto, July 22, 1850. 2712m.

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 those departments, feels confident of giving entire satisfaction to the pupils entrusted to his care.

Parties desirous of receiving instruction in any of the above branches of Education, are particularly requested to make early application at his Rooms, No. 67, Yonge Street, over Mr. Bentley's Book and Drug Store, (later Eastwood & Co.) between the hours of half-past 7 and 9 p. m.

Classes are now being formed.
Toronto, Nov., 1850! 46-4m

VANKOUGHNET & BROTRER,
Barristers, Attorneys, &c., &c.—Office in Church Street, over "The City Bank" Agency, two doors South of St. Andrew's Church.
P. M. VANKOUGHNET, | M. R. VANKOUGHNET
Toronto, Dec. 3, 1850.

MONSTER STOCK
OF
CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS.
CHESAPIRE PHILAN LEWIS.

WALKER & HUTCHINSON,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
CLOTHIERS, OUTFITTERS & GENERAL DRY GOODS MERCHANTS.

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

BEG to inform their customers and the public generally, that they have completed their Fall Importations of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, which having been selected from the best Stocks in Foreign Markets, and purchased for CASH, will be found upon examination, unsurpassed in this City, for quality, style and cheapness. 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 " 14y wide " 1s 9d	" " Sheetting 2 yds. " 8d	" " Muffs, " 11s 3d
Muslin DeLaines " 10	Striped Shirting " 4d	Stone Martin Boas, " 45s 0d
Prints 1yd. wide " 5d	Bed Tick " " 7d	" " Muffs, " 40s 0d
Hoyle's " " 7d	Brown Holland " " 7d	Mink Boas, " 40s 0d
1yd Gingham (Heavy) " 8d	Galla Plaids " " 7d	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) 3s 6d	Lionskin " " 8s 6d	Corls - - " 1s 6d
Doeskins " " from 3s 6d	Mohair " " 7s 6d	Vestings, in Woolen, " 7s 6d
Tweeds " " " 2s 3d	American Satinets " 2s 9d	Plaids, Swansdowns, " 5s 0d
Pilot Cloths - - " 4s 6d	Canadian " " 3s 0d	Silk, Worsted, and " 11s 3d
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 suitability to the wants of the people. Parties called 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 - 3s 0d	Fine Satinet Pants from 10s 0d
Flushing " " 11s 3d	Fine Tapes " " 22s 6d	" " Tweed " " 8s 9d
Pilot " " 18s 9d	" " Frocks " " 30s 0d	Black Satin Vests, " 7s 6d
Beaver " " 25s 0d	" " Shooting " " 25s 0d	Fancy " " 5s 0d
Fine " " 30s 0d	" " Fancy Doe Pants 1m 12s 6d	" " Toilett " " 4s 6d
Lionskin " " 3s 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. 43.

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 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 Eloff Over Coats, 1m 25s 0d	Men's Cassimere Trousers, 1m 13s 9d	Men's Vests, from 7s 6d
do Beaver " 30s 0d	do Moleskin " " 7s 6d	Boys' " " 7s 6d
do Shooting " 15s 0d	do Eloff, " " 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	Glangary Bonnets, " 6d
Fur Caps, 3s 9d	Cloth Caps, " 2s 9d	Men's Wove Under Shirts, 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 2d 1/2 y
30,000 yards Good Bonnet Ribbons, " 5d	White Cotton, " 3d "
3,000 Gala Plaids, " 9d	Striped Shirting, " 5d "
Prints, Fast Colors, " 5d	Flannels, Red and White, " 1s 3d "
Ladies Cloaks, (newest styles) " 5s 9d	Blankets, " 2s 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 bottom, and Copper Furniture. Also, Tin Ware of every Description, Canada Plate, Pontypool, and Russia Iron Pipes.

Furnace, on the Corner of Queen and Victoria Streets. Office and Ware Rooms, No. 5, St. James' Buildings, King Street, nearly opposite the market.

Toronto, October, 1850. GEORGE H. CHENEY & Co. 48-3m

McAlister's All-Healing Ointment.

THE action which this Ointment has upon the Human cuticle, demonstrates its grand efficacy and healing power. It is the first and only discovery of an external preparation that has power to restore the "Insensible Perspiration." The skin being the medium through which the blood drives off its impurities, is often locked up by cold, whence occur Rheumatism, Croup, Coughs, Colds, Head-ache, Fevers, and a thousand other complaints. Unstop the pores, and pernicious humours to pass out, and all the diseases vanish.

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

- 1st. That five-eighths of all we receive into the stomach, pass off through the pores of the skin, in Insensible Perspiration.
- 2d. That the skin evacuates more matter than the lungs, Kidneys and Bowels put together.
- 3d. That the Skin discharges more matter in twenty-four hours, than the Bowels do in fourteen days! and that, by severe exercise, a man will lose three, four, and even five pounds in one hour.
- 4th. That the Creator pierced the human cuticle with pores or small openings to the almost incredible number of 600 millions, making this the grand outlet of all the redundant matter of the body.
- 5th. That through these pores are constantly exuding the old, altered, and worn-out particles of the blood, the umours of the body and the waste of the system.
- 6th. That to stop up these pores, twenty-four hours, would cause instant death.
- 7th. That sudden changes of weather, and exposure to cold, closes these pores in part, and hence the long catalogue of diseases over the land.

In Sick and Nervous Head-ache, this Ointment is a Sovereign remedy.

It has cured cases of 5, 7 and 10 years' standing, some of 15 and 20 years, and one case of FORTY YEARS' standing. It is beyond all peradventure, the best remedy for Head-ache in the world.

Ear-ache, Deafness and Dizziness are cured with equal success.

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

Rheumatism. In all cases of swelled limbs, contracted cords, pains and violent inflammation, there is no remedy so good, we don't care what it is or where it comes from. Here in this Ointment is to be found a certain remedy for Rheumatism. Let the sufferer look to it. Asthma, Oppression of breathing, &c. In no class of difficulties does the Ointment give greater satisfaction. The heavy load upon the heart, and difficult respiration it removes almost in a day. Wonderful, Wonderful, is the virtue, the untold power and goodness of the All-Healing Ointment.

In Piles, we have been repeatedly told the only article ever made that would cure cases of piles. And we are ready to believe it. The Erysipelas and Salt Rheum are overcomen without the least difficulty.

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

Besides all the above diseases, it is a sovereign remedy for all eruptions of the skin, Sores, Pustules, Blisters, &c., rendering the face smooth and free from blemish. In all cases of Inflammation, Swellings, Cuts, Bruises, and poisonous wounds, it is a noble remedy. And as for Burns there is not its equal in all the land. To allay pain, and remove the fire and inflammation there is no compound in existence of such value. Besides it heals the place without leaving the slightest mark behind.—Equally valuable is it for Old Ulcer Sores, and especially Sore Eyes, Scald Head, and diseases of the Spine, and of the Nerves, also Swelled or Sore Breasts, and Female Complaints. It is also a sovereign remedy for Ague in the face, and Influenza. It is truly one of the safest and most valuable medicines the world ever saw. No man regrets purchasing this Ointment, because he feels he will be benefited and not deceived. Good always comes from its use. Let the people then seek this medicine and abide by it, for it never deceived any body yet, and we believe never will.

The following TESTIMONIAL was given by the celebrated Dr. BEACH, the author of the Great Medical Work, entitled "THE AMERICAN PRACTICE OF MEDICINE AND FAMILY PHYSICIAN," the distinguishing merits of which have been appreciated and recognized by nine SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE, (through the recommendations of their first PHYSICIANS and Surgeons) who have bestowed upon the Aut or nine GOLD MEDALS in honor of his great medical research, experience, and success in practice—and whose medical knowledge and writings are celebrated throughout the United States.

"Having been made acquainted with the ingredients which compose McALISTER'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT; and having prescribed and used it in several cases in my private practice, I have no hesitation in saying & certifying that it is a VERITABLE REMEDY containing no mineral substances whatever; that its ingredients, combined as they are and used as directed by the Proprietor, are not only harmless, but of great value, being a truly safe Remedy of great power; and I cheerfully recommend it as a compound which has done more good than any which is adapted to the cure of a great number of cases. Though I have never either directly or engaged in the sale of secret medicines, the truly honest, conscientious, and unassuming character of the Proprietor of this Ointment, and the value of his discovery, obliges me to say so regarding it.

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

It would be quite superfluous for me to say anything respecting this Medicine, its value is well known to all classes of people (medical not excepted,) throughout Canada.

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

CHARLES BAKER,
MERCHANT TAILOR.

(The oldest Establishment in the City)
BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has on hand a nice assortment of WINTER GOODS.

All orders thankfully received and promptly executed in the first style of Fashion.

He has also a fine assortment of Gaiters, Gloves, and Leggings. Also all kinds of made to order.

Toronto, Dec. 16, 1850. 48-3m