



## AND MIDDLESEX GENERAL ADVERTISER.

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"THE RIGHTS AND INTERESTS OF MAN."

[If paid strictly in Advance.]

VOL. I.

ST. THOMAS, C. W. SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1851.

NO. 5.

**ST. THOMAS WATCHMAN!**  
 IN PRINTED EVERY  
**SATURDAY!**  
 At the Office,  
 Foundry Buildings, Corner of Port Stanley  
 and Center Streets,  
**ST. THOMAS, C. W.**  
 BY  
**N. W. BATE,**  
 PUBLISHER & PROPRIETOR.

Where all orders for the Paper, Advertising,  
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Having purchased an excellent assortment  
 of Job and Card Type, every description of  
**JOB & CARD PRINTING!**  
 will be executed in a style equal to any in the  
 Province, and at extremely low prices.  
 St. Thomas, December 7th, 1850.

**Business Directory.**  
**FINGAL CABINET WARE-ROOM  
 AND  
 CHAIR MANUFACTORY**

THE Subscriber returns thanks to  
 the inhabitants of Fingal  
 and surrounding country for the  
 liberal patronage he has received  
 since commencing business in the  
 above line, and would intimate  
 that he is prepared, as usual, to do every de-  
 scription of Work he may be favored with in  
 a style equal to any in the Province, at moder-  
 ate prices. Call and examine.  
**GEORGE METCALFE.**  
 Fingal, January 1st, 1851. 4y1

**ST. THOMAS HOTEL,  
 AND GENERAL STAGE HOUSE,** by  
 John Mountford.  
 St. Thomas, December 6, 1850. 1m3

**JOHN M'KAY.**  
**DEALER IN Dry Goods, Groceries, Crock-  
 ery, Hardware, &c. &c.**  
 Brick Store, St. Thomas, Dec. 6, 1850. 1

**JOHN KENT.**  
**BOOKSELLER & Stationer,** opposite the  
 St. Thomas Hotel.  
 December 6, 1850. 1y

**O. B. JACOBS.**  
**DEALER IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,  
 Crockery, Hardware, &c.,** Talbot  
 Street.  
 St. Thomas, December, 6th, 1850. 1y

**JOSEPH LAING.**  
**WATCHMAKER AND ORNAMENTAL  
 MERCHANT,** Talbot Street, Opposite  
 the Mansion House.  
 St. Thomas, December 6th, 1850. 1y

**JOHN WATKINS & CURTIS.**  
**MERCHANT TAILORS,** Opposite St.  
 McKenzie's Store, Talbot Street.  
 St. Thomas, December 6th, 1850. 1y

**JOHN WATKINS.**  
**HOUSE SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL  
 Painter, Gilder, &c.,** Talbot Street.  
 St. Thomas, December 6th, 1850. 1y

**W. M. DALTON.**  
**SOAP & CANDLE MANUFACTURER,**  
 St. Thomas.  
 December 6th, 1850. 1y

**W. H. M'WHINNEY.**  
**DEALER IN the Middlesex Hotel, Excellent  
 in connection with the above, an excellent  
 assortment of Groceries and Provisions, cheap  
 for Cash!**  
 St. Thomas, Dec. 6, 1850. \*6m

**WELLS & LEONARD.**  
**FOUNDERS, Machinists, &c. Every  
 description of Castings constantly on  
 hand or made to order.**  
 St. Thomas, Dec. 6, 1850. 1y

**SPARTA HOTEL.**  
**BY ISAAC MOORE.** Good accommoda-  
 tions, charges moderate.  
 Sparta, Dec. 9th, 1850. 1lf

**NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL  
 AND GENERAL STAGE HOUSE,**  
 Thomas W. Hastings, (formerly of the  
 Lambton House, Kingston), Proprietor.  
 Port Hope, Canada, Dec. 1, 1850. n.b.

**FINGAL HOTEL.**  
**BY CHAUNCEY LEWIS, Fingal, C. W.**  
 Good accommodations, and an attentive  
 hostler.  
 1lf

**H. BLACK.**  
**DEALER IN Dry Goods, Groceries,  
 Crockery, Shelf Hardware, Nails Glass  
 Oil, &c.,** opposite the Town Hall.  
 St. Thomas, Dec. 14, 1850. 2y1

**HENDY & CARTER.**  
**WHOLESALE & Retail Dry Goods  
 Merchants.** Store lately occupied by  
 J. Thomas Hodge.  
 St. Thomas, Dec. 14, 1850. 2lf

### Original Poetry.

Written for the St. Thomas Watchman.  
**WELCOME TO 1851.**

BY FRANKLIN ADDISON HOWIG.

Hail! all hail! young Fifty-one!  
 Welcome to thy morning sun,  
 While happy hearts join in the dance,  
 And fashion bends to music's spell—  
 The last bell tolls!—as from a trance,  
 Thou comest—whence, the wizard may tell;  
 Our feelings change—yet why, or how,  
 'Twere vain for us to reason now.

Welcome! we greet thee, Fifty-one!  
 Hail! all hail! young Fifty-one,  
 Thy predecessor's course is run;  
 May we look forward to thy death,  
 And hope the interval will bring  
 To us earth's treasures richly dressed,  
 Like fairy lands in early spring!  
 May ask of thee some gift from Heaven,  
 More brilliant than has e'er been given.

Welcome, we greet thee fifty-one.  
 Hail! all hail, young fifty one,  
 To thee, for brighter dreams we come.  
 O, man, take warning by the past;  
 Behold how swiftly time has flown.  
 Thy beautiful locks are whitening fast,  
 Another year is here—is gone!  
 Oh! clothe the naked, feed the wan,  
 Thy time is nought—'tis but a span.

Welcome, we greet thee fifty-one.  
 Hail! all hail, young fifty-one,  
 Thou'rt here to-day—to-morrow gone;  
 May all improve thy precious hours  
 By holding out a friendly hand;  
 Live while we live, but not for selfish cares,  
 Nor on the neck of others take thy stand—  
 A special sunset cannot be,  
 And air we breathe to all is free.

### Miscellaneous.

#### THE LAWYER AND THE FOOL.

Deacon Frost a wealthy drover residing  
 in K., one of the most beautiful and flourish-  
 ing towns in the Granite State was tak-  
 ing a large number of selected beehives to the  
 Boston market. It chanced that on the  
 way thither, several of the stock belonging to  
 Christopher Grant, an extensive farmer  
 residing in an adjoining town, accidentally  
 strayed among the drove of Deacon F.—  
 The good deacon, of course, not noticing  
 the addition to his herd, could not be ex-  
 pected to separate them and in time, all,  
 including those belonging to friend Grant,  
 were duly disposed of, and the proceeds of  
 the sale, according to custom, and the pro-  
 ceeds safely deposited in the pocket of the  
 worthy deacon.

It so happened, however, that Bill Dykes,  
 (better known as The Fool,) saw the cattle  
 as they passed and recognized those of Grant.  
 Bill said Mr. G., are you sure it was  
 my cows you saw in Deacon Frost's drove?  
 Sure I said Bill, now, I guess I  
 are; I know old Brindle and Lopped horn,  
 just as easy as nothing—haint I driv'em  
 out of our cabbage more times than their  
 pesky necks are worth anyhow?

When Deacon Frost returned home, he  
 was politely waited upon by Mr. Grant, and  
 requested to fork over a fair amount of the  
 needful, for the missing cows, which he  
 politely declined to do. The result was  
 that Counsellor Doney's services were in-  
 voked. The fool was the chief witness;  
 and Counsellor Gray of Mass., a man of  
 some celebrity in his profession, was re-  
 tained to defend the suit. The trial came  
 on—Dykes was placed on the witness  
 stand. Counsellor Grey interposed an ob-  
 jection to the witness being sworn on the  
 ground of incapacity, and proceeded to  
 state to the court that the witness was a  
 perfect *non compas mentis* in other words  
 a fool, and well known to be so by every  
 body in the vicinity—that he had no defi-  
 nite or fixed idea either regarding himself  
 or respecting everything else; that he  
 could not give an intelligent answer to the  
 most simple question; and, says Counsellor  
 Grey, with emphasis, I do not believe he  
 can tell who made him. If your honour  
 please, I will put the question to him, that

the jury may have an opportunity to see  
 what a perfect imbecile he is.  
 Counsellor G. William, look up! Tell  
 us, William, who made you?  
 The fool screwing his face, and looking  
 thoughtful and somewhat bewildered, an-  
 swered: M-o-s-e-s, I s-u-p-p-o-s-e.  
 That will do. Now, says Counsellor G.,  
 addressing the court, the witness says he  
 s-u-p-p-o-s-e-s M-o-s-e-s made him. This  
 is certainly a more intelligent an-swer than  
 I supposed him capable of giving, for it  
 shows that he has some faint idea of the  
 Scriptures. But I submit that it is not  
 sufficient to testify his being sworn as a  
 witness in this case. No, sir, it is not such  
 an an-swer as a witness qualified to testify,  
 would give.

Mr. Judge, says the fool, may I the  
 lawyer a question?  
 Certainly, says the Judge, ask him any  
 question you please.  
 W-a-l-l, then, says the Judge, ask him  
 any question you please.  
 W-a-l-l, then, Mr. Lawyer, w-h-o-d you  
 s-u-p-p-o-s-e made you?  
 Counsellor G. imitating the witness, A-  
 a-r-o-n, I s-u-p-p-o-s-e.  
 After the laughter had somewhat subsid-  
 ed, the witness continued, W-a-l-l now  
 we do read in the Good Book, that Aaron  
 once made a c-a-l-f, but who would think  
 the critter had got in here?

#### A GOOD ONE.

The Hartford (Conn.) Gazette tells the  
 following good one, which well hits off the  
 practice of running ourselves down that  
 others may be induced to compliment—  
 Very few, as in the case of the pious Mr.  
 H., that would like to be taken at their  
 word.

In a village not a dozen miles from  
 Hartford, the members of a religious soci-  
 ety were in the habit of holding prayer  
 meetings in the church, in which they  
 made a kind of confession, commonly called  
 telling one's experience. A very pious  
 member of the flock, Mr. H., sometimes  
 invited Mr. P. who was not a member, to  
 attend the experience meetings. At one  
 of these, Mr. H. in relating his experience  
 stated he was a great sinner—that he sin-  
 ned daily and with his eyes open willfully  
 and knowingly sinned—that goodness  
 dwelt not in his heart—that he was abso-  
 lutely depraved, and that nothing but the  
 boundless mercy and infinite goodness of  
 Jehovah manifested through the atoning  
 blood of the Redeemer, could save him from  
 eternal perdition. Mr. P. who had acci-  
 dentally been placed upon the anxious  
 seat was called upon after his neighbor H.  
 had ended to relate his experience. He  
 rose, and with great gravity said, he had  
 very little to say of himself; but the breth-  
 ren would remember that he had lived for  
 twenty five years the next door neighbor  
 of Mr. H., that he knew him well and it  
 gave him great pleasure, (because he could  
 do it with entire sincerity) to confirm the  
 truth of all that brother H. had confessed  
 of himself! When Mr. P. sat down, under  
 the smile of the whole congregation, the  
 worthy parson not excepted, Mr. H. went  
 up to him and said; You are a rascal and  
 a liar, and I'll lick you when we get out of  
 church.

**SNOORING.**—My uncle Phil was an awful  
 snorer, he could be heard further than a  
 blacksmith's forge; but my aunt became  
 so accustomed to it that it soothed her re-  
 pose. They were a very domestic couple  
 and never slept apart for many years. At  
 length my uncle was required to attend a  
 court some hundred miles distant. This  
 first night after his departure my aunt  
 never slept a wink; she missed the snoring.  
 The second night was passed in the same  
 way without sleep. She was getting into  
 a very bad way, and probably would have  
 died had it not been for the ingenuity of  
 the servant girl; she took the coffee mill  
 into my aunt's chamber and ground her to  
 sleep at once.

**CHARCOAL IN CISTERNS.**—Two gallons of  
 fine charcoal will purify a dozen hogsheds of  
 water, when the smell is so unpleasant that it  
 cannot be used.

### For the Watchman. PRAY NOT FOR THE DEAD.

BY A LADY.

Upon hearing a young girl pray devoutly  
 for the soul of her departed sister.  
 Pray not for the dead! Alas, alas! the prayer  
 So often poured in bitterness of heart,  
 In the first fullness of the soul's despair,  
 Over the grave of loved ones, who depart.  
 And leave us mourning, shall we not confess  
 And know and feel its utter worthlessness?  
 Pray for the young! that they may live and  
 learn,  
 And hallow their Creator's name, and love  
 The creature he hath made; and so return  
 This spirit to its resting place above,  
 To God who gave it; and the dust to dust,  
 Whence it was taken—pray for them and  
 trust.

Pray for the weary and the sick at heart,  
 For those bowed down by sorrow's heavy  
 weight;  
 Pray that the God of patience may impart  
 His own good spirit to the desolate;  
 And pray that those who sow in tears may  
 reap  
 In joy unchanging—pray for them and  
 weep.

Pray for the sinner, for the weak and blind;  
 For them who will not, or who cannot pray;  
 Pray that the poor benighted ones may find  
 A star to light the darkness of their way;  
 The troubled spirit, the repentant tear,  
 May yet be theirs, then pray for them and  
 fear.

Pray for the dying, that their end be peace.  
 Pray for the mourners who beside them  
 kneel;  
 Pray that the worn and aching heart may cease  
 To suffer, though it may not cease to feel;  
 And oh! that sorrow may not pass away  
 And leave those hearts unchastened, deeply  
 pray!

But pray not for the dead, nor weep nor sigh—  
 Ye cannot know, ye cannot change their  
 doom;  
 For as the tree hath fallen, it must lie,  
 In lowliness of spirit, by the tomb,  
 Kneel down, and tears of contrite sorrow shed;  
 Pray for the living, pray not for the dead.

### TRYING AN OFFICER'S SPUNK.

It was formerly a practice in the British  
 Service, upon a young officer joining the  
 regiment to put his spirit to a proof. Up-  
 on one occasion a young man presented  
 himself a mess table of the — Dragoons,  
 he was quiet and inoffensive in his appear-  
 ance, somewhat reserved, and doubts were  
 expressed as to his pluck. Dinner being  
 on the table, the commanding officer po-  
 litely requested our young sub to take the  
 foot of the table, and carve. A grim look-  
 ing Irish Major, with a hard looking red  
 face, had been selected to put him to the  
 trial. A joint of mutton stood before the  
 boy who was addressed by the fiery Major  
 with, I trouble you for a bit of the vial.  
 The Lieutenant modestly replied, I think,  
 Sir, it is mutton, shall I have the pleasure  
 of helping you? I'll thank you for a piece  
 of the vial, said the Major, I tell you it's  
 not veal, it's mutton—will you have some?  
 I'll thank you for a piece of the vial, thun-  
 dered the Major louder than ever. I'll  
 soon let you know what it is, said the boy,  
 and seizing the leg of mutton by the shank  
 he beat it about the Major's ears till the  
 company interped, covering him all over  
 with gravy and caper sauce. He'll do,  
 he'll do, roared the Major in great glee.

### FAT IN A FIX.

A postmaster in the interior of Maine  
 sends us the following good one.  
 A very amusing instance occurred here  
 a day or two since, a skeleton of the facts  
 of which I will relate, thinking that you  
 may model them into something at your  
 leisure, worthy of an insertion among your  
 whittlings. A green son of the Emerald  
 Isle, dropped in here a few days since with  
 a letter to mail.  
 I showed him the way to the Letter Box,  
 into the hole of which he very reluctantly  
 entered his letter, yet holding on to it with  
 his fingers and peeping into the box to see  
 its destination. He finally let it drop, at

the same time I made the remark, There  
 that has gone to Portland!

The devil it has! said he, clapping his  
 mouth to the hole, he halloo'd with all his  
 might, An to Portland are ye gon? And  
 will ye put a nail upon it if ye please! and  
 turning round to me with a big tear hang-  
 ing in the corner of his eye, How in the  
 devil, said he, shall I be after getting that  
 back again pristinly!

I finally assured him that I would take  
 especial pains to get it back again and  
 sent it up strong for him, when he departed,  
 evidently pleased that he had got out of  
 such a devil of a fix at so cheap a rate.—  
*Yankee Blade.*

### From the Niagara Mail. MONEY MAKES THE MARE GO.

The subscriber can't say whether it was  
 Shakespeare or Dow Jun., that fathered the  
 above, but author or no author, it is as  
 poetical and refined. Yes, money makes  
 the mare go, and nothing will make her  
 scoot like money. It is the main thing the  
 main spring, the mighty lever that moves  
 the mud, and no mistake. Who ever  
 heard of moneyless talent, virtue, genius,  
 merit, or any other secondary considera-  
 tion, making the mare go? They hint no  
 account in comparison to mon'sh. It is a  
 good thing in its own way, and there is no  
 harm in loving money and getting money,  
 so long as we don't love it for its own sake,  
 or get it at the expense of other folks.—  
 For there is plenty of room to use it to ad-  
 vantage at this season of the year, with  
 winter—the poor man's dread, so near at  
 hand. There are a few hungry to feed,  
 naked to clothe, sick to relieve and broken  
 hearted to cheer. But I'm getting out of  
 my latitude—I didn't start to sermonize,  
 but to notice some of the strange things  
 that money will do—now, now it makes  
 the mare to trot, and then to rear and kick  
 like the possessed.

Let a man be rich, and he'll do. He  
 may be as ignorant as the unborn, he may  
 be as ugly as sin on crutches; he may  
 gambler, gouge, and go it with a perfect  
 looseness, but after all, if he has the dimes,  
 he'll do! I have seen proud Congressmen  
 shake hands with thing blacklegs, who  
 would have considered their dignity ruffled  
 by being spoken to by a mechanic. What  
 made the Congressman so polite to the leg?  
 Because the gambler had a pocket full of  
 other people's money and the mechanic  
 hadn't. But the knight of the sweat board  
 also had in his breast a heart as black as  
 the ace of spades in a coal cellar at mid-  
 night, and the mechanic hadn't. But Satan  
 and silver are of more value in some eyes,  
 than industry and integrity. Money  
 makes the mare go.

If you want to have friends, bosom  
 friends milk-of-human-kindness friends first  
 get the 'in to hold 'em. Then the friend-  
 ly ones will flock round you, like flies to  
 a sugar hoghead. Some one said that  
 knowledge is powerful, but I say that  
 money is powerful. It will make one of  
 nature's own fools pass for a wise man any  
 day. But how have unto the man that haint  
 the rhino—

The man that haint no money in his pocs,  
 He's just as good a chance to get along.  
 In this here land of Christian Catamounts,  
 As one poor isolated friendless mouse,  
 Thrown in a den of famished Tomcats, has  
 Of being sheltered cause he aint no fatter!

I is wonderful how many true lovers a  
 rich man's daughter has. She may be  
 peculiarly ugly, and as lean as Pharaoh's  
 kine, it aint observable, she is a geranium,  
 a bud, a perfect blossom, a beauty. Let  
 her hair be a brick chesnut, her teeth out  
 and gone, her feet shaped like mud-turtles,  
 it makes no difference. Her mind may  
 be one uncultivated waste, all ground over  
 with the weeds and briars of pride—she  
 may be as ignorant of practical house-keep-  
 ing, such as knitting, sewing, baking, and  
 boiling, as a goose is of playing whist, yet  
 if she has the gold her mare will go never  
 fear. She will be serouaded, and sally-  
 naded till all is blue, by a phalanx of noble  
 spirits—pure spirits, hair-faced and hair-  
 brained Jamaica bibbing tailor hunted and  
 tailor cheated spirits.

I go to church sometimes. A good deal  
 besides religion, may be learned in a  
 fashionable church. There was a plain  
 looking stranger with clean but threadbare  
 clothes entered and walked slowly up the  
 aisle he looked into several half empty  
 pews, but no one opened the first door;  
 that threadbare coat looked chilly and cold,  
 and its owner couldn't be a money man  
 surely! The stranger got a seat at last  
 with some liveried lacquys who seemed  
 to consider it quite a stoop of their dignity  
 to open the pew door. Thinks I the tem-  
 ple of the Lord of this world is this. In a  
 little while the door opened again, and a  
 flashy looking chap in full regalia entered.  
 Spurs on his heels, white kids in his hands,  
 a general assortment of jewelry on his per-  
 son a few gin jewels on his chin, and in  
 general he looked like a man who was  
 made on purpose. At every step he took  
 a pew door flew open—ladies smiled, gen-  
 tlemen bowed, folks moved closer together  
 in their pews, in general he seemed a man  
 of business, a popular star of the first mag-  
 nificence. All the difference in his favour  
 over the stranger, was that he was spend-  
 ing a fortune left him by his miserly old  
 dad, and his accomplishments were skill at  
 keeds, horse-racing and something else  
 too numerous to mention; while the stran-  
 ger was only a journeyman carpenter, who  
 owned no one anything and wore his own  
 clothes. Thinks I money makes the mare  
 go even at Church.

Go into court when it is sitting if you  
 want to see the mare trot. Just look at  
 that lawyer there how he is laying down  
 the hidden mysteries of the case. See  
 how he twists and turns, how he even sheds  
 tears at the bare thought of the injustice  
 done his client. See his brother limb get  
 up and tumble down the whole castle in a  
 jiffy and prove his client the wronged man,  
 till it would puzzle old Nick to decide be-  
 tween them, let alone twelve honest farm-  
 ers. No wonder it always rains at court  
 time. It is their fat faces that makes them  
 so eloquent, they in reality care no more  
 for their bare client than a fasting hen-  
 hawk does for a wounded sparrow. If you  
 want to win your case you must pay the  
 lawyer we. Every dollar you give him  
 will be a wrinkle on your horn. The man  
 who expects his lawyer to throw himself  
 must grease him well with the oil of palms.  
 A lawyer is something like a woman, the  
 more you do for them the more you'll get  
 done.

A few months ago, a lot of moneyless  
 Hungarian Exiles arrived in democratic  
 New York, but they caused no excitement,  
 their name couldn't shine because they had  
 not made engagements at so many thou-  
 sand dollars a night. Then the singing  
 Jenny comes along, charges ten dollars a  
 ticket and thousands to go to hear her. I  
 wonder if the truth was known whether it  
 is real admiration for her singing or the  
 magical influence of her money that raised  
 the steam.

Everybody has heard of Robert Randal.  
 Money made somebody's mare go fast  
 enough to go out of sight with Randal's  
 estate. A poor man steals a horse, a cow  
 or a coat, and gets three years in States  
 Prison. The rich rascal steals \$100,000  
 and goes off with flying colours. Because  
 money makes the mare go so fast that the  
 slow going team of Justice cannot catch up  
 till they get into the regions beyond, where  
 according to accounts money ceases to  
 make the mare move.

**YANKEE DOODLE.**  
 An English gentleman travelling in the  
 county of Kilkenny came to a ford, and  
 hired a boat to take him across. The water  
 being rather more agitated than was agree-  
 able to him, he asked the boatman if any  
 person was ever lost in the passage. Nev-  
 er, replied the boatman, my brother was  
 drowned here last week, but we found him  
 next day.

**LYING WITHOUT BRAINS.**—As the late  
 Professor Hamilton was one day walking  
 near Aberdeen, he met a well known in-  
 dividual of weak intellect. Pray, said the  
 Professor, accusing him, how long can a  
 person live without brains? I don't ken,  
 replied Jimmy, scratching his head, how  
 and are ye yourself?

**FALL OF PART OF THE HORSE SHOE FALL.**

On Tuesday evening last our citizens were startled on hearing a loud and terrific noise, resembling as near as we can describe it, the heavy booming of artillery, in quick succession, which shook the earth around us very sensibly.

Part of the Horse Shoe Fall on the Canada side had fallen, carrying away about ten rods of the rock in length, by four in width. The canal boat, which had been lodged for the last few months on the brink of the rock which has fallen, and which has excited the admiration of all who beheld it. It is now in the whirlpool, two miles down the river, dancing attendance to the freaks of that great maelstrom.

The crash occurred about seven o'clock in the evening; and it is indeed providential that it fell at such an hour, and at this season of the year. Had it been in the summer when so many thousands of strangers are here, there undoubtedly would have been persons crushed to death: for it is precisely the spot where so many continually passed, and where so many have stood to contemplate the grandeur of nature and behold the waters of the mighty cataract above them rushing terrifically over their heads, that is now filled with the huge masses of rock which have fallen from above.

The loss of this portion of the rock has not in the least diminished in appearance the view of the Falls; but has in our opinion added to the scene, and looks grander and more sublime, if possible, than ever.—*Niagara Falls Iris, Dec. 14.*

Correspondence of the Toronto Colonist.

**CHRISTMAS AT THE LUNATIC ASYLUM.**

On Christmas Day, as a visitor, I had the pleasure of going over that valuable and praise-worthy institution, the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, when I saw 200 of the patients, out of 240, sit down to a sumptuous dinner, at one P. M. which consisted of the following bill of fare:—

60 Geese, 60 Turkeys,  
20 Pieces of Roast Beef,  
12 Rounds of Boiled Beef,  
20 Plum Boddings, weighing 8 lbs each,  
With vegetables, celery, and ale.

The rooms were tastefully laid out, and hung with evergreens, in arches and festoons.

The healthy, happy, and joyous appearance of the patients, elicited general praise; and from the judicious and efficient management of the Medical Gentlemen and his Lady, Dr. and Mrs. Ramsey, the whole went off with eclat, and seemingly to the entire satisfaction of the patients, who though amongst them were some who had committed the awful crime of murder, seemed perfectly rational, and under the control of their keepers and nurses. At six in the evening, tea and spice cake were served out, and all went off without noise or interruption: indeed a great uproar has often been made and heard at a political dinner, amongst the sapientia of this world.

**THE OHIO AT NORFOLK.—PARTICULARS OF THE DISASTER.**

Norfolk, Dec. 27th.—The Ohio put in here yesterday (Thursday) afternoon.—She had 400 passengers—250 from California. She started from Havana first on the 18th. Her first evolution blew out the head of a cylinder and uncoupled the engines; and she started again on the 19th, with one engine; made good headway until the 22nd, when she was struck by a heavy gale; the boat was heavily strained and damaged, and laid to until Monday evening. She then got under way again, and sprung a leak at two o'clock on Tuesday morning. The crew were unable to keep the water down and the fires were extinguished; ten feet of water was in the hold and all the pumps were put in requisition, and boiling was resorted to, which was continued until Wednesday at noon without cessation until the water was low enough to build fires. Steam was then put on and constant bailing was requisite to keep the fires from being extinguished until they reached the wharf at Norfolk. Her furniture is all broken, with three of the iron trunks, and the damage is not less than \$30,000. She will have to be taken into the Dry Dock.

200 of her passengers arrived in Baltimore this morning.

The only injury to those on board, was one man had his arm broken.

Hon. Reverdy Johnson, who was a passenger, says he jumped laboriously. The captain told him privately toward the end of the passage, that the ship would sink in two hours. The final subsiding of the gale, and the un-emitting labors of the passengers and crew, secured the safety of the noble vessel. The water at one time washed completely over her deck.

The Ohio brings the California mails and one million dollars in gold dust. None of the latter was lost.

The passengers were obliged to work at the pumps for three days in order to keep her up.

The passengers by the Ohio have published a card exonerating Captain Schenk from all blame.

Captain S. was opposed to landing at Norfolk, but the passengers insisting, he yielded to their wishes.

**JENNY LIND'S CHARITIES TO THE WIDOW.**

The following article is from the Portland (Me.) Advertiser of the 17th inst. It is another of the numerous proofs Miss Lind has given of her benevolence and interestedness. Who can see such evidence

of her noble character, without exclaiming the enthusiasm which prompts us to pay this humble tribute to her merits.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

CALAIS, Nov. 27, 1850.

Dear Miss—I have received from Joseph A. Lee your generous donation of five hundred dollars, for the benefit of myself and the fatherless children of my late husband, who lost his life in efforts to save the officers and crew of the Swedish brig Johanna. Permit me to add, that your prompt and liberal response to the appeal of the widow and fatherless will not soon be forgotten. Be assured that the prayer of both is, that the noble powers with which the great Benefactor of all has so richly endowed you, may not only continue to charm the world by their music, but that yours may be the higher praise and the more precious reward of causing the heart of many a widow to sing for joy.

Very respectfully,  
Your ob't and humble servant,  
CHARLOTTE CLARK.

MISS JENNY LIND.

**An Act to empower Municipal Corporations to Subscribe for Stock in the Great Western Railroad Company, as otherwise to act in completing that undertaking.**

Whereas the Great Western Railroad Company and the Municipal Corporations of certain localities through which the Company are empowered to make their Railroads, have prayed that such Corporations and all others who may be so disposed, may be enabled to subscribe for Stock of the said Company, and it is expedient to promote an undertaking so important to the interests of the Province, by granting the prayer of the said Petition: Be it therefore enacted, &c.,

That it shall be lawful for the Common Council of the City of Hamilton, and for any other Municipal Corporation in this Province, to subscribe for any number of shares in the Capital Stock of the said Great Western Railroad Company, or to lend any sum of money to the said Company, or to guarantee and become security for the payment of any sum of money borrowed by the said Company after the passing of this Act, from any other Corporation or party, or to endorse or guarantee the payment of any Debenture to be issued by the said Company for money borrowed by them after the passing hereof: Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to increase the total amount of the Capital Stock which the said Company is now authorized by law to raise, or the total amount of money which it is now authorized to borrow.

II. And be it enacted, That the Municipal Corporation, of any County, City, Town, Township or Village who shall subscribe for Stock of the said Company, or lend or guarantee the payment of any sum of money under this Act, shall have full power and authority to cause to be assessed and levied, from time to time, upon the whole rateable property in such County, City, Town, Township or Village sufficient sums to enable them to discharge the debts, obligations and engagements to which they shall have contracted as aforesaid; and also, for the like purpose, to issue Debentures, payable at such times, and for such sum respectively, not less than twenty-five pounds, and bearing or not bearing interest, as such Corporation may think meet.

III. And be it enacted, That any Debenture which any Corporation may, under this Act issue, endorse or guarantee, shall be valid and binding upon such Corporation, if signed, endorsed, or counter-signed by such officer or person, and in such manner and form as shall be directed by any By-law of the Corporation, and it shall not be necessary that it be under the seal of the Corporation, or that any further form be observed with regard to it than such as shall be directed in such By-law as aforesaid.

IV. And be it enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any Municipal Corporation to subscribe for stock as aforesaid, or incur any debt or liability under this Act unless and until a By-law to that effect, shall have been duly made and adopted with the consent first had and obtained of a majority of the qualified electors of the Municipality, present at a Meeting called for that purpose by the Mayor, Warden or Town Reeve, at the request of any ten such electors, by public advertisement containing a copy of such proposed By-law, INSERTED AT LEAST FOUR TIMES IN EACH NEWSPAPER PRINTED WITHIN THE LIMITS OF THE MUNICIPALITY, or if no newspaper be printed therein, then in some one or more newspapers printed in the immediate vicinity thereof, and circulated therein.

V. And be it enacted, That the Warden, Mayor or Town Reeve, being the head of any Municipal Corporation subscribing for and holding shares in the stock of the said Company to the amount of Twenty Five Thousand Pounds or upwards, shall be ex officio, one of the Directors now authorized by Law, and shall have the same rights, powers and duties as any of the other Directors of the said Company.

Old Parson M., of Worcester county, sometimes used to be sent on a missionary tour. Once on a time, having just returned from one of these excursions, he found his congregation quite drowsy, and wishing to wake them up, he broke off in the midst of his sermon, and began to tell them of what wonderful things he had seen in York State. Among other wonders, he said he had seen monsters great mosquitoes, so large that many of them would weigh a pound. The people were by this time wide awake.

Yes, continued M., and moreover, they are often known to climb trees and bark!

The next day one of the deacons called upon him, and told him that many of the brethren were much scandalized by the stories he told the day before.

What stories! said Parson M.—

Why, sir, you said that the mosquitoes in York State were so large that many of them would weigh a pound!

Well, rejoined the minister, I do really think that a great many of them would weigh a pound.

But, continued the deacon, you also said they would climb trees and bark!

Well, sir, said Parson M., as to climbing upon trees, I have seen them do that same; haven't you, deacon?

Oh, yes.

Well, how could they climb upon the trees, and not climb on the bark!

The deacon left.

And Mr. Couchon "opposed the principle by which Municipal bodies should have the right of contracting heavy, and perhaps ruinous debts, which they would have no means of discharging."

And the Honorable F. Hincks had proposed an amendment to limit this power of taxing to certain Municipalities, and we certainly do regret that he should not have pressed and carried an amendment, limiting the dangerous power to towns and cities, and the sooner the Bill is amended to that limitation the better, if it is not entirely repealed.

We advise the farmers along the line of the Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad, as surveyed by Colonel Johnson, to be alive, get up meetings and petitions to the Legislature. If there had been a few more petitions sent to the Legislature last Session, that company would have been rechartered, all under contract, and part of the road completed, and it is the parties along the line of road had too much confidence in the House of Assembly, and never dreamed that such a "professedly liberal Bill" would object to the rechartering of a Bill they had been so often asked to pass.



**THE WATCHMAN.**

**ST. THOMAS:**

**SATURDAY, JANUARY 11th, 1851.**

**ARE TOWNSHIPS TO BE TAXED AGAINST THEIR WILL?**

In our previous number we showed the policy adopted by the speculative members of our Provincial Parliament to introduce into our Statute Book the accursed and monstrous principle of taxing against their will, the Farmers of every Municipality in Upper Canada, to sustain the tottering Railroad company commonly called in Canada, for the past eighteen years, the Great Western. This principle of forcing Taxation on the poor farmer to help the self-styled rich gentleman, is a last resource of the Great Company—is a reversing of the usual old-fashioned course of begging. The poor man, when he goes a begging generally holds out his hat and politely solicits a little spare voluntary charity from some wealthy passer by. But the monopolising principle compels the poor farmer to give the alms, and enables the speculating rich gentleman when he goes begging to pocket the charity collected in accordance with law—not in unison with the feelings or ability of the giver, but in contempt, mockery, and defiance of either—this desperate principle of private taxation may be called the forlorn hope of the Great Western.

It is said that,

"The queerest object in nature is a Spanish hegger, for these beggars beg on horse-back, and it is not an odd thing to see a man riding up to a poor foot passenger, asking alms. A gentleman in Valparaiso, being accosted by one of these mounted beggars, replied, 'Why, sir, you come to beg of me who have to go on foot, while you ride on horseback!' 'Very true, sir,' said the beggar, 'and I have more need to beg, as I have to support my horse as well as myself!'

Now we think the queerest object in Canada will be a Great Western Railroad beggar, who has to support his horse as well as himself—by compulsory taxation.

We stated on a former occasion that very little interest was manifested in the House when the Bill permitting the Tax was under decision, and that thirty of the members of Parliament were absent when the short but iniquitous Bill passed through the Legislative Assembly. And that those Legislators who supported the principle of Taxation and monopoly, were the representatives of the Cities or Towns in Canada, not the representatives of the Counties. We now take the liberty to remind our readers of some of the sayings of members when the Bill was before the House of Assembly.

The Bill was introduced by Sir Allan McNab, M. P. P., for the City of Hamilton, and the speakers in its favor, as we have been informed, were Messrs. Holmes, M. R., city of Montreal, Wilson, town of London, Boulton, city of Toronto, McNab, city of Hamilton, all Members of towns or cities.

The speakers against the principle, were Messrs. Baldwin, North Riding of York, Couchon, Montmorency, Richards, Leeds, Thomson, Haldimand, all Members representing the masses in Counties or Ridings. And the Honorable Robert Baldwin remarked, "That if the doors were now opened through this Act for them, (the Municipalities) to get into debt they would in a short time be in the same position that some American towns were in, a few years since, when they were sold off, stock and barrel, to the sheriff." Messrs. Richards and Thomson "opposed the grant of such powers, as it would enable a few rash or speculating men, in a small neighborhood to plunge their localities into inextricable embarrassments."

The London Revival Meeting.

M. Anderson & Adam Hope of London town, and a few others who assume to themselves the distinguished cognomen of the North, or the still more comprehensive appellation of the County of Middlesex, did in their wisdom or folly send a requisition (not even dated) to Wm. Niles, Esq., the Warden of the County for the past year, 1850, to call a meeting to be held in the Town of London, on the nineteenth of January, instant, [Sunday,] to reconvene the County Council to take stock in the Great Western Railroad Company to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, and to pass a By law for that purpose.

The following was Mr. Niles' business-like reply, and like the requisition of the Londoners it has no date, but that's nothing.

Gentlemen, in compliance with the above requisition, I appoint the said meeting to be held on Saturday, the eighteenth January, 1851, at the Court House, in the Town of London.

WILLIAM NILES, Warden, C. M.

Pray Mr. Warden are the people to meet before daylight? or after the sun sets? or at the breakfast hour? or at the sound of the tea bell? The hour, the hour, who is to decide the hour? All we know is that the meeting is to be held some time after twelve of the clock on Friday evening, or it may commence sometime before the wee short hour of 12 o'clock on Saturday night & thus slip unconsciously in upon the nine-tenth to meet the view the requisitionists labored under, when they called for a revival meeting on Sunday. And who would suppose that Wm. Niles, a country gentleman of supposed liberal sentiments, would be a party to crush the voice of the farmers in the County, by ordering a meeting of the farmers in the county to meet in London town, as the most central and convenient place in Middlesex. Mr. Niles may be told by seepthons who are destroying his public and political career that this act of his is a liberal act. We tell him and the farmers in the county will tell him, that this act of his is the darkest act of tyranny he ever was guilty of as a public man to his fellow men. Unless you have some overwhelming selfish interest in this fiscally taxation we advise you Mr. Niles to retract your false steps, and if you must have a meeting, call one for the county with some appearance at least of justice, on the North Street. Come out like a Britisher, to a fair field, in the open country, in the heart of the county. Do not allow the London people, like cowards, to have a chance to strike the farmers in the town of Fifty thousand pounds not twenty-five thousand in a London den, swarming with clerks, Lawyers, Merchants, and idlers, in place of your friends the substantial Farmers.

Mr. Niles, your meeting is illegal, and contrary to the law of the land, see the Act elsewhere in our columns, —and we advise the farmers not to attend it.—Your meeting is got up in a cowardly den, just to fleece the farmers.

Your meeting is got up to be held, no body knows at what hour! and we tell the farmers to mind you not.

The meeting is got up on a Saturday, and you know the Scotch Presbyterians, from Aldboro', would not attend your meeting on a Saturday, to be travelling home on the Sabbath day. A more foolish, desperate, and unprincipled act was never attempted to fleece the farmers than the intended meeting in London, and we emphatically advise every farmer in the Talbot Settlement, south of the Thames, 'not to go near the cowards' meeting in London.

**YARMOUTH ELECTION.**

1st Ward, R. Johnson.  
2d do John Oil,  
3d do D. Parish.  
4th do Macready.  
5th do H. Douglass.

**Communications.**

To the Editor of the Watchman.

Sir—

In the Free Press I observe a letter addressed to Nobody, headed "Great Western Rail Road," and signed a Londoner, in which the writer remarks that the Town of London contains rateable property not far short of £400,000; every shilling of which, he says, will be held liable in the same manner as any other rateable property is in the County, for any Debentures the County of Middlesex may issue in the Great Western Railroad.—Now, sir, I have been informed that the property in the County is valued at £600,000, and that that property pays to the County Council for County purposes, £1,500. And I have also learned from a source I can rely on, that the property in the town of London is rated or valued at a little under £300,000. Now if the property in the town of London, so pompously paraded before the readers of the Free Press, (as not far short of £400,000 and that too, for the purpose of deception,) is liable in the same manner as other rateable property in the County, how does it happen that the £300,000 of assessed property in the town of London in place of paying £750 to the County Council for County purposes, only paid one seventh part of the sum to the Council for the year just ended, 1850. And in 1849 the £400,000 of London Town property contributed less to the county Taxes than the township of Aldboro' which, where the property is valued at £13,000.

Why all that London hitherto has paid is a mere trifle to help to feed the prisoners in the Gaol. It has not paid a farthing to the general county debt or expenses, and it would be much wiser if the Council would reject the trifle London pays, rather than allow it to pay a trifle and have two votes in the Council, and act the part of a de-spot to fleece the farmers by its benefit, by forcing taxation on them under such plausible pretensions as are circulated about great profit and no cost.

Now, it does seem to me that the prudent way to put an end to all excitement in this county about the fear of Taxation. Since it is said that no Taxation is required, that the county is only to become an endorser for £25,000, to run no risk, pay no tax, but receive a profit!!! that it might be just as well for the corporation of the Town of London to take another £25,000, and has become the endorser in place of the county.

You know, according to Londoners, they will never require to pay the £50,000—they will never be taxed for it, and surely a corporation with property worth £400,000 would be considered a first rate endorser for only 50,000 pounds; and then you know, at a push the depot, land and carriages at the London Station, in the town of London, would be worth that 50,000 pounds any day, and if they did see any danger they could very easily sell out. And in the meantime, all the profit would belong to London, and in this way there could be no additional tax in the county for the Rail Road; for I do assure you Londoners is mistaken. No farmers not only dread the Tax, but know we must pay for it too; but we will hold up both hands, as they say, to let the Town of London take that other 25,000 pounds.

I am, sir,  
your obdt servant,  
A TAY-PAYER.

Westminster, Jan. 6th, 1851.

**SELECTORS OF JURORS.**

Sir,

As Madam Rumour and Councillor Parish have been at work circulating certain stories regarding the remuneration of the selectors of Jurors, under the new Jury Act. Will you allow the following correspondence on the matter to appear in your columns, and allow me to remark that the selectors for some of the Townships in the County would have less labour to perform, than the selectors in Yarmouth had to perform for a single Ward. The number of jury-men selected and returned for the Wards in Yarmouth, in accordance with the new Act, was six hundred and sixty-four, namely—Grand Jurors to serve in the superior courts, seventy-five, ditto ditto, in the inferior courts, one hundred and forty-nine; Petit Jurors to serve in the superior courts, one hundred and fifty, ditto ditto, in the inferior courts, two hundred and ninety, a sufficient number from Yarmouth to do all the business for Middlesex.

The 17th section enacts that the Clerk of the Peace shall transcribe "from the different reports of the different selectors of jurors for the different Townships, Villages and Wards, or other like local divisions of the County."

The 17th section enacts "That such Jurors' rolls shall be each divided into Townships, Wards and Villages, or other like subdivisions, answering to the local divisions of such counties," and in Schedule B, the Clerk of the Peace is to certify to each roll that "I have carefully compared the above Jurors' Roll with the reports made by the selectors of jurors for the different Townships, Villages and Wards, in the County of—." And I am of opinion and always was of opinion, that the Wards

in Yarmouth are as much Wards in the County of Middlesex as the Wards in the Town of London are, and if it had been the intention of the Legislature to exclude the Wards of Townships the Act would have excluded them and not the County Council, just as the new Assessment Act does in the sixty-seventh section, where you may read that the word "Ward" shall not be held to extend to any Township Ward." And the reason is obvious, namely, the system of assessing is different in towns from townships, and of course in their respective Wards—in towns the assessment will be entered on the rack rent or annual 6 per cent value and in townships on the full value; for instance, a house in a township valued and assessed at two hundred pounds, and taxed accordingly, in a town, say in London, would be assessed at six per cent on that amount, and would be assessed at twelve pounds and taxed accordingly.

When I heard of the action of the County Council I addressed the following letter to the Clerk of the Peace, and received from that gentleman the subjoined reply, and the section he quotes shows still more plainly than ever that the County Council have no right to interfere either with the duties required from the selectors, the certificate given by the Clerk of the Peace, or the payment of two pounds ten shillings made to each by the Treasurer, under the new Jury Act. The selectors in Yarmouth acted in accordance with the Act.

I am your ob't servant,  
J. McKAY.  
St. Thomas, 10th January, 1851.

St. Thomas, 20th Dec., 1850.

Sir,

I am informed that the County Council decline to pay the selectors of jurors for the Wards of Yarmouth, under your certificate, they say the Wards in the Jury Act are exclusively the Wards in Towns, and not all the Wards or local divisions in the County.

The only difference I can see in the Wards is in their formation—in Towns the Municipal Act names and describes them, in Townships the same Act authorises Wards to be named and described by the Township Council, but one is as much a local division in the County as the other.

I am of opinion you acted in accordance with the Act in giving the certificate you gave for the selectors of jurors in the Five Wards in Yarmouth, if you think you acted under a mistaken view of the Law, I will endeavor to procure the certificate and return it to you. And I would only ask you again to read the 17th, 17th, & 17th sections of the Jury Act, also the certificate that you require to append to the various rolls of jurors. And if you are not clear on the point the most satisfactory course would be, to submit the question of Wards to the Provincial Secretary, for the submission to the Law Officers of the Crown. I shall be glad to hear what you say about this.

I am, Sir,  
Your obdt servant,  
Signed, J. M. McKay,  
Clerk of the Peace, London.

LONDON, 27th December, 1850.

Sir,

Your note would have been replied to ere this, but for pressing business requiring immediate attention, the Jury Bill intervened, and I could not refer to the Act to which you allude.

I am not conscious that in granting you a certificate in the manner I did, that I erred, I am quite satisfied, I was then correct, so I think the treasurer also thought. On reading the clause LXXXI, the latter part, you will observe, "For all which money so to be paid as aforesaid, every such Treasurer and chamberlain shall be allowed in his accounts with such County, Union of Counties or City, as if the same had been paid under the special authority and direction of the Municipal Corporation of such County, Union of Counties or City respectively." And consequently the authorities having no jurisdiction in the premises, only to pass and allow the accounts in question neither do I perceive that the Council of the County have any jurisdiction, except to provide the funds for the payment, as contemplated by the Municipal Council Act; true it is that they decline to pay.

I am at a loss to find any authority they possess in the matter, and therefore cannot interfere between the Treasurer and the performance of any duty imposed upon him by Statute, else he would be subject to a mandamus and to be indicted if the party desired to prosecute that mode of redress.

I am, Sir,  
Your very ob't servant,  
Signed, J. B. Askin,  
To John McKay, Esq., &c. &c.,  
St. Thomas.

**MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.**

The Rev. Mr. Boyd, of London, will lecture on Tuesday evening next, on *Self-Reliance*.

**MARRIED.**

In this Town, on Monday the 6th instant, at the Episcopal church, by the Rev. Mark Burnham, Mr. John McKinnon, Merchant, Vienna, to Miss Julia Alexander, daughter of John Alexander Esq., formerly of this place.

**Advertisements.**

**JAMES GRANT.**  
GENERAL Dealer in Dry Goods Groceries Crockery, Harware, &c. &c.  
Directly opposite Mr. Love's Cabinet Ware Rooms. St. Thomas. 1851.

**E. E. WARREN,**  
NOTARY Public, Commissioner in the Queen's Bench, conveyancer, and Accountant, Office opposite the Post, Stanley Mills, Main Street.  
E. E. W. is prepared to undertake the winding up of Estates, collection of debts House Rents, &c.  
Port Stanley Jan. 1851.

FOR Sale, Broad cloths, all colors, cassimeres, plain and striped. JOHN McKAY.

FOR Sale, rich satin and Brocade Vests, JOHN McKAY.

FOR Sale, Blond Laces and Artificials, also, a new and complete assortment of Gait Plaids, clan Tartans, and Saxony Wools JOHN McKAY.

FOR Sale, Rich carpets, and printed Druggets. JOHN McKAY. St. Thomas, Jan. 1851.

### MISSIONARY MEETINGS.

THE ANNIVERSARY of the St. Thomas Branch of the Missionary Society of the Wesleyan Methodist church, in Canada, will be held (D. V.) as follows:

**Missionary Sermons**  
Sabbath, Jan. 6, at St. Thomas, 10 1-2 a. m., Rev. J. Carroll.  
do, do, do, 6 p. m., Rev. S. Rose.  
do, do, at Watsons, 10 1-2 a. m., Rev. S. Rose.  
do, do, at Fingal, 2 1-2 p. m., Rev. S. Rose.  
do, do, at Union, 2 1-2 p. m., Rev. R. Corson.  
do, do, at Sparta, 6 p. m., Rev. R. Corson.  
do, do, at Ft. Stanley, 2 p. m., Rev. J. Carroll.  
do, do, at North Street, 6 p. m., Rev. John Sunday.

### MISSIONARY MEETINGS!

Monday, January 27th, Watson's Meeting, 6 o'clock, p. m.  
Tuesday, January 28th, Fingal Meeting, 6 o'clock, p. m.  
**AT ST. THOMAS.**  
Wednesday, January 29th, at 6 o'clock, p. m.  
Thursday, Jan. 30, at Port Stanley Meeting, 6 o'clock, p. m.  
Friday, Jan. 31, at Sparta, Meeting, 6 p. m.  
Wednesday, Feb. 5th, at North St. Meeting, 6 o'clock, p. m.  
Thursday, February 6th, at Sharon's, 6 p. m.  
Addresses will be delivered by Reverends R. Corson, S. Rose, J. Carroll, (chairman of the District), and other gentlemen.

### A COLLECTION

Will be made at the close of each Service, in aid of the above society.  
St. Thomas, January 9, 1851.

### NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for cloth dressing, and wool carding, are requested to make immediate payment, or costs will be incurred.  
CHARLES SMITH  
St. Thomas, Dec. 1850.

### G. DUNN.

BARBER & HAIR DRESSER!!!  
Dunn's celebrated "Dandruff" powder. And the hair begins to drop. Though the dandruff is not a dandruff. It is always in the scalp. In ladies' hair, it reads. To curl or dress your hair; Or to sell to those who pay me, From my little stock of wares, I have candies and perfumery, Hair oil for those who need, And the "St. Thomas Waterman." For my customers to read, I'll clean your clothes when you're busy, Or strip your razor when it's dull; So that shaving will be easy, When the Barber is not well!!!  
Having expressed my determination to please all, I hope my humble services will be appreciated, and that I shall be rewarded with a plentiful portion of public patronage.  
GEORGE DUNN,  
St. Thomas, Jan 10th, 1851.

### McPherson, Glasgow & Co.

FOUNDERS, &c. &c. Manufacturers of Sewing Machines, Thrashing Machines & Planing Machines, Mill Gearing, Iron and Wooden Lathes, and all kinds of Country Castings.  
Fingal, January 2, 1851.

### LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the St. Thomas Post Office, 1st Jan. 1851.

|                  |                    |
|------------------|--------------------|
| Akin Margaret    | Johnston John      |
| Atherton Calvin  | Keough Thomas      |
| A B Mrs          | Lawrance George    |
| Baldwin William  | Lipsy William      |
| Black Duncan     | Misner Richard     |
| Biznet Charles   | Moak W H           |
| Brown Sally      | McDonald Peter     |
| Burnside William | McKellar Donald    |
| Burroughs Jason  | McDonald Donald    |
| Cavarragh John   | Osborne James      |
| Clayton Lyman    | O'Flynn Rev James  |
| Caughill John C  | Rose Peter         |
| Cope William     | Smith William      |
| Carew William    | Swift Robert       |
| Culbert John     | Stevens James      |
| Campbell Angus   | Stevens Wellington |
| Doon Richard     | Terrell Joseph     |
| Fitzgerald A R   | Warren James       |
| Fraser Alex H    | Ware Mr            |
| Gray Frederick   | Warbleton William  |
| Hicks John       | Wellstead Mrs      |
| John Francis     |                    |

### Notice to Printers.

REDUCTION OF PRICES AT THE BUFFALO TYPE FOUNDRY.  
PRINTING materials are now selling at the following reduced rates, at the above establishment, at six months' credit. A liberal discount will be made for cash:

|                        |         |
|------------------------|---------|
| Nonpareil, . . . . .   | 58 cts. |
| Minion, . . . . .      | 48      |
| Brevier, . . . . .     | 48      |
| Bourgeois, . . . . .   | 47      |
| Long Primer, . . . . . | 34      |
| Small Pica, . . . . .  | 32      |
| Pica, . . . . .        | 30      |

On hand, or furnished at short notice, every article used in a Printing Office.  
All articles manufactured at this establishment furnished at New York prices, not adding Transportation.  
Agents for Hoe & Co's Celebrated Process.  
Buffalo, Dec. 2, 1850. 11f

**FOR SALE.**  
THAT well known property, situated within five minutes walk of the Plank Road, comprising part of Lots No's 3 and 4, in the Fourth Concession Yarmouth. There are betwixt 20 and 30 Acres of Land, which for quality cannot be excelled: all well cleared and in a high state of cultivation. On the premises are an excellent

**DISTILLERY.**  
Storehouses, Barns, Stables, slaughterhouse, Piggery, &c., all in a state of thorough repair, with a never failing stream of Water, sufficient for working One Hundred Bushels per day. On the premises is an excellent

**FRAME DWELLING HOUSE!**  
With Barns, stables, out-houses, &c., all in good repair, being newly new. Also, an excellent ORCHARD, consisting of Choice

**APPLES, PEACHES, PLUMS & CHERRIES!**  
Which, for quality, cannot be excelled in the London District.  
The Distillery part of the Property is under rent for betwixt one and two years, at a Rental of \$500 per annum, of which the purchaser would have the benefit. Within five minutes walk of the premises is a splendid Grist Mill in constant operation.  
An indisputable title will be given.  
TERMS—may be known on application to the proprietor on the premises. Immediate possession will be given if required.

ALEXR KETCHUM,  
Yarmouth Mills, January 3rd, 1851. 4m3.  
Colonist to Copy, 3 months, and send account to this Office for payment.

### 1851 FURS 1851



NOW IS THE TIME!!!  
The Subscriber will pay the highest price in Cash,  
**Good Shipping Furs!**  
A. CLUNAS,  
St. Thomas, January 3rd, 1851. 4

### 1851 WHEAT 1851

MESSRS. HODGE & Co., have the pleasure to announce that they have procured their winter purchases of  
**WHEAT**  
For which they pay the highest market value in Cash.  
They desire to obtain for Spring shipments to the British and American Markets,  
5,000 Bushels good Spring Wheat,  
75,000 do do Fall Wheat,  
20,000 Heavy choice clean White Wheat.  
HODGE & Co.,  
Red Warehouse,  
Port Stanley, December 1850, 11f

### ST. THOMAS WAGON FACTORY.

THE Subscriber having purchased the shop and premises belonging to Mr. Asa Howard, and carried on by him as Wagon and Carriage Maker, &c., is now prepared to attend to and execute all orders he may be favoured with in his line, in a style and quality equal to any other establishment in the London District.  
**SUGGESTION!**  
AND  
**LUMBER WAGGONS**  
Will be made to order, and the best of Lumber used.  
Repairing of every description promptly and neatly executed at moderate charges.  
The subscriber hopes that by making good and substantial work, and from his long experience and thorough knowledge of the Business, to secure a share of public patronage.  
He would also intimate that he will sell low for Cash or short approved credit.  
PETER ROSE,  
St. Thomas, Dec. 6, 1850. 1

### TAKE NOTICE

Application will be made to the Legislature of Canada, at the coming Session of the Provincial Parliament for a renewal of the Charter of the Niagara and Detroit Rivers Rail Company, as originally surveyed by Col. Johnson, on St. Thomas, 14th December, 1850.

### STRAYED

FROM the premises of the subscriber about the middle of July last a WHITE and RED colored STEER, with drooped horns, 4 years old next spring; also a black Heifer, 3 years old next spring. Who ever will leave any information concerning the same with the subscriber, or at this office will be rewarded for their trouble.  
DOUGALD MUNRO,  
Southwood, Lot 26, January 1, 1851. 4

### FOR SALE.

ACORDEONS, Violins and Flutes, with Instruction for each of them. Also, Violin and Bass Viol Strings.  
JOHN KENT.

FOR Sale, a general assortment of Toys, &c., for children.  
JOHN KENT.

FOR Sale, Picture and Looking Glass Frames.  
JOHN KENT.  
St. Thomas, December 6th, 1850. 11f

**Of Immense Importance to the Public.**  
**GREAT RETRENCHMENT IN PRICES**  
JUST OPENING AT THE  
**GREAT WESTERN DEPOT!**  
A large and well assorted new Stock of  
**CLOTHING & DRY GOODS!!**  
AT NUMBER 11, NORTH SIDE OF DUNDAS STREET.  
**OPPOSITE THE ROBINSON HALL LONDON**  
**LAWSON & BURGESS**

ARE now opening a Splendid Assortment of FALL and WINTER CLOTHING, made from the Newest Styles of Material, of French, English, American, and Canadian Cloths, manufactured by first-class workmen, under their own superintendance. We call the attention of the Public to the following LIST OF PRICES of Goods in the Clothing and Dry Goods Departments:

|  |         |           |
|--|---------|-----------|
| <b>COATS.</b>  | £ s. d. | £ s. d.   |
| English and French Broadcloth Coats, all colours and styles,   | 1 15 0  | to 2 10 0 |
| English, French and American Beaver Coats,   | 1 15 0  | to 2 10 0 |
| English, French, American and Canadian Doekin, Tweed and Sattinet Sporting Coats and Tagelines.  | 1 15 0  | to 2 10 0 |
| <b>VESTS.</b>  |         |           |
| Cloth, Cassimere, Tweed and Doekin,  | 0 7 6   | to 0 12 6 |
| French & English Plain & Fancy Plush, Satin & Velvet Vests,  | 0 8 9   | to 0 15 0 |
| A large Stock of Plaid, (every variety)  | 0 5 0   | to 0 10 0 |
| <b>PANTS.</b>  |         |           |
| English, French, American, Plain and Fancy Doekin Pants,   | 0 12 6  | to 2 0 0  |
| Canadian, American and English Tweed, Sattinet and Foul Cloth,   | 0 10 0  | to 0 17 6 |
| A large Stock, (every variety), constantly on hand or made to order.   |         |           |
| <b>HATS, CAPS, SHIRTS, &amp;c., &amp;c.</b>  |         |           |
| English, American, California, Monterey, Hungarian and Wide awake Felt Hats all colours, Fur, Cloth and Glazed Caps. White and Coloured Shirts, Newest Styles and Patterns, all price. |         |           |

### DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT WILL CONSIST OF

|  |         |            |  |      |         |
|--|---------|------------|--|------|---------|
| French and English Broadcloths and Beavers,                  | 7 6     | to 25 0    | Printed Calicoes, (all widths)                     | 0 5  | to 0 11 |
| Doekin, English and American                                 | 0       | to 10 0    | Muslin De Lanes, Plaids, Manrines Colours, Orleans | 1 0  | to 0 2  |
| English, American, French & Canadian Tweeds, Sattinets, &c., | 3 9     | to 6 3     | Alpacas of every style,                            | 1 0  | to 0 2  |
| Striped Shirtings, (W)                                       | 0 7 1/2 | to 0 10    | Ticking, English & American                        | 0 10 | to 1 3  |
| Factory Cottons,   | 0 2 1/2 | to 0 7 1/2 | Blankets,  | 11 3 | to 25 0 |
|  |         |            | Red & White Flannel,                               | 1 3  | to 3 1  |
|  |         |            | Silk & Velvet Bonnets,                             | 6 3  | to 12 6 |
|  |         |            | Stocks and Visites,                                | 15 0 | to 25 0 |

**WOOLLEN SHAWLS**, all prices. A Splendid Stock of Furs, consisting of Stone Martin, Mini Squirrel, and Sable Muffs and Boas. Also VICTORINES all prices.

THE REASON WHY we can and will SELL CHEAP is as follows: We are determined to sell for READY MONEY, therefore have no Debt to make up, by putting on Large Profit. Our Goods are NEW—we have not put on extra Profit to pay for Payments and Old Stock. And last, but not least, we have determined to sell at ONE PRICE—our goods are ALL MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES, and NO ABATEMENT will be made. We have put on no slight profit, that we cannot, if we would, take off a Farthing, even for our warmest friends.

And now, Ladies and Gentlemen, we respectfully solicit you to CALL AND EXAMINE our Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell at the very Lowest Prices.

Garments made to order in the most Fashionable styles, and on the shortest Notice.

**LAWSON & BURGESS.**  
No. 11, North side Dundas Street, opposite to the Robinson Hall,  
London, December 18, 1850. 3m3

### SP. THOMAS BRICK STORE!

**JOHN MCKAY,**  
BEGS to announce to the Inhabitants of St. Thomas and vicinity that he has received his complete assortment of

### NEW GOODS!

Suitable for the Winter Trade, consisting of  
Cloths, Vestings, Under-shirts and drawers, White Shirts, White and Red Flannels, Alpaca, Colours, Orleans, Velvets, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Muffs, Fur caps, Edgings, Bonnet Plumes, Cassimeres, Velvet Bonnets, Prints wide and narrow, all colors, Bedtickings.

### READY-MADE SATIN VESTS

All patterns and sizes, Cheap for Cash.  
Ladies Silk Ties, Cap Fronts, Fringes, Vests, Muslins, Collars, Boas, Victorines, Laces, Fur Trimmings, Ladies Boots and shoes in great variety, also a large assortment of trimmings for Ladies Dresses.  
JOHN MCKAY,  
St. Thomas, January 3rd, 1851. 4f

### 1851 ST. THOMAS

The Watchman  
**PRINTING!**  
ESTABLISHMENT.  
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BOOK, CARD & FANCY

### JOB PRINTING

NEATLY EXECUTED, WITH Despatch, and at Prices to suit the Times.  
—SUCH AS—  
Pamphlets, Circulars, Bill Headings, Bills of Lading, Catalogues, Hand-bills, Deeds, Mortgages, Memorials, Lawyers' and Magistrates Blanks, Division Court Blanks of every description always on hand or printed on the shortest notice, also Notes of Hand, Ball Tickets Visiting Cards, Business Cards Stage Bills, Way Bills, Insurance Policies, Posters, Steamboat Bills, &c., &c.  
**WATCHMAN OFFICE**  
Foundry Buildings, St. Thomas, C. W.

**TO PRINTERS!!!**  
WANTED IMMEDIATELY, at the Office of this Paper, a smart active boy, 16 or 18 years of age, who has had some experience at the Printing business. Constant employment will be given.  
Printing Office, St. Thomas, Jan. 4, 1850.

FOR SALE.  
IRISH School Books, Wholesale and Retail.  
JOHN KENT.

FOR SALE.  
NINEVAH, and its remains, by Layard.  
JOHN KENT.

FOR SALE.  
THE first six numbers of Harper's Magazine, comprising the first volumes. The Monthly numbers supplied as they are published. The December number just received.  
JOHN KENT.

FOR SALE.  
SCOBIE'S Almanac for 1851, wholesale & Retail.  
JOHN KENT.

FOR SALE.  
ROOM PAPER, of various patterns and qualities.  
JOHN KENT.

### DO NOT NEGLECT IT!



### CONSUMPTION

Can be, and has been cured in thousands of cases by this only and certain remedy.  
**JUDS' CHEMICAL EXTRACT OF CHERRY AND LUNGWORT.**  
Had no remedy has ever before been discovered that will certainly Cure Consumption.  
THE most strongly marked and developed cases of Pulmonary Consumption, where the lungs have become diseased and ulcerated, and the case so utterly hopeless, as to have been pronounced by Physicians and all other medical men, to be incurable, and this after the most persevering use of the very best medical means, and the most judiciously adapted to and essentially necessary for the cure of  
**COUGHS AND CONSUMPTION.**  
Its operation is mild, yet efficacious; it loosens the phlegm which creates so much difficulty, relieves the cough, and assists nature to expel from the system all diseased matter by expectoration, producing a delightful change in the breathing and chest, and this after the most persevering use of the very best medical means, and the most judiciously adapted to and essentially necessary for the cure of  
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**COUGHS AND CONSUMPTION.**

### THOUSANDS OF CONSUMPTIVE

persons have been cured repeatedly in buying medicine which were said to be infallible cures, but which have proved only palliatives; but this medicine not only palliates but a cure for advanced stages, contains no deleterious drugs, and one trial will give its astonishing efficacy better than any assertions or testimonials in curing Consumption and all diseases of the lungs, such as spitting of blood, Coughs, pain in the chest, night sweats, &c.  
Persons afflicted with this disease, from some of the first writers, Clergymen, and Merchants, have been sent for this medicine, but the publication of them looks very suspicious. The medicine is not in a large bottle, and you must find the name of Juds & Co., Proprietors, New York, on the splendid wrapper around the bottle, and all orders must be addressed to  
Remember and ask for Juds' Cherry and Lungwort in large bottles, and take no other.

### LONGLEY'S GREAT WESTERN PANACEA.

1. For Colds and Feverish Feelings, and prostrating Fevers. 2. For Asthma, Liver complaint of Bilious affections. 3. For Dropsies, Indigestion and Loss of Appetite. 4. For Costiveness, flatulencies and nervous complaints. For Stomach affections, Dyspepsia, Piles, hemorrhoids, &c. The great points are, it is not ad to take, never gives pain, and never leaves no residue.  
Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint cured by the use of this medicine. 5. For Indigestion, Pancreas, situated to cure the most severe cases of the above complaints. Lost of appetite, bilious affections and indigestion, are permanently cured by it. The great points are, it is not ad to take; it does not leave the bowels costive, and ever gives pain in its operations. This Panacea will remove all the bad bile from the stomach and give tone to the system, and keeps off attacks of indigestion, &c. If the stomach is in a healthy state and the pores of the skin are open, so as to admit of free exhalation from the body, there will be no attack of fever. This office the Panacea will positively remove all the bad bile from the stomach, and give tone to the system, and keeps off attacks of indigestion, &c. If the stomach is in a healthy state and the pores of the skin are open, so as to admit of free exhalation from the body, there will be no attack of fever. 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