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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 6, 1861.

No. 51.

## Poetry.

### THE WATCHER.

The night was dark and fearful,  
The blast swept wailing by;  
A watcher pale and tearful,  
Looked forth with anxious eye:  
How wistfully she gazeth!  
No gleam of morn is there;  
Her eyes to heaven she raiseth,  
In agony of prayer.

Within that dwelling lonely,  
Where want and darkness reign,  
Her precious child—her only,  
Lay moaning in his pain.  
And death alone can free him—  
She feels that this must be;  
But O, for morn to see him  
Smile once again on me.

A hundred lights are glancing,  
In yonder mansion fair,  
And many feet are dancing;  
They heed not mourning there.  
O, young and joyous creatures,  
One lamp from out your store,  
Would give that poor boy's features  
To his mother's gaze once more.

The morning sun is shining,  
She heedeth not its ray;  
Beside her bed reclining,  
The pale dead mother lay.  
A smile her lips were wreathing,  
A smile of hope and love,  
As though she still were breathing,  
"There's light for us above."

## Miscellany.

From the True Wesleyan.

### TO BE RIGHT IS TO SUCCEED.

There is no pleasure in imaginary or real life, that affords so much comfort, such constant and ever-growing peace, as a consciousness that *I am right*. It liquidates all agitating fears, and becomes the sheet anchor of the most turbulent inquiries of the Christian and philanthropist, in the arduous and sublime work of religion and humanity, when by numerous enemies their position is alleged to be in error, their character and reputation most fallaciously assailed, and the most formidable obstacles set in array before them, to know that *I am right*. An undoubted evidence that *I am right*, secures to its possessors that invincible fortitude and perseverance, which although for a time may be crushed in conflicting obscurity, and long retarded its holy and heaven-aspiring work, that must and will rise to victory; amid the shouts of triumph they will unfurl their banners of love to its halcyon zephyrs. It is the only safe position that they can occupy in their war, (for the Christian's life in this world is a continual warfare), and this world may be contemplated as one vast battle-field in which the opposers of religion and the subverters of man's rights, are vastly more numerous than those who are engaged in their promotion and security. Of these enemies, among the most formidable are those who, under a false garb of church membership, and a hypocritical pretence in the performance of religion, claim to be friends and not enemies, and at the same time are robbing religion of its brightest gems, by crushing the souls, reducing to an article of property, and trafficking in the blood and flesh of their own kind, and insulting the Almighty by defacing and making speculative gain of his image.

Yet the few may look for certain success, because they are right. This gives them a commanding position, a fort of safety. Its battlements are invincible, its vestments are sacerdotal. It was on this battle-field, that God the Almighty first marshalled, all equipped, "not with carnal weapons, but spiritual, mighty through God," and led them forth to the glorious war, of bringing peace to man, and obedience to himself. It was upon this high, holy, and eternal pedestal that Jesus Christ, the dead but risen Saviour, placed the beacon of the world, the lamp of life, even the light of the Gentile nations. Although thousands have boasted in their rage, and exhausted all their malignant powers and fiendish acts, to extinguish it, praise God, it still burns, the light of the world, and though thousands of others by their studied theories, and false reasonings, have attempted to enshroud it in mystery, and obscure it in thick clouds of darkness, yet thanks to Him that overruleth the nations of the earth, it still illumines the path of salvation to the lost sinner, beams forth the star of hope to the Christian all along life's thorny pathway, and it will continue to shine more and more through

all coming ages, until the numbering annals of time are forever closed, because it was fixed upon the immutability of right. Around this the disciples of Christ clustered, as the nucleus of their faith, and the hope of their success. Many might have predicted that they very soon would forsake their hazardous undertaking or that their cause would die with them, but they went around with the Holy Ghost sitting upon them, in cloven tongues of fire, following the effulgent, emollient, and quickening rays thereof, "whose goings forth are as the morning," (over all the world.) What a graphic thought, almost beyond the powers of human reason to comprehend. What! a few ignorant, despised apostles, to set at naught Judaism, to grapple with infidelity, to meet and vanquish Paganism, in short to oppose, enlighten, and revolutionize the whole world, with all their hatred, hardness of heart, superstition, ignorance, and long continued habits, fed and urged on by their infernal aspiration! Yes, all this they thought to do, for they knew their cause was right, and must triumph. That they were not mistaken, time has fully demonstrated. In success, onward they went, unfurling the banner of love, Andrew in Scythia, Bartholomew in Judea, John in lesser Asia, Paul in Spain and Briton.

"Thus their sound went through all the earth, and their words unto the end of the world"—Rom. x. 8. Although one by one were slain, they fell all covered o'er with glory. While they suffered as victims to anti Christ, the most cruel martyrdom, their enemies could not long exult in their triumph, for they could with certainty adopt the language, "Rejoice not against me, O mine enemies, when I fall I shall arise, when I sit in darkness the Lord shall be a light unto me." They have fallen in the contest, but others have risen in its defence, and while empires have risen and fallen, still the rose of Sharon blooms on Mount Zion, pouring forth a rich fragrance in all her avenues. Long since her predicted downfall, have mighty nations arisen in their pomp and grandeur, and their spacious halls have crumbled, leaving not a wreck, or trace, of her mouldered ruins, to tell the enquirer upon what spot her pillars reared their proud columns. Nay, more churches have apostatized, the sons of Levi have become corrupted the dark mantle of apostacy and Popery has been cast all around, and yet again light has arisen out of obscurity, and reformers have gone forth, such as Luther, and Wesley. Once more retrograde has taken up her march, and anon reformers have come forth, until we as Wesleyans have raised the standard and while the tug of war is heavy, and the battle waxed hotter and hotter, let us not grow faint and discouraged, for we shall succeed because we are right; our cause is a righteous cause. Has not great success attended our efforts already—have not the feeble few been greatly strengthened and increased—and has not God made us wiser than our enemies who predicted our speedy termination in the work of reform? Yes, yes, truly to be right is to succeed. O my brethren let us keep humble and God will guide us in our righteous undertaking, until the last manacle shall fall from the limb of the slave, and Christ the Saviour shall be preached to those that sit in darkness, and redeemed millions will shout the high praises of God, who liveth and reigneth for ever and ever.

### IMPORTANCE OF EARLY PIETY.

Religion is everywhere lovely, but in the young it is peculiarly so. What is more beautiful than to see the youth of our country even at a very early age engaged in forming religious habits, and faithfully practising out the principles of Christianity. Religion will prepare us for every emergency in life. It is good in prosperity and particularly so in days of adversity; it will arm us for our trials and sooth our afflictions.

Many are the afflicting scenes through which we have to pass in this life; we may be called to part with the bosom companion of our youth, a loving affectionate father, a pious mother, a beloved brother or sister; and under these afflictions we may be almost ready to sink in despair, or our way may be hedged up on every side; we may be brought low in poverty's vale, and may be neglected and despised by the great ones of the earth, yet religion can soothe us in all those afflictions, and enable us to preserve that equanimity and peace of mind so essential to true and permanent happiness.

Religion, then, is good in youth, and as there are trials to which the young are liable. And when we are to act our parts as parents; when we are thrown on the busy circles of society, engaged in the various occupations of life, religion is good; it will make us industrious, contented and happy. And when old age steals

upon us, and we are convinced that we must soon give up whatever may have seemed attracting here, convinced that the day of our dissolution is near at hand, even in the critical and trying hour of death religion makes us happy. It takes away the sting of death, it gives us a title to our inheritance that is incorruptible, far beyond the reach of sin, sickness, sorrow, pain, or death, there to associate with angels and the spirits of just men made perfect, to engage with them in praising God and the Lamb forever.

### THE GREAT ECONOMY OF IMPROVING OUR SCHOOLS.

In this view, and as a mere matter of public economy, saying nothing of higher motives, we must endeavor to stimulate and perfect our schools. To unfold the creative talent and genius of our people, must be one of our first studies; for in this our best hopes of prosperity lie. We can better afford any waste than the waste of talent, and it is deplorable to reflect on the immense fund of talent we have slumbering in unconsciousness, or only half awakened, by reason of the defectiveness of our schools. The great first problem at the root of all prosperity, is to produce the most condensed virtue and intellectual capacity possible; for if we may give to one man the capacity of three, then he will produce three times as much, without consuming any more. So if you can open as much of manhood in ten as in thirty thousand people, (which is far from difficult,) you will have only ten for expenditure and thirty for production. Therefore, if you wish to make a city of ten thousand swell to a population of thirty thousand the readiest and surest way is to make the ten thousand worth thirty thousand by the stimulus of right education. Neither need you be concerned to find out beforehand how the ten thousand will produce a three-fold value by their industry. They will determine that for themselves. Having so much of manhood in them, as a creative power, it will be sure to appear in ways of its own. Nothing is better understood than that a dull family of mechanics, receiving low wages, will barely subsist, while a family that is quickened to inventions and skill, will command as much higher wages, as the values they produce are greater, and these will thrive in property, rise in character, become influential citizens, and act as stimulants to every kind of prosperity. An active, and scientific body of mechanics, is a want everywhere. Many we have, beyond all question, whose fine native capacity is rusting in dull obscurity and depression, never to be made conscious of itself, for want of a sufficiently quickening stimulus in our schools to bring it into action. For it is not nature alone that makes the man. Neither is it enough for us, when once a promising talent is unfolded, to detain it, if possible, among us by adequate encouragements, and aids to success.—If we yielded all the encouragement to talent that we might, we should doubtless have more to encourage. But the living spark can be first kindled only by schools. It is the school that quickens curious thought, fills the minds with principles of science, and starts the inventive and creative powers into action. Therefore, I say, push your schools to the highest possible limit of perfection. Spare no pains, count no expense; for rely upon it, whatever you may do to make a city of men will go to make a city. Let every talent, every type of genius in every child be watched and nurtured by the city, as by a mother watching for the signs of promise in her sons.—*Dr. Bushnell.*

### HISTORICAL NOTICES OF PRINTING.

The first paper-mill in America was erected in Boston, in 1730, the Legislature of Massachusetts granting aid. The first type foundry was established at Germantown, Pennsylvania, several years before the revolution, from which the bible and other works were printed in the German language. As late as 1810 there were but three type foundries in the United States. The first printing press in the Colonies, and for twenty years the only one in North America, between the Gulf of Mexico and the frozen ocean, was established at Cambridge, in 1638. It was nearly a century later (1727), before the Virginia colonist permitted a press to be set up. Rev. Jesse Glover procured the press used at Cambridge, by contributions of friends of learning and religion, in Amsterdam and England, but died on his passage to the New World. Stephen Day was the first printer, and as such received a grant of three hundred acres of land. The third book published was the "Psalms in metre." In 1661, the New Testament and Baxter's call, translated by Elliot into the Indian language, were printed, at a cost of some £1,200. The title reads thus: "Wusku Wuttustamen tum Nul Lordum Jesus Christ Nuppoquohwassuanemum." The whole bible was printed in 1663. The nation speaking this lan-

guage is now extinct. The first newspaper printed in the North American colonies was called the Boston News-Letter, and was issued in 1791, by John Campbell, a Scotchman, who was Post-master and a book-seller at Boston. Sometimes it had one advertisement, and often none. After fourteen years, when three hundred copies were sold, the publisher announced that his weekly half sheet being insufficient to keep up with the foreign news, he should issue an extra sheet each fortnight, which expedient he announces, after a year has elapsed the "News-Letter" to retrieve eight months of the thirteen that it was behind in the news from Europe; so that those who would hold on till next January (five months), might expect to have all the arrearages of intelligence from the old world "needful to be known in these parts." After sixteen years, the publisher gives notice that copies of the News-Letter would be printed on a whole sheet of writing paper, one half of which would be blank, on which letters might be written, &c. Such was the infancy of newspaper enterprise in this country.

Could John Campbell look into the office of the American Messenger, and see its edition of one hundred and twenty-five thousand copies rolling off from the press, or step into the office of one of our "dailies," with a four cylinder press issuing its eight or ten thousand sheets an hour, what would be his emotion? How would our merchantile community, who can hardly wait for the lightning, that they may get the news, like the promise of instalments of European intelligence 13 months old? Should not we be grateful to God for a free press!—And should we not be untiring in our efforts to spread its blessings, and the blessings of a free gospel through the world?—*American Mes.*

WHO ARE THE LOWER CLASSES?—The toiling millions, the laboring man and woman, the farmer, the mechanic, the artisan, the inventor, the producer? Far from it! These are nature's nobility—God's favorites—the salt of the earth. No matter whether they are high or low in station, rich or poor in pelf, conspicuous or humble in position—they are surely the "upper circles" in the order of nature, whatever the fictitious distinctions of society, fashionable or unfashionable decree. It is not low—it is the duty, privileges, and pleasures for the great man and whole souled woman, to earn what they possess, to work their own way through life, to be the architect of their own fortunes. Some may rank the classes we have alluded to as only relatively low, and in fact the middling classes. We insist they are absolutely the very highest. If there is a class of human beings on earth, who may be properly denominated low, it is those who spend without earning, who consume without producing, who dissipate the earnings of their fathers or relatives without doing anything in aid of themselves.

A GREAT MAN'S PREFERENCE.—I envy no quality of mind or intellect in others,—not genius, power, wit, or fancy; but if I could choose what would be most delightful, and I believe most useful to me, I should prefer a firm religious belief to every other blessing, for it makes a life a discipline of goodness, creates new hopes when all earthly hopes vanish, and throws over the decay, the destruction of existence, the most gorgeous of all lights; awakens life even in death, and from corruption and decay calls up beauty and divinity; makes an instrument of torture and of shame, the ladder of ascent to paradise; and far above all combination of earthly hopes, calls up the most delightful visions, palms, and amaranths, the gardens of the blessed, the security of everlasting joys; where the sensualist and sceptic view only gloom, decay, and annihilation.—*Sir Humphrey Davy.*

HOW USE FAMILIARISES.—When railways were first established, every living being gazed at a passing train with astonishment and fear; ploughmen held their breath; the loose horse galloped from it, and, suddenly stopping, turned round, stared at it, and, at last, snorted aloud. But the "nine days' wonder" soon came to an end. As the train now flies through our verdant fields, the cattle grazing on each side do not even raise their heads to look at it; the timid sheep fear it no more than the wind; indeed, the hen patridge, running with her brood along the embankment of a deep cutting, does not even crouch as it passes close by her.—It is the same with mankind. On entering a railway station we merely mutter to the clerk where we want to go, say, "How much?"—see him horizontally poke a card into a little machine that pinches it, receive our ticket, take our place, read our newspapers, and on reaching our terminus drive away perfectly careless of all or any of the innumerable arrangements necessary for the astonishing luxury we have enjoyed.—*Quarterly Review.*

Family Circle

CHRONICLES OF MISERY.

Samuel Chapman, Esq., of the United States, has recently been gathering statistics, showing the influence of the traffic in intoxicating drinks on the venders themselves. The results are published in the Journal of the American Temperance Society, from which we copy. Mr Chapman says:—

I visited every town in the counties of Wayne, Ontario, and Genesee, calling on the older inhabitants, and obtaining the names of the persons who had kept taverns there for a period as far back as their recollection could extend, and generally about twenty-five years.

"We marked them temperate or intemperate, as the facts would warrant. Here, however, I must make an important explanation. It was extremely rare—not one case, perhaps, in a hundred—that the tavern-keeper was a total abstinence man. Few were so very inconsistent as not to use themselves the article they sold to others, and when told to mark, mark, it was gently added: 'He drank a great deal—perhaps a quart a day.'—'His face was very red.'—'His nose was covered with rum blossoms.'—'He was thoroughly pickled.'—'His eyes were edged with pink; we should call him a drunkard now; but as he attended regularly to business, we called him a temperate man.'

"Seven-eighths of those marked temperate might, with perfect propriety, have been put down, soakers, tipplers, or habitual drunkards.

"The next step was to ascertain what had been their success in the attainment of their principal object, the acquisition of property. In doing this, I arranged into four classes.—1st made-property; 2nd, made a living; 3rd, diminished property; 4th, lost all.

Of the first class nothing need be said by way of explanation. The second class were those who, in most cases, kept but a short time—often less than a year. Those are included in the third class, where, at the commencement, there was considerable property; and on closing, there was evident embarrassment and difficulty in paying rent or other debts. In some instances 5,000 dollars, and even 10,000 dollars, were lost, and yet there was not a total wreck—Those were put down in the fourth class, where the sheriff closed the concern, or the bankrupt law afforded relief.

"The number of names obtained, and thus classified, was 716:—

Temperate . . . . .	374
Intemperate . . . . .	352

"Of the intemperate,—5 committed suicide, 3 were killed by drunkards, 3 became totally blind, 10 died of delirium tremens, 33 (others) died drunkards, 37 had drunken sons, 19 run away, and 13 had drunken wives.

"In regard to the last class, I do not suppose I have been able to ascertain more than a small part of the cases that actually existed.

"Another thing should be taken into account in this connection—that is, the number of husbands, and wives, and children, who may have contracted an appetite for strong drinks, which afterwards may have matured into drunkenness. These, of course, cannot be enumerated; but occasional instances of this kind, which have come to my knowledge, fully justify the belief that they have been numerous.

"The following exhibits the result of my investigation in regard to property:—

Made property . . . . .	127
Made a living . . . . .	227
Diminished property . . . . .	174
Lost all . . . . .	101

"From the above it will be seen—first, that 592 either lost or did not gain; and, secondly, that the number who became entirely bankrupt was more than one-third larger than the number of those who gained any; and let it be especially noted, that among them were 181 who had farms. These may have, on the whole, increased their property; but it may have been from the products of the farm, while the sale of liquor was a losing concern. And such has sometimes been the case, as I have been told by those who could speak from experience. In one town, however, I found three cases in which farms had been exchanged for tavern stands, where entire bankruptcy ensued, and the owners became drunkards.

"These facts will enable us to decide who is the real friend to the tavern-keeper—he who would vote him into this business, or he who would vote him out of it; he that would encourage him to hazard his property and character by lingering around this maelstrom of moral and pecuniary ruin, or he who would endeavour to prevent his approaching its verge, and, in the last resort, would, even by legal enactments, hedge up his way, and turn his attention to a more honourable and less hazardous occupation."

ADVERTISEMENT.

Landshark, Harpoon, and Company, beg leave to tender to the inhabitants of Poverty Hollow and vicinity, their warmest expressions of gratitude for the very liberal share of patronage they have received; and hope their strict attention to business, and superior accommodations, will secure a continuance of the same disinterested liberality. They would announce, with the liveliest satisfaction, that they have rebuilt and re-arranged their establishment in

a manner that cannot fail to gratify the taste and meet the wants of both citizen and stranger. That the Fuddle Hotel richly merits our encomiums and praise, will be attested to by all who have enjoyed its rich and spicy accommodations. It is situated in the centre of Poverty Hollow, on the broad road that leads to Destruction, and within sight of Lazy Plains, Starvation Corner, and Battle Hill, thus rendering the scenery and advantages far superior to any similar institution in the country. Landshark, Harpoon, and Company, are satisfied that nothing but a more thorough knowledge of the great advantages of their establishment is wanting to extend their operations, and secure an amount of patronage unprecedented in the history of fuddle-billy. To gain so desirable an object the proprietors would enumerate as briefly as possible, some of the advantages of their establishment.—

1. Any person wishing to break the heart of his wife, and fill his house with tears and lamentations, can be speedily qualified for the business, at a very trifling expense.

2. Those desirous of training up their children to become thieves and robbers, can be instructed in the above branches, and furnished the means to accomplish their wishes, at a price far less than any other institution in the country.

3. Should there be those in the community who have more money than is agreeable, they can spend it here in a very short time, without any danger of regaining it to embarrass their future circumstances.

4. Any one wishing to accustom himself to sleeping in the fields, ditches, and barnyards, and under fences, old stair-ways, and snow-drifts, can be initiated into the business in the most scientific and workmanlike manner.

5. All those having hardy constitutions, and the prospect of a long life, can be made sickly and effeminate, and brought to an early grave, on terms warranted to be satisfactory.

6. Boys, young and old, cannot do better than make us a visit of a few days' continuance.

7. Beggars and town paupers manufactured at short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

8. Jails, prisons, and lunatic asylums, filled at prices made known only to contractors.

9. Drunkards killed gratis. The public are cautioned to beware of common and sabbath-schools, and temperance societies, as they are openly opposed to our interests and reputation.

Landshark, Harpoon, and Company, would announce with the greatest pleasure, that Ichabod Soaker, Colonel Carbuncle, and Jeremiah Guzzle, jun., will be in constant attendance to amuse travellers with songs, boxing, and other pugilistic feats, which cannot fail to increase their patronage, and enhance the pleasure of their entertainments.

P. S. Landshark, Harpoon, and Company, will open their splendid Fuddle Hotel on the 25th of the present month, when they will furnish gratis, for three days, all the spirits which may be called for by their customers. On this occasion, they hope to have a full house, and a jolly time, as it will give them a good start in business, and place the cause on a more permanent foundation. They would caution their friends not to stay away from this grand and sumptuous entertainment, under the pretext of getting wood and provisions for their wives and children. No matter how cold the weather, or destitute their families, let every man be on the ground and give a good account of himself; and if a few tears are shed or hearts broken, the occasion will remove all suspicion of criminality.

EXCITING LIQUORS NOT NECESSARY TO STIMULATE THE INTELLECT.—I have never been of opinion that the use of exciting liquors has enabled a man to do more mental work. The brain may be excited to greater activity by the quicker circulation of the blood, which is the consequence of taking wine or spirits—there may be more quickness of apprehension, more flashes of wit, more eloquence, more hilarity, more mirth—but it is momentary; it does not even last out the night. There is nothing good written under the inspiration of drink. Burns did not write the "Cottar's Saturday Night" under the inspiration of drink. Byron did not write "Childe Harold" under the inspiration of drink. His "Don Juan" might have been aided by copious draughts of the gin and water which the poet loved. The more the pity; its morality breathes throughout of the degrading influence. Our best writers have been sober men. Our greatest orators have been sober men. Sheridan might be an exception amongst the latter, but even Sheridan sobered himself to compose his speeches. Under pretence of recovering himself from a debauch, he would shut himself up for days together, to concoct a speech, word by word, and sentence by sentence, till he had it perfect, and then he would palm it upon the House of Commons, as an extemporary effusion. His very jokes were elaborated when sober and in secret, to be let off over the bottle or exploded in the House, as if they were the inspiration of the moment. Our hardest working public men have always been sober men. Cobbett, the most voluminous, often the most forcible writer of modern times, was almost a teetotaler.—Cobden, who has distinguished himself by his last ten years' labors, is almost a teetotaler.—Bright, his fellow-laborer, is a teetotaler. Col Thompson, distinguished by his literature, as

much as by his politics, is a teetotaler.—Pren-tice's Lecture.

Geographic and Historic.

APPROACH TO JERUSALEM.

Troops of gaily dressed pilgrims were now to be seen on the great northern track (our own road), eagerly pressing forward to, or triumphantly leaving the Holy City. There were Jews going up to the Passover, and Greeks and Latins to their Easter, which this year fell at the same time. The returning pilgrims were decorated with beads, and necklaces, and shells, staves from the Jordan, and vials of blown glass from Hebron, stuck fantastically in their turbans. The country began to look more barren than ever, round hill succeeded round hill, the heat was very great, yet the feeling that each ridge was the last, and must conceal the Holy City, still urged us on. It became a race. Well, then, at length we mount a rocky hill, and lo! before us, glittering in the sun, the line of wall thrown into dark shadow, the domes and minarets of Omar and the Holy Sepulchre, and the embattled tower of Hippicus, standing clear out in the sunlight, backed by the blue vapoury mountains of Moab, lay that which has the name of old Jerusalem, and had been for years an image in my dreams. Glorious things are spoken of thee, city of God! and if thus trodden down, thy walls, and towers and shrines, caused us to cry with one consent, "How beautiful!"—how great the glory of thine ancient fame and palace-covered mountain, must have been the temple of the everlasting God, and the well-sited Zion, the joy of the whole earth! Here we halt and gaze upon the city, a scene familiar to the mind, yet novel in its many accessories; and round us flock the bands of coming pilgrims, and stand and kneel, and weep, and laugh for joy, as each one's temper shows his thankfulness. And women who have toiled, may-be, for many a day, through heat, and fear, and poverty, to come and see Jerusalem and die, here, in the prospect of their journey's end, fall prostrate and lie groaning on the ground, and rise to take again an eager glance, as though they feared it were indeed a dream, and not the sacred object of their journey, the city of the Lord of Hosts, Jerusalem! And here, too, on a hill like this, stood Richard, the crusading King of England, the man of giant heart and stalwart hand, he stood and would not look. "Ah, land!" said the disappointed monarch, with tears, "I pray thee that I may never see thy holy city of Jerusalem, since things thus happen, and since I cannot take it from the hands of thine enemies." And so, with hands upraised and eyes averted, did Cœur de Lion turn and quit the sight which gave him shame.

THE GREEK FIRE.

Next day we returned to the church of the Sepulchre, about two o'clock, to see the ceremony of the Greek fire. This abominable fraud has been so admirably exposed and so well described by almost all our recent writers, that I do not think it needful to go into a particular relation of it.

From a lofty gallery we looked down into the circular area of the church, with the building of the sepulchre in the centre, whence the fire is given out by the Greek patriarch. For nearly two hours did the vast crowd in that vast space howl, and dance and struggle, and fight with the fury of maniacs. The battle raged most fiercely against the holes whence the fire was to issue, at once the post of honour and of danger. The exhausted victor in a melee had there no time to rest upon his laurels; against his panting form a hundred hands were raised, men climbed over from behind to struggle for his place, and at last, crushed and beaten down by the candles of assailing multitudes, he ceded the dangerous honour to some other zealot, like him in turn to be attacked and yield. The Turkish soldiers, stationed in the church to keep the peace between this mob of soi-disant Christians, used their whips and swords with vigour, but yet with judgment.

But the conduct of the pilgrims at this festival went to confirm the well-tested theory, that it is useless to reason with madmen. In the midst of fierce howlings and pious prize-fights, a procession of richly clad priests and bishops with banners encircled the tomb; and then the patriarch, preceded by an utensil marvellously like a large lantern, and attended by two priests and the Turkish governor, entered the sepulchre itself. Some rich Armenian had given a large sum for the first fire, and accordingly, ere long, we saw in the galleries opposite to us a blazing torch or two. Quickly the fire from below was spread. It was a sight perhaps, unparalleled elsewhere in modern times. Each pilgrim summoned his remaining strength, and dashed towards the hole whence the fire issued. The tapers, now deprived of their wax by the important part they had played in the long battle, blazed out in quick succession as each applicant obtained a light, and lent its flame in frantic rapture to the next. Some were seen holding their hands or arms in the fire, deeming it meritorious thus to suffer; and others threw up their arms in the air and waved aloft their streaming tapers, with yells of joy and gestures of a demon. In the midst of all this, the impudent Prometheus of the play, the Greek patriarch, passed out, and left the church amid the shouts of his silly dupes. The origin

of this blasphemous imposture to be found in a ceremony of no very modern date, wherein the Greek patriarch of the day publicly gave out lights from the sepulchre, which were said to be lighted by an angel from heaven, to symbolise the first spread of the light of the gospel from the tomb of Christ. Symbolicism has ever been found a dangerous science in the church, and as in most other cases, so that, the symbol soon began to be regarded as precious in itself. And now, when the delusion that the fire they strive for is given to the tombed patriarch by heaven itself, is strongly fixed in the minds of the swarms of pilgrims who year by year come up to see Jerusalem, to announce the imposture, to give up the claim of heaven's approval, would tell too deeply on the pilgrim's sufferings to make such a course acceptable to a depraved and avaricious priesthood. The sublime horror in which the Latins hold this pretended miracle was sufficiently admirable. With a convenient forgetfulness of the dismal mummeries of the last night, one of the monks affected a refined spirituality in his feelings on religious ceremonies, grieved that the sacred spots hallowed by such great events, should be desecrated by such sad mockeries of religion; wondered how the Greek patriarch could sleep in his bed with the consciousness of his fraud upon him; and concluded with lamentations on the dreary condition of heretical bodies. "They are beasts," said he, "these Greeks; and then see, signor," he added with a sigh, "what money they take with this delusion."

THE EASTERN SHEPHERD AND HIS SHEEP.

I saw at this place a great many scenes of that shepherd life which is so often alluded to in Scripture, and which is so beautifully and constantly presented to a traveller in the East. They are well known to all; yet I cannot pass illustrations so striking entirely in silence. It was evening at Zib, and the bleating of the flocks attracted my attention. As I looked up the roadway, a cloud of dust announced the coming multitude. They were sheep and goats unseparated, and were preceded by their shepherd carrying a lamb in his arms, who often turned round and called the leaders by their names; and they, hearing and knowing his voice, quickened their pace at his words. He led them into the rude circular fold, made of thorns, almost in front of our tents, which they entered by means of the one only door (John x. 1, 2, 7, 9.) at which the shepherd stood counting them as they went in. Without was the dog keeping guard, and at the door of the fold lay the shepherd himself; none could enter into the door but by him. In the morning they were gone early, even before we rose, which was about five o'clock; and on inquiry of our muleteers, who had been talking with the shepherd, they told me, through my dragoman, that he kept his flock at night in this sheepfold for fear of robbers and jackals (John x. 8, 12.) for they were his own sheep (John xii.) and he was gone out to find pasture (John ix.) with them by the side of a still stream (Psalm xxiii. 2) about an hour's distance.

Now, although I had met with all these most interesting traits of Eastern shepherd life before, yet here they were all so wonderfully united, that I prefer to present them entire as I now actually received them, rather than mar their effect by disuniting them. And it is to my mind, one of the most valuable objects of study which the Holy Land affords; this pastoral occupation; because we find in it not only such complete pictures of the relation in which our blessed Redeemer portrayed himself as standing towards us, and see therein the strength of his argument, and the state of complete dependence we are in towards him; but also we gather how completely God incarnate took upon him the nature of man, when he was made flesh and dwelt among us, in that he saw with our eyes, and observed as we do, the simplicity and beauty of these shepherd-scenes. Can we doubt that He whom David before had named his shepherd (Psalm xxiii. 1), had frequently watched with interest the scenes to which he so often alluded: "He shall separate them one from another, as a shepherd divideth his sheep from the goats." Matt. xxv. 32. He says, in one place: "When he (the shepherd) putteth forth his own sheep, he goeth before them, and the sheep follow him; for they know his voice." John x. 4.—is used by him as a figure of himself. Of him the prophet wrote before: "He shall feed his flock like a shepherd; he shall gather the lambs with his arms, and carry them in his bosom, and he shall gently lead those that are with young." Isa. xl. 11. And with what solemn feelings, what deep emotion must our Lord have looked upon all these various scenes; for he knew well, as God, that of him it had been prophesied, that "He should be brought as a lamb to the slaughter, and as a sheep before her shearers is dumb, so he should not open his mouth." Isa. liii. 7. "that his blood, as the Lamb slain from the foundation of the world," Rev. xiii. 8, "without spot and blemish," 1 Peter i. 19, "should fill up the measure of Jerusalem's iniquity, and bring upon her God's vengeance for the blood of the prophets, from righteous Abel, the keeper of sheep (Gen. iv. 2), to himself," and yet, as that of God's own lamb, should "take away the sins of the world," and so he blends this conscious solemn note with the sweet music of his parable: "I am the good shepherd; the good shepherd giveth his life for the sheep," John x. 11.



The Press and General Review

(From the Times, 23rd Oct.)

BROTHER JONATHAN AND THE ST. LAWRENCE.

By the treaty of peace between England and the United States, in the year 1783, the free navigation of the Mississippi was guaranteed to both nations forever.

There was, however, another great natural highway—a river in some respects even more gigantic than the Mississippi itself—which did really run for hundreds of miles through the territories of both the contracting parties, and which formed the sole outlet to the Atlantic for an immense portion of the continent of North America, but respecting which no stipulation was allowed.

In our yesterday's impression we published an act of Congress relating to the trade of our colonies with the United States, and also a most interesting and important communication from a citizen of the State of Michigan touching the extraordinary prohibition upon which England insists with respect to the navigation of the St. Lawrence.

What are the reasons which can by possibility be urged against this proposal? There is only some vague fear, some indistinct notion of a possible danger of a war should unhappily arise between the two countries.

Possessing, as we should still, the mouth of the river, we should in fact be safe against any encroachment, against all attack.

tiels of produce, more than the rival of the great valley through which the Mississippi flows. The climate is indeed severe, but it is healthy; the agricultural produce which it will be able to supply will be found to exceed that of the rival territory.

Looking back to the past history of the human race, we see that its earliest advances in science, in art, and in civilization generally, were made upon the shores of an inland sea, which, except in climate, cannot compete in any one advantage with the wonderful territories to which our present observations refer.

Already we have expended vast sums in freeing the navigation of the St. Lawrence from physical difficulties. Our canals, formed by English capital, connect the Atlantic with Ontario direct, and even with the waters above Niagara.

PERMANENT RESULTS OF COLPORTAGE.

(From the Puritan Recorder.)

Although the visits of Colporteurs to the desolate and deserted are transient and of short duration, their effects are often permanent and widespread. The pointed and practical conversation is not forgotten when the faithful servant of God closes the door of the humble mansion.

A late report of the colporteurs of the American Tract Society laboring in Kentucky, who has had frequent occasions to record the goodness of God attending his efforts, gives a good illustration of this thought.

"At the close of my labors in another neighbourhood, where there was only preaching once a month, and that on a week day, a circuit preacher united with me in a two-days meeting. A work of grace commenced which has resulted

in the hopeful conversion of about thirty souls, the organization of a church of 42 members, and the establishment of a large Sabbath School, composed both of the old and the young.

"I rejoice to state that an increased interest in the cause of education exists in various portions of this field. At least fourteen new districts in which schools are now taught have been organized the past summer, and in them multitudes of children are learning to read the many books distributed here.

Ecclesiastical.

Canadian Wesleyan Methodist N. Connexion Church. MISSIONARY SERVICES.

TORONTO DISTRICT.

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

Jan. 6th, 1851, Public Meeting, at 7 p. m.

York Circuit:

Yorkville, Jan. 5th, 1851, Sermon, 11 a. m., Rev. W. McClure.

Yorkville, " " " 6 p. m. Rev. J. W. G. Rogers.

Blue Bell, " " " 11 a. m. Rev. J. W. G. Rogers.

Blue Bell, " " " 6 p. m. Rev. W. McClure.

3rd Toll Gate, " " " 6 p. m. Rev. J. Hales.

Yorkville, Jan. 7th, 1851, Public Meeting, 7 p. m.

3rd Toll Gate, 8th, " " 7 p. m.

Blue Bell " 9th, " " 7 p. m.

Drook Circuit:

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

Whitchurch Circuit:

Whitchurch, Jan. 21st, 1851, Sermon, 10 1/2 a. m. Rev. W. McClure.

Holland Landing, " " " 3 p. m. Rev. W. McClure.

Queensville, " " " 6 p. m. Rev. W. McClure.

Tecumseh, " " " 10 1/2 a. m. Rev. J. C. Warren.

Brownsville, " " " 3 p. m. Rev. J. C. Warren.

Queensville, 20th, Public Meeting,

Holland Landing, 21st, " "

Whitchurch, 22nd, " "

Brownsville, 23rd, " "

Tecumseh, 24th, " "

Trafalgar Circuit:

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

Caledon Circuit:

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

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

T. T. HOWARD,

Sec. Mis. Com.

Toronto, Nov. 5th, 1850.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

Henrysburg Circuit:

Union Street, Missionary Meeting, February 12th.

Bogton, " " " 13th.

Covey Hill, " " " 14th.

Henrysburg, Mis. & Qrtly " " 15th, & 16th.

DEPUTATION, Revs. F. Hyatt, and J. Histon.

Dunham Circuit:

Tibbets Hill, Missionary Meeting, February 10th.

Farnham Chapel, " " " 11th.

Scott's Neighbourhood, " " " 12th.

Dunham Chapel, " " " 13th.

Sutton Flatt, " " " 14th.

DEPUTATION, Revs. O. Whitcome, J. Bursell, and T. Ogden.

Bollon and Potton Circuits:

Carrier's S. House, Missionary Meeting, Jan. 13th.

Page's S. House, " " " 14th.

Chapel, " " " 15th.

Potton Chapel, " " " 16th.

Sweet's S. House, " " " 17th.

Coolidge's S. House, " " " 18th.

DEPUTATION, Revs. L. P. Adams, O. Whitcome, and H. Bursell.

Stukely Circuit:

Ralstone's S. House, Missionary Meeting, Jan. 21st.

Stone's S. House, " " " 22nd.

Sargent's S. House, " " " 23rd.

Stukely Mills, " " " 24th.

Lawrenceville, Mis. and Qrtly " " 25th.

DEPUTATION, Revs. L. P. Adams, H. Bursell, J. Austin, and F. Hunt.

Stanstead Circuit:

Oliver's S. House, Missionary Meeting, Feb. 17th.

Brown's S. House, " " " 18th.

Head of the Bay, " " " 19th.

McGoan's Point, " " " 20th.

Georgeville, Missionary Meeting, February 21st.

DEPUTATION, Revs. T. Ogden, J. Geor, J. Austin, and L. P. Adams.

L. P. ADAMS, Chairman.

F. HUNT, Secretary.

HAMILTON DISTRICT.

Barton Circuit:

Thirty Mile Creek Chapel, Sermon, Jan. 26, 1851, at 10 1/2 a. m.

Albion or Mud Street, " " " 8 p. m.

Lake Chapel, " " " 10 1/2 a. m.

Mountain, " " " 2 1/2 p. m.

Note.—We insert the above without stating the name of the deputation; which, as the Committee has already held its meeting, we think the Rev. T. Browne had better arrange with those preachers whom he wishes to assist him.—Ed. Watchman.

Welland Canal Circuit:

Missionary Sermons Sabbath, Jan. 19, 1851,:

Grantham Chapel, Miss. Sermon & Collection, 10 1/2 a. m.

Bethel " " " 10 1/2 " "

Pelham " " " 10 1/2 " "

Union " " " 2 1/2 " "

Jordan " " " 10 1/2 " "

Pelham " " " Missionary Meeting, Jan. 21st

Grantham Chapel, " " " 22nd

Bethel Chapel, " " " 23rd

Union " " " 24th

Jordan " " " 25th

DEPUTATION hopefully expected: Rev. T. Brown, F. Weaver, F. Haynes, D. Savage, T. Rump.

JOHNSTONE DISTRICT.

Lansdowne Circuit.

Robinson's S. H., Jan. 28, 1851, Missionary Meeting.

E. Landon's S. H., " 29, do.

Mallory Town, " 30, do.

Stone Chapel, " 31, do.

(Young.) " 31, do.

A punctual attendance of all the preachers in the district will be expected. F. E. POWERS.

LONDON, Nov. 11, 1850.

DEAR SIR,—I send you the list of appointments for the Missionary Services in the London District. I take this opportunity also of reminding our Superintendents that it is now high time I heard from them respecting the work of God on their respective Circuits and Stations.

I remain yours, most respectfully,

H. O. CROFTS.

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

Malahide Circuit.

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

Norwich Circuit.

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

Malahide Circuit.

Missionary Meetings, 6th and 7th January.

Norwich Circuit.

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

Howard Circuit.

January 12th. Preachers, Revs. J. Wilkinson, and J. Breakenridge. Missionary Meetings, January 13, 14, 15. Deputation Preachers on Sabbath, with Revs. J. Caswell, and J. C. Watts.

St. Thomas Circuit.

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

London Circuit.

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

London and Blanchard Circuits.

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

Waterford Circuit.

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

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

HAMILTON DISTRICT.

Nassagaweya Circuit.

Sermons, Feb. 2, 1851.

New Hope and Waterloo, Rev. A. Wilkinson.

Nassagaweya, Rev. T. Browne.

Missionary Meetings, Feb. 3, 4, 5:—Deputation Preachers on Sabbath, with Rev. J. Brennan.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.

Prince Edward Circuit.

Sermons, Jan. 26, 1851, at North Port, 10, A. M. Picton, 4, P. M. Conger's Mills, and Wellington, at 7, P. M.

Missionary Meetings, Monday, 27; Wellington, Tuesday, 28; Long Point, 29; Black Creek, 30; North Port, 31; Picton, Feb. 1; Melville: all at 7 P. M.

HAMILTON DISTRICT.

Ancaster Circuit:

Sermons at Cummins's Chapel, Jan. 5, 10 a. m.

" " " Tabor " 2 1/2 p. m.

by Rev. T. Browne.

Sermon at Copetown, " 10 a. m.

" " " Van Syckles, " 2 1/2 p. m.

" " " Hall's S. H., " 6 " "

by Rev. C. Childs.

Sermon, Ancaster, Zion's Chapel, " 10 a. m.

by Rev. T. Goldsmith.

ditto ditto " 6 p. m.

by Rev. F. Weaver.

Sermon at R. Deckir's S. H. " 10 a. m.

by Rev. F. Weaver.

Missionary Meetings held at Zion Chapel Jan. 6th.

" " " Copetown, " 7th.

" " " Cummins, " 8th.

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

H. WILKINSON.

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

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

WANTED,

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

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

The 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.

The Watchman.

Monday Evening, January 6, 1851.

REVIEW OF NEWS.

The contract for the Toronto, Simcoe and Huron Railroad, is said to be taken; and the work is to be commenced as soon as the weather will permit.

Rumours are afloat respecting changes in the Provincial Cabinet; but whether with or without foundation, is hard to tell. The latest rumour says that J. C. Morrison, Esq., M. P. P., is to be Inspector General; Hon. Mr. Hincks to be Post Master General.

The 6th January 1851 has arrived; but cheap postage is still denied to us Canadians. Verily there is culpable neglect in some quarter: it is not for us to say where.

The Sons of Temperance celebrated the New Year's day in a most appropriate style, at Thornhill and New-market. At the former place a very large procession, consisting of Sons from many of the adjacent divisions, (among others the Ontario, Toronto, and Yorkville), a Soiree, speeches, &c, were the order of the day. At New-market "the dedication of the new Temperance Hall, according to the usage of the Sons of Temperance," was the great attraction: connected with which were, a Soiree and several addresses adapted to the occasion.

The St. Catharines Journal states that on the 30th ult., the presentation of a Bible, by the ladies of Thorold, to the Sons of Temperance, took place. The Methodist Chapel was granted by the Trustees for this interesting occasion. The audience, consisting of Sons, Cadets, old Tee-totalers, and others, was very large.

THE EDITOR'S DESK.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.—The well earned reputation which this periodical has obtained throughout the neighbouring Union, and in the British Provinces, is in no respect deteriorated by the January number. Choice Literature, adapted to the taste of all who love purity of style and correctness of sentiment. Each number contains 144 octavo pages of reading matter, with illustrations, fashion-plates, &c. To the Literary Department is added a "Monthly Record of current events," selected and condensed with great ability. Price \$3 per annum. For sale at the Boston Book Store, King Street East.

THE OBLIGATIONS OF CHRISTIANS TO SEEK THE SALVATION OF SOULS.—Explained and enforced in a series of discourses, delivered in the Town Hall, London, C. W., by HENRY ONLY CROFTS, Methodist New Connexion Minister.

The salvation of the soul exceeds in importance every enterprise in which the powers of man can be enlisted. Whether we consider the subject as a personal concern, or as a scheme of benevolence, it rises infinitely above the fading honours for which the children of this world exhaust their energies. The former will never lose its thrilling interest; but will become increasingly important when the spirit quits the vale of mortality, and forms a more intimate acquaintance with those awful realities, which in this life we only see through a glass darkly;—whereas, the latter sink into utter worthlessness, even in the estimation of their most enthusiastic votaries, when seen amid the light of the eternal world. The soul itself is the exalted offspring of Deity, the emblem of His own immortality: and as it is to show that its ruinous fall failed to direct it of all its native greatness, we find the cause of the polluted spirit embraced by the Son of

God, and creative energy itself outdone by the more exalted exhibition of the divine glory, presented in redemption's plan. All the distinctions and attributes of DEITY are concentrated in this one object; and in its accomplishment "the whole Deity" is glorified. It is emphatically, "Glory to God in the highest." What wonder then that angels should desire to look into the mysterious depths of human redemption! Or, that redeemed man should become overwhelmed in the contemplation of the same glorious theme!

This important subject—the salvation of souls, not as a theoretical problem, but as a work in the promotion of which christians are deeply responsible—a work, to the accomplishment of which christians should consecrate their lives, is the subject of the volume before us. The author remarks in the preface that the only work on this subject with which he has met, is a tract of thirty-six pages: a statement somewhat startling, and which certainly speaks volumes in commendation of the attempt to supply the lack. The paucity of publications on this subject in an age when to so large an extent foreign missions occupy the attention of Authors is the more remarkable. Passing strange! that while scores of works on foreign missions are extant, scarce a volume is dedicated to the responsibility of christians relative to the perishing souls of those around them; or the means whereby this momentous work may be accomplished. This fact seems to have given the work before us a decidedly "home-mission" character. The responsibility of the christian to put forth an influence which shall be felt to the ends of the earth, is not overlooked; but the principal object is to enlist sympathy and effort in the cause of the unconverted in the reader's own sphere of acquaintance. With this laudable end in view, our author does not spend his time in seeking among the wandering tribes of the desert, nor the horrid pictures of savage life as presented in the Islands of the Southern Seas,—motives for benevolent effort. The world in all its pollution, and wretchedness and degradation,—having God, rebelling against His authority, failing to answer the end of its existence, and exposed to exquisite and everlasting misery—passes in solemn review. Sin, hateful in itself, and the object of Jehovah's supreme hatred, though blighting every thing bright and lovely on earth, loved and cherished by the unconverted,—is exhibited in its exceedingly sinful characteristics. Nor is it to sins of an usually malignant character, or in forms rarely to be found that such characteristics are applied. The picture is drawn from life at home, in the reader's own locality; and so far as the Author succeeds in enlisting sympathy, its objects are all around. Human beings, for whom the Saviour died, and on whom Providence has bestowed the blessings of civilization, of a divine revelation, a gospel ministry, free Institutions, and many other advantages; but, who amid this lavish expenditure of kindness, reject the mandates of heaven, and "seek death in the error of their ways"—are the characters whom we are called upon to commiserate.

With such cases abounding in the world, and so much apathy prevailing on the part of the members of the christian church, the reader will not be surprised that a large portion of the volume is devoted to the exposition and enforcement of "the duty of christians to seek the salvation of souls." In the importance of this duty, the various and indispensable qualifications for its performance are not forgotten. The gospel must be embraced personally, its precepts uniformly obeyed, its privileges enjoyed, the whole armour of God taken, and the Saviour's example imitated. Having obtained a meetness for the work assigned, the various modes of operation are distinctly pointed out. Precept, warning, reproof, entreaty, and prayer, must be associated with a life refulgent with christian graces and heavenly temper.

The christian, thus awake to the condition of the benighted sinner, and prepared for, and enlisted in his work, is urged by argument and entreaty to "try by all means to save some." Promises of efficient aid, of divine consolation, of success and a reward infinitely more glorious than all the glittering pageants of earth, are applied in accumulated phalanx, to sweep away every obstacle presented by personal apathy or satanic opposition, to the performance of duty.

Respecting the literary pretensions of the work, the author's own statement will give a more adequate idea than any thing we could furnish. We quote from the preface:—

"The author's multifarious duties, and incessant engagements, which frequently call him from home for weeks together, prevent him from making these discourses more acceptable, in a literary point of view: and had he more time, and the inclination and ability to do so, he is not aware that they would be more useful than in their present garb. He has no desire to sacrifice usefulness at the shrine of embellishment: no wish to take away the edge of the sword of the Spirit, by polishing it too highly; and no ambition to be known either as a florid speaker or as a fine writer. If he can do good it is all he desires; and if these discourses stir up any of his fellow-Christians to begin to labor, or if they have begun, to labor more abundantly, for the salvation of souls, the object of his ardent wishes will be attained."

If any thing more were necessary to present the volume in a proper light, we might add that these discourses (seventeen in number) are but a stereotype of the living preacher. That plainness of speech, that carefulness in the exposition of divine truth, that practical efficiency in the application of the gospel message, which characterize Mr Crofts as a living preacher, are prominent features of the work. The volume contains 370 pages, the mechanical departments are neatly executed, and offered at the small sum of five shillings currency, it is to be hoped that its solemn appeals will obtain an extensive circulation, and a hearty response from all who read them.

A PLAN OF SETTLEMENT AND COLONIZATION—Adapted to all the British North American Provinces, contained in a series of Letters, from JAMES FITZGERALD, Esq., to a friend in Ireland: with the Correspondence between the author and the Governor General, the Provincial Agricultural Association of Upper Canada, and the Niagara District Agricultural Society. Price two shillings and sixpence.

Emigration schemes have from time to time been promulgated both in the British Isles, and in this country. These schemes, however different in most respects, have exhibited one trait in common—inefficiency. One after another, they have proved either failures; until it has been pretty generally admitted that their originators were at least incompetent to the task they undertook. Indeed difficulties so numerous, beset the attempt to transfer the population of one country to another, that it requires no common degree of acuteness, associated with much observation, to qualify a person to judge of the character of one of those schemes. Parties incapable of emigrating, and making a settlement at their own expense, but who nevertheless, must not be allowed to consider themselves paupers, are those with whom principally an emigration scheme deals. Destroy self-reliance and independence, (as every poor-law scheme does,) and the emigrant is unfitted for the standing of a free citizen. But could assistance be rendered in such a way, and only to such an extent, as will be compatible with these individual interests and the welfare of the country may be promoted.

In the volume before us, Mr. Fitzgerald proposes to obviate all the difficulties, which have nullified previous emigration schemes; and to promote individual independence in connection with government aid. In order to effect this, our author proposes the establishment of settlements each to include 300 families; and each family to have the privilege of purchasing 50 acres of land on easy terms; a loan of £12,000 to be obtained for meeting expenses, until the produce of the soil could be rendered available to meet expenses;—which loan should be refunded within eleven years.—We subjoin an extract from the work, which will throw some light on the subject:—

PLAN OF SETTLEMENT AND LOCATION.

30 men and their families, averaging five in each, to compose a settlement, and to be subdivided into 12 companies of twenty-five to each, and to each company, who should form one dietary or general mess for all hands, at least for the year, to be attached four practical laborers, one cook, 2 pair of working oxen, with the necessary appendages, cost of which with provender for cattle, may be rated as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Items include Working men, Cook, Board for five, Pair working Oxen, Cooking Stove, Tons of Hay, Quota of Clergyman's Salary, Do. Physician, Do. Book keepers, Do. Superintendent, Seed Wheat, and other seeds. Total price listed as £388 0 0.

This would make the proportion to each settler £15 10 4. Amount allowed for provision for each family 22 10 0. All incidental expenses 1 19 8. Erecting an ashery capable of manufacturing from 700 to 1000 barrels potash of 4 cwts. each £60 0 0.

We cannot at present, enter more largely into this emigration scheme. The author has devoted much time and attention to the subject, and his views are entitled to a respectful and candid perusal. Barton Circuit. MISSIONARY MEETINGS. Thirty Mile Creek Chapel, Jan. 27. Albion, or Mud Street, Jan. 28. Mountain, Jan. 29. Lake Chapel, Jan. 30. DEPARTURE.—Rev's. T. Goldsmith, J. Brennan, H. Wilkinson, T. Rump, C. Childs, and the preacher in charge.



Arrival of the Niagara.

New York, Jan. 4, 10 A. M. The Niagara arrived yesterday at Halifax, bringing three days later news.

The general and political intelligence thus received, is unimportant.

The German question begins to assume a new aspect, inasmuch as it is now suspected that the conferences to be held at Dresden on the 23rd instant, between Austria and Prussia, bode no good to the smaller German States, which, it is said, are now using energetic measures to form a league of their own.

It is stated confidently at Paris, that General Lathite and Lord Palmerston have agreed, that if the approaching conferences at Dresden attempt to make any territorial changes, affecting the arrangements made by the treaty of Vienna, the French and English Governments will interfere to prevent them.

The Atlantic had arrived at Liverpool.

COMMERCIAL. Cotton has advanced 1/4 to 1/2—sales for the week 65,650 bales.

Flour market dull at previous rates. Corn has receded 6d., but holders generally decline to sell at the reduction.

Wheat is 1d. to 2l. cheaper. American provisions are scarce; prices consequently remain firm. Lard has slightly advanced; prices quoted about 1s. higher.

The state of trade at Manchester and other manufacturing districts good. The last news from India and the continent having given a decided impetus to trade in woollen and cotton fabrics. Money continues abundant. Bar silver continues in request, at previous rates; big for dollars prices have begun to yield a little. Consols for account closed on Friday at 96 1/2.

There has been but limited demand for U. S. securities.

General Intelligence.

CANADA.

THE ATTEMPTED INCENDIARISM.—No clue has yet been discovered of the miscreant who endeavored to fire Mr C. H. Webster's Drug Store on the evening of Saturday last. A reward of £200 has been offered for the apprehension of the perpetrators of this infamous transaction—£100 by the Corporation, and £100 by John White, Esq., the proprietor of the handsome buildings in the vicinity—Hamilton Gazette.

REDUCTION OF STAGE FARE.—Mr Weller has of his own accord reduced the price of Stage between Toronto and Montreal, from \$20 to \$16, viz: \$9 from Toronto to Kingston, and \$7 from Kingston to Montreal, the latter reduction is probably to induce travellers to continue on the Canada side of the river, instead of crossing to Ogdensburgh and taking the railroad to Rouse's Point, and some half dozen transshipments from Rouse's Point to Montreal.—Kingston Daily Whig.

We omitted to mention in our Corporation Report, on Monday last, that the bill to amend the Market Law, by permitting the Sale of Fresh Pork and Venison in small quantities, throughout the city, was read a third time and passed, and is therefore now in force.—City paper.

SATAN'S LAST DEVICE.—We notice that Sugar Plums are being manufactured in New York, containing a portion of brandy. The device is an ingenious one, and well calculated to create a desire for alcohol among a class who perhaps might not, by any other means, be taken in the coils of the enemy. The Journal of the American Temperance Union thus describes these brandy sugar plums:—"We have them before us as we write: have broken them, and find them hollow with about a fourth of a teaspoonful of brandy in them. We have poured out near a table spoonful from as many as a boy could purchase for five cents. The sugar is saturated with gum, so that it is not soluble in water. Let parents everywhere, (for they are extensively sold) look out for the Devil's Sugar plums as Christmas and New Year approach us."—Guardian.

GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.—It affords an sincere pleasure to see that the Great Western Railway Company are going to work in earnest with that important undertaking, advertisements having just been issued, inviting tenders to the 15 January, for the Grading, Masonry, Bridging, and Superstructure on Section 1, Central Division of the Great Western Railroad, extending from the East Line of the City of Hamilton to the Desjardins Canal.—Colonist of Friday.

THE CHOLERA IN CALIFORNIA.—The Pacific News prepared for the Steamer says:—The Cholera scourge that has visited almost every nation of the earth, has made horrid strides in some localities, and laid in the dust many a noble spirit endeared to home and friends by the strongest ties. In our own city, since its first appearance some three weeks since, the number of deaths have been about one hundred and thirty-five; while at Sacramento the bill of mortality has been much greater, reaching several hundred, and perhaps one thousand. We are glad to have it to say, that the scourge is abating; and that the deaths in either city do not average over eight or ten per day. This immense bill of mortality has prostrated, or in a great measure, injured the business of the large cities, and consequently has affected every locality. Trade generally has been dull. The markets are well supplied; at prices very moderate. At Sacramento City the disease appears to have been much more fatal than at San Francisco, but it was latterly on the decrease. Having none of the papers of that city, the particulars at hand are mostly confined to the formidable bills of mortality reproduced in the San Francisco Journals. The advent of the epidemic at the capital, San Jose, created a great panic among the Mexican inhabitants, and many of the best left the place.



A Rescue.

The afternoon of Christmas day afforded, at the west end of the city, a scene of a very exciting character. A skiff, containing three men, had crossed from the island, and encountered near the shore, at Stuart's point, a comparatively narrow field of ice, broken up and driven in by a strong southerly wind.

MELANCHOLY AND FATAL ACCIDENT.—We are informed that a most heart-rending occurrence took place in the township of Oxford, on or about the 26th ult. A young girl about 18, by the name of Margaret Ford, daughter of Henry Ford, a respectable farmer in that township, went to the barn to call together a number of hands, then employed at a threshing machine.

City Improvements in 1850.

At the commencement of the new year, it may not be unprofitable to devote a portion of our space to some account of the present position of our city, and the improvements which have been made therein during the past twelve months.

block of four stores, tenanted by Messrs. Foy & Austin, grocers; J. Balfour, printer and stationer; J. Mead & Co., hardware merchants; and J. McDonald & Co., auctioneers.

Returning to King Street, on the South side, the visitor to Toronto views with surprise and admiration the really magnificent range of the St. Lawrence Hall and Buildings, occupying a frontage of 140 feet, with a height to the apex of the pediment of 75 feet, and to the summit of the cupola of 120 feet.

But we find ourselves already trespassing too much upon our space, and must limit our remarks upon the other new buildings, erected or finished during the year, to the mere passing notice.

It must not be forgotten, in estimating the advances made by this city in 1850, that we have at last fairly overleaped the barrier which prevented us from progressing as our opposite neighbours have done.

We have besides obtained the control of our harbour, by the appointment under Parliamentary sanction, of a Harbour Trust, elected jointly by the Corporation and the Board of Trade.

Strike Among the Lawyers.

There has been a terrible affair at Quebec—absolutely a strike among the Lawyers! Seventy Lawyers with black gowns and white neckcloths all struck work at once—Flung up their briefs—marched out of court—declaring they'll "gang nœt inair to you town!"

Nothing that has happened during the last half century has pleased us half so much as this. Don't we recollect how these "gentlemen of the long robe" had

"The tips of their toes and the points of their noses Turned up to the roots of the daisies, oh?"

to speak to Christie—beg pardon on knees—power to out ears—chop noses! We are so glad their day is come—we rub our editorial hands with delight.

But what is it all about? exclaims fifty readers. What is about, silly—What else could it be about—what could produce a Lawyers' rebellion but—FEES? Of course the rōmbus is about fees.

We learn from the Quebec Gazette that the Bar got an inkling of the coming Tariff previous to its promulgation, and having held a meeting in regard to it, resolved to demand a perusal of the document before that step was taken.

The Judges, being His Honor Chief Justice Bowen, Mr Justice Duval, and Mr Justice Meredith, entered Court on Saturday morning at half-past ten o'clock. A few judgments were delivered, and His Honor the Chief Justice proceeded to call the attention of the Bar to a new Tariff of Fees, when Charles Panet, Esq., Batonnier of the Quebec Bar, rose and said that he was engaged, on the part of the Bar for the section of Quebec, to request communication of the Tariff of fees about to be promulgated.

Bowen, Chief Justice, then remarked, that all he could say was that by some means or other, the Bar had improperly obtained copies of the Tariff contrary to the wishes of the Court—(murmurs from the Bar). There was not on the part of the Bench any intention to diminish the fees of the Bar; that for his own part, and that of his brother Judges, he could say that he did not wish to reduce the fees, as would be seen by the Tariff; that in some trifling instances, such as uncontented positions, the fees were reduced, but in other cases they were augmented; and that if the Bar, in about three or six months should find that the fees were not sufficient, the Judges would change them as they had the power to do so; but that for the present they could not change them, as they were to be promulgated in so short a period.

Here the Bar (seventy members present, including all the Queen's Council), rose and simultaneously left the Court. After the Advocates had entered the Advocates' Chamber, the Chief Justice laughed and made some observations in a low tone to the other members of the Bench, (which we could not hear), and then ordered the cases to be called, and no Advocate appearing, ordered the Prothonotary to strike them from the Roll, which was done accordingly.

The Quebec Chronicle says that the Chief Justice's remark was, "I have seen a slight of crows before, but never, until this day, a slight of lawyers."

The bar have come to the determination to discontinue practising in the Superior and Circuit Courts. The wisdom of this resolve is questionable. The salaries of the Judges will go on, and the bar will be the only sufferers.

The Gazette justly observes: "It would appear that lawyers, like other men, are able to reason best on other men's matters, and that they too can be carried away by their feelings when their own personal interests come into question."

Certainly—undoubtedly—most undignified. Now have not these seventy lawyers placed themselves in a pretty "fix"? The Press stopped the speeches of the "hon. and learned members" when they walked out of the House of Assembly—bat what can the lawyers do? Not plead forsooth!—Ruin their clients—lose their fees—and enable the Judges to walk about with their hands in their pockets—on full salaries! They will relent from that, very soon—but we hope they won't do it at once—we do so want them to occupy their present attitude a little longer for public edification.

The appointment of Mr. Bannerman, M. P. P., as Governor of Prince Edward Island, has been gazetted.

The Pilot of the 28th ult. says, that the river was again open in front of Montreal.

Subscriptions to the amount of several hundred pounds, have been made in England for the relief of the widows and orphans of the fishermen, who were drowned recently in attempting to reach a shipwrecked vessel at Worthing.

The Quebec Gazette of the 27th ult. contains a lengthy statement of a criminal case, the Queen vs. Urgent & Murray, two sailors accused of murder on the high seas, which the Chief Justice refused to try at the last assizes, on the ground that the Court had no jurisdiction, in consequence of the murdered man having died in a foreign country, although the blow was struck by Urgent, encouraged by Murray, while they were at sea.

The Chief Justice of the highest tribunal in Lower Canada, a man possessing deservedly a high repu-

lation for knowledge and experience as a criminal jurist, having thus refused, apparently, to grapple with the question, and having as far as he is individually concerned, most unamirably, and as it is apprehended most irregularly and illegally disposed of it, by thus peremptorily interdicting all argument and all reference to authorities—a course subversive of all law and justice, and without a precedent in the annals of civil or criminal jurisprudence, and which if ever again resorted to, can only be rebuked by the constituted authorities of the country—there remain but the last alternative of submitting the arguments and authorities which he disdained to receive, to publicity and the arbitrament of public opinion, and to the judgment of men of law in Canada, in the United States, and in England, who will have no difficulty in coming to a sound legal conclusion in the premises."

UNITED STATES.

Acquittal of Jacob Green, charged with the Murder of the seducer of his wife.

The Delaware Republican gives the following account of the trial, and acquittal of Jacob Green. Jacob Green was tried on Thursday last, at New Castle, for the murder of Abraham Redden. It was proved that Green was married about six years ago, and lived happily with a woman to whom he was much attached, and that Redden seduced her from her fidelity to him.

Green discovered the guilty pair about day break the next morning; went some two or three miles and borrowed a gun; returned and found Redden sitting asleep in a neighboring house, and shot him through the open door. He immediately surrendered himself. After being tried he told the story of his wrongs in so affecting a manner that he drew tears from the officers and all present.

The law in Delaware makes it no higher offence than a misdemeanor for a husband to kill a man found in the act of adultery with his wife, and the jury, considering even that as beyond the guilt of this defendant under the circumstances of aggravation and outrage presented by his case, acquitted him entirely.

The widow of the deceased testified, by her testimony, to the acquittal of the man who slew her own husband.

SIXTY DAYS WITHOUT FOOD.—The Livingston Union states that Abram Van Aaken, who died in Mount Morris, on the 1st inst., aged 60, of paralysis, with which he was seized in February last, had subsisted for sixty days, immediately next preceding his death, entirely without food. Nothing passed his lips but pure water.

Ex-Governor Plummer, died at Epping, N. H., on the 23rd instant, aged 92 years. He was the sole surviving member of the convention which framed the first Constitution of N. H.

Impressments with the army to conquer St. Domingo, still continue, preparations for a contemplated march are being made; the opinion among the more intelligent of the inhabitants was, that St. Domingo was in little danger from any army marching from that part of the Island.

REMARKABLE INCIDENT.—A singular occurrence happened in the village of Piedmont, N. H., last week. Two little children, one five and the other three years of age, having strayed from home, and not returning at dark, inquiries were made for them, a general search throughout the night was made by the people of the village. In the morning the children were discovered in an open field lying upon the frozen ground, and looked in each other's arms—one sleeping soundly, and the other awake. Although the night was a severe one, the little ones have shown as yet no ill effects from the exposure. It is truly wonderful how two such little children could pass a Winter's night upon the cold frozen ground, without perishing.—Boston Transcript.

THE COMPLIMENTS OF THE EAST.—The following extracts of a letter sent to the proprietor of Cherry Peccoral, from El. Hassan, the ruling Pacha of Trebizond, at Ezeroum, shows the peculiarities of Oriental courtesy:

To Dr. J. C. Ayer: the Chemist of rare learning, at Lowell, in Massachusetts, and the United States.

GOD IS GREAT FOREVER.

I have received your letter of affectionate love, with the present of choice Essences in Bottles, by which your excellent skill teaches to cure the afflictions of my children.

As the life of one of my people is more dear to me than camels and gold, we shall pray for you in our heart, when they are raised up from the tent of sorrow by this product of your deep learning and beautiful wisdom.

For this Gift of Love to your friend, so distant over many Seas, and for this rare invention of your skill, may you be placed in such seats of honor and dignity among the great in knowledge, as we should offer to you in our dominions.

Given in this Central City of our Power, by express command of NECHID EL HASSAN PACHA, Ezeroum, Jamad Awah 1266.

Toronto Market Prices, January 4

Table listing market prices for various goods such as flour, wheat, barley, rye, oats, peas, potatoes, beef, pork, bacon, hams, lamb, mutton, butter, cheese, apples, eggs, turkeys, geese, ducks, and fowls.

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

INTERESTING & INSTRUCTIVE FAMILY JOURNAL, and adapted to the taste of every lover of sound Literature.

Literary Miscellany, Adapted alike to Town and Country.

Although the organ of no sect or party, and maintaining a decidedly independent position, both with regard to religious and general questions.

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

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

Ministers of the Gospel, and other responsible parties are respectfully requested to act as Agents. Each Agent furnishing ten new Subscribers, and remitting their subscription in advance, will be entitled to a copy of the Watchman for one year.

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

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Annual Subscription in Advance, for Single Copy, 10s. 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.:

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 Perfumery, Prints, Oils, Vanishes, Turpentine, Dye Stuffs, Brushes, Field and Garden Seeds, No. 92, EAST SIDE OF YONGE STREET, DIRECTLY Opposite Temperance Street, Toronto. 48-12m

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 re-opening the same House as a Wholesale Book and Stationery Warehouse. The Stock contains Writing Paper of every style and quality, from 6d per quire upwards. Envelopes, Wax, Waters, Pens, Pencils, Inks, Copy-Books, Blates, &c. &c. Common School Books, in great variety. Classical 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 MACLEAR, 45 Yonge Street. Toronto, Sept. 9, 1850.

S. P. STOKES, BANKER, AMERICAN BANKING AND EXCHANGE OFFICE, Wellington Street, in the Office formerly occupied by the Agency of the City Bank of Montreal, immediately in the rear of the Bank of British North America. 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 Patchin Bank, Buffalo. F. Clark, President Rochester Bank, Rochester. S. K. Stow, Cashier, Troy City Bank, Troy. Carpenter & Vermilye, New York. Christopher Chauplin, 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. 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; \$4 per year, draws \$4 per week; \$5 per year, draws \$5 per week; \$6 per year, draws \$6 per week; \$7 per year, draws \$7 per week. Office in Post Office Lane, in the same building with the "Watchman" Office. Toronto, Oct. 28, 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.

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 Phlogosis, 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. & Surge., C. E. JOHN GOEDIKE, Agent, King Street, Toronto. 24-10m

J. McDONALD & Co., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 123 King Street, East, N. B.—In order to obtain the 2nd Volume of the Watchman it must be ordered. Toronto, Nov. 11, 1850. 48-6m.

THE TORONTO Fur and Cloth Cap Factory, 274 King Street, Opposite the Farmer's Bank. THE Subscriber is ready to buy and pay the highest price in Cash, for all kinds of FURS, delivered at his Store. And would beg to acquaint the Trade, that he keeps a large and well selected assortment of FUR, CLOTH, SILK, VELVET, AND PLUSH CAPS. On hand, which will be sold at wholesale prices only, on very advantageous terms. All orders, both from Town and Country, attended to with the utmost despatch. A large assortment of Buffalo Robes and Cap Trimmings, on hand, to suit the Trade. L. MARKS, L. Marks visits Hamilton regularly on the 1st and 15th of every month, and will be found at the Golden Lion to receive orders. N. B.—Furs neatly cleaned and repaired. Toronto, Nov. 20, 1850. 45-12m.

Toronto School of Medicine. THE TORONTO SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, opens the last Monday in October, and closes the last Monday in April. The Lectures correspond to the requirements of the Medical Faculty of the University of McGill College, Montreal. This School having been recognized by that Institution qualifies for graduation according to its rules. LECTURERS:—Dr. Workman, Dr. Morrison, Dr. Wright, Dr. Parke, Dr. Russel, Dr. Langstaff, Dr. Aikens and Dr. Balch. Toronto, 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

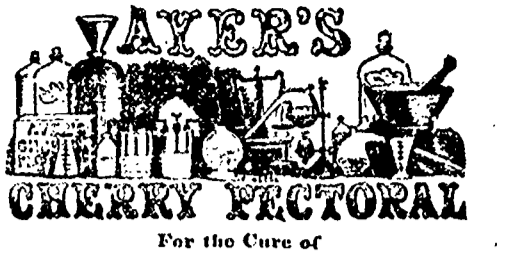
DIVISION COURT AGENCY. UNDER THE LATE ACT OF PARLIAMENT, ON the first day of January next, the Jurisdiction of the Division Court will be increased to £25, and, from the experience the Undersigned has had, he hopes this branch of his business will extend in proportion. R. C. McMULLEN, Church Street. Toronto, Sept. 2, 1850. 33-1f.

BOOKS PRINTING NO. 65, YONGE STREET, TORONTO, In the rear of Mr John Benley's store, (late J. Eastwood, Jr. & Co.) WHERE every description of work is executed with neatness and despatch. The Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support received, and hopes by moderate charges to merit a continuance of the same. JOS. J. OTTO. Toronto, June 17, 1850. 22-1f.

MR. J. S. STACY, Professor of Penmanship (Writing Master at the Normal and Model School, and Knox's College,) Toronto. Is prepared to give instruction in the above Art, at his Rooms, No. 67, YONGE STREET, (over the Store of Mr. Eastwood, paper warehouse). Class for Ladies, every day, from half-past 3 to half-past 4 o'clock, P. M.; for Gentlemen, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, from half-past 8 to half-past 9 P. M. J. S. S. will guarantee to complete his pupils in this accomplishment in Twelve Lessons of one Hour Each, with ordinary care and ability, on the part of the pupils. Private Lessons can be given at the Pupil's own residence, or at the Class Room, if desired. Toronto, Jul 13th 1850. 28-12m.

BOOTS AND SHOES! 30,000 PAIRS. BROWN & GILDS, At No. 88, King Street East, ARE selling the above stock, consisting of the following kinds and prices:— 5000 pairs Superior Thick Boots, 11s. 3d. 3000 " " Kip " 12s. 6d. to 13s. 9d. 2000 " " Calf " 15s. 0d. to 17s. 6d. 3000 " " Boys' " 5s. 7d. to 10s. 0d. 10,000 " Gents', Youths' and Boys' Brogan- 3s. 0d. to 10s. 0d. 5000 " Ladies' Cloth and Prunella Boots, 6s. 3d. to 10s. 0d. 2000 " Children's, of every variety and Style. B. & C. manufacture their own—their Manufactory producing from 500 to 1000 pairs daily. A liberal discount to the purchaser of more than £25. Any unreasonable failure repaired without charge. N. B.—No. 88, Painted Boot, nearly opposite the ruins of the English Church, is the place. CASH PAID FOR ALL KINDS OF LEATHER Toronto, August 5, 1850. 29-12m.

LEATHER! LEATHER!! THE Undersigned will be constantly supplied with every description of LEATHER, to which he will devote considerable attention, and would invite Tanners to consider his terms of Commission, as an established Agent in a large market is invaluable, both as regards time, trouble and risk of loss. R. C. McMULLEN, Church Street. Toronto, Sept. 2, 1850. 33-1f.



AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL For the Cure of COUGHS, COLDS, SOARSINESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA and CONSUMPTION. IN offering to the community this justly celebrated remedy for diseases of the throat and lungs, it is not our wish to trifle with the lives or health of the afflicted, but frankly to lay before them the opinions of distinguished men and some of the evidences of its success, from which they can judge for themselves. We sincerely pledge ourselves to make no wild assertions of false statements of its efficacy, nor will we hold out any hope to suffering humanity which facts will not warrant. FROM BENJ. SILLIMAN, M. D., L. L. D. ETC., Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy, &c., Yale College, Member of the Lat. Dist. Med. Phil. and Scien. Societies of America and Europe. "I deem the CHERRY PECTORAL an admirable composition from some of the best articles in the Materia Medica, and a very effective remedy for the class of diseases it is intended to cure." New Haven, Ct., Nov. 1, 1849. PROF. CLEVELAND, of Bowdoin College, Maine, writes—"I have witnessed the effects of your 'CHERRY PECTORAL' in my own family and that of my friends, and it gives me satisfaction to state in its favor that no medicine I have ever known has proved so eminently successful in curing diseases of the throat and lungs."

HEAR THE PATIENT. Dr. Ayer—Dear Sir.—For two years I was afflicted with a very severe cough, accompanied by spitting of blood and profuse night sweats. By the advice of my attending physician I was induced to use your CHERRY PECTORAL, and continued to do so till I considered myself cured, and ascribe the effect to your preparation. JAMES RANDALL. Hampden ss. Springfield, Nov. 27, 1848. This day appeared the above named James Randall, and pronounced the above statement true in every respect. LORENZO NORTON, Justice. THE REMEDY THAT CURES. Portland, Me., Jan., 10, 1847. Dr. Ayer:—I have been long afflicted with Asthma which grew yearly worse, until last autumn, it brought on a cough which confined me in my chamber, and began to assume the alarming symptoms of consumption. I had tried the best advice and the best medicine to no purpose, until I used your CHERRY PECTORAL, which has cured me, and you may well believe me. Gratefully yours, J. D. PHELPS. If there is any value in the judgment of the wise, who speak from experience, here is a medicine worthy of the public confidence. Prepared by J. C. AYER, Chemist, Lowell, M. S. Wm. Lyman & Co., Montreal, General Agents for the Canadas. Sold by Lyman & Kneeshaw, Toronto; Hamilton & Kneeshaw, Hamilton; Chas. Brent, Kingston, and by Druggists generally throughout the provinces.

WILLIAM BAILEY. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hair Cutter and Dresser, Wig and Toupee Manufacturer, No. 3, Wellington Buildings, King Street East, Toronto, Late with Fox & Trustitt, Burlington Arcade, London, Platter of Hair, Ear Drops, Watch Guards, Broaches, Bracelets, Rings, &c., &c. AS constantly on hand a well-selected assortment of Ladies Frontlets, Plain Braids, Front and Back Plaits, Bunches of Ringlets, &c.; all of which are made in the most novel styles, and of first rate workmanship. WIGS and TOUPEES made to order on the shortest notice—for durability and natural appearance, cannot be surpassed in the United States or Canada—defying the strictest scrutiny. Childrens Hair carefully Cut and tastefully arranged. Families attended at their own residences, on the shortest notice. Private apartments for Hair Cutting.

PROFESSOR A. C. BARRY'S Tricopherous or Medicated Compound The facts in relation to this article speak for themselves. It has been ten years before the world with a constantly increasing sale. It is used throughout the Union, as the best preparation for removing scurf, dandruff, and all diseases of scalp; and also for darkening, glossing, strengthening and promoting the growth of the hair. It is recommended by eminent medical men, to be used with gentle friction, in cases of rheumatism, swelling of the glands, tumors, eruptions and external inflammation. It is kept in the house of the farmer and in the rude hut of the frontiersman, as well as in the residences of our city merchants and mechanics, as the application for cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, and the stings and the bites of insects. For those incrustations which so frequently disfigure the heads of infants, every mother who has used it knows it to be an infallible remede, and no adult in the habit of applying the preparation according to the directions—to the roots of the hair—ever experience the loss of that invaluable ornament. The little book which accompanies each bottle of the Tricopherous, gives a list of the medical men by whom it is recommended, and a large number of family certificates and other testimonials forwarded to Prof. BARRY from all parts of the Union enumerating scores of specific instances of its wonderful effects. Lastly, it is the cheapest as well as the only reliable preparation for the hair and skin now before the public. Sold in large bottles, price 25 cents, at the Principal Office, 137 Broadway, New York. For sale by the principal Merchants Druggists throughout the United States and Canada. Beware of the counterfeits sold at one dollar per bottle. For sale by WILLIAM BAILEY, Hair Dresser, Wig Maker, &c., King Street, Toronto.

DR. THOS. C. GAMBLE, HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, FROM LONDON, HAS the honor of announcing to the Citizens of Toronto, his arrival, with the intention of Practising his Profession amongst them. From his experience as a Homoeopathic Practitioner, and the constant attention he will give to those who may favor him with their patronage, he hopes to give general satisfaction. He has taken the House, 125, King Street West, (opposite Owen & Mills' Coach Factory) where he may be consulted daily, gratuitously. London prepared Homoeopathic Medicines to dispense; Ditto Cocoa and Tooth-powder, Homoeopathically prepared. Toronto, 10th Oct. 48-10m.



DYEING AND SCOURING.

93 YONGE STREET.

J. FOGGINS (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, Moree, and Damask Bed and Window hangings, Table Cloths of all kinds, Cumb Cloths, Druggets, Hearth Rugs, Marseilles, Quilts cleaned or dyed.

Ladies' Delane and Colobourg Dresses cleaned without taking to pieces.

Black Silk Dresses and Scarfs washed without dyeing.

VELVET DRESSES, MANTLES AND BONNETS.

Restored to their original beauty.

Cashmere and Plaid Shawls and Dresses, Cloth Cloaks and Mantles cleaned in a superior manner.

Chip Bonnets dyed Drab or Slate. Straw Bonnets dyed Brown or Black.

KID GLOVES CLEANED.

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-tf.

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, PALLASSES, 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 as 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.
1,500 Pairs of Etoffs and Sattinett 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 8s 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 3s 9d each.
500 Red and White Flannel Shirts from 4s 11d to 5s 9d each.
550 Buffalo Skins, No. 1, 2, and 3 quality, from 13s 9d to 22s 6d each.
350 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 3d to 4d per yard:
150 " of English and American Ticking from 6d to 7d per yard.
350 " of Gala Plaid from 9d to 1s 3d per yard.
350 " of Rich, Plain, and Striped Alapachas and Cobourg, from 1s 1d to 1s 5d per yard.
500 Assorted Rich Winter Shawls, 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 15s 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 P. O'NEILL, Proprietor "Bee Hive Store."
Four Assistants Wanted.
Toronto, Dec. 12, 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 wholesome competition, gives to the public the greatest amount of "Protection" the most rigid Economist can desire; but in the selection of a "HOUSEHOLD MART," it should be borne in mind that "Quality is the true test of cheapness." Having purchased principally for CASH, from the Manufacturers in Britain and the United States, and intent on selling at the LOWEST REMUNERATING PROFIT, for CASH ONLY,

ROBERT SARGANT & CO.

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

The present system of "Palming 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, Muffs, Boas, &c., &c. An Immense Stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

In every variety of Coats, Trowsers 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 dignities.

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. Toronto, Nov., 1850. 44.

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. POCOCK, 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 4 columns: Item, Price, Item, Price. Includes Men's Strong Boots, Brogans, Slippers, Women's Prunella Boots, Leather, Boys' shoes, 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 low. Toronto, Nov., 1850.

TO CANADIAN MERCHANTS.

SAMUEL M. BECKLEY & CO.,

142, BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

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

GERMAN PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

DR. BELL

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Toronto, and the adjacent country, that he has located himself permanently in this City, and will be happy at all times to see those who may wish to consult him professionally. 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 constiveness, singing and buzzing in the ears, and as some patients express it, "a goneness 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. 48-3m.

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 illegitimate 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 embarrassment 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. 48-4f

GOWAN & LAWRENCE, LOOKING GLASS AND FRAME FACTORY,

(WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.) No. 100, King Street, West, Toronto. Looking Glasses Re-Silvered.—All Wholesale Orders promptly attended to. Toronto, Dec. 16, 1850. 48-12m

TOOTHACHE CURED IN A MINUTE



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

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

McKEAND, BROTHERS & Co., IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS,

No. 66, King Street, three doors West from Church Street,

HAVE ON HAND A FIRST RATE STOCK OF

Newly imported Flannels, Blankets,

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

Also, a good assortment of CANADIAN CLOTHS & SATINETTS.

Country Merchants supplied at the lowest wholesale terms. Toronto, Nov., 1850. 46-6in.

Sir Henry Halford's IMPERIAL BALSAM,

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

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

For Sale, Wholesale and Retail, by S. F. URQUHART, Eclectic Institute, 69, Yonge street, Toronto.

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

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

Yours, truly and gratefully, THOMAS WRIGHT.

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

DR. JAMES HOPE'S PURIFYING HEALTH PILLS.

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

The Pills are warranted to contain no calomel, or any mineral, or any other deleterious ingredients. For Sale by Butler & Son, Cheapside, London, and at S. F. URQUHART'S Eclectic Institute, 69, Yonge-street, Toronto. Sole Wholesale Agent in British America.



THE FISHERIES.—The Nova Scotian of the 13th November ultimo, in detailing the wealth of Nova Scotia, its mines, and the spirit of enterprise and activity that are unfolding themselves in all quarters of that province, states the produce of the fisheries, which during the Tuesday and Wednesday next preceding that date, had entered Halifax, at the value of £200,000. At sight of these reports we cannot but facilitate our industrious neighbours on their progress, participating with them in their hopes of prosperity and of greatness, which their activity and industry promise them. But we cannot at the same time avoid making on our own state in this respect, the most painful and humiliating reflections. The single capital town (Halifax) of Nova Scotia, receives in two days of its fisheries, a perfect product or return valued at £200,000, which it prepares for immediate exportation, while we, who have at our door, fisheries vastly richer than they, what do we export to Quebec? Has a single vessel laden with the fish loaf, our port this autumn? Not one.

MARINE DISASTERS.—The eastern American papers give numerous details of shipwrecks, accompanied by loss of life, during the storm of the 23rd ult. A schooner struck on a ledge near Rockport, Me., and it is supposed that all hands perished. The cabin and hatches of another vessel drifted on shore near Boston; the entire crew was supposed to be lost.

The inhabitants of the Magdalen Islands, have petitioned the Queen, praying that they may be detached from Canada, and annexed to Nova Scotia, on the ground that the Government of Canada pays no attention to their interests.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REWARD.

LOST, on the 19th December, on Yonge Street, by the Subscriber, A SINGLE CASED SILVER WATCH, Capped and Jewelled, gold silver Dial, gold figures, gold hour hand, steel moment and second hand. No. 95 or 96, John Cullen, Armagh, with a gold seal attached, bearing the initials and crest of Subscriber. Any person returning said Watch to Mr Jackson, Jeweller, Toronto, Mr Finch, or Mr Steel, Tavern Keepers, Yonge Street, or to Mr Irwin, Holland Landing, shall receive Five Dollars Reward. Watchmakers are respectfully requested, should such Watch be offered for sale or repair, to detain it, and communicate the same to any of the above, or to

SAMUEL WALKER.

Bradford, West Gwillimbury, } December 20th, 1850. } 51-4f

FOUND.

A SMALL DIRK, January 1st, 1851, on King Street. By proving property, and paying for this advertisement, the owner can obtain the above article, at the Watchman Office. Toronto, Jan. 4, 1851. 51-4f

NOW PUBLISHING.

A NEW WORK ON COLONIZATION, and Settlement of the Waste Lands of Canada, by Jas. Fitzgerald, Esq., with Correspondence between the Author and His Excellency the Governor General, and the Provincial and Niagara District Agricultural Associations, &c., &c., &c. Price, Two Shillings and Six Pence.

The above Work is for Sale, at Messrs. Rowse's, Brewer & McPhillip's, and the Boston Book Stores, King Street, and other Book Stores of the City, and at the Author's Office, No. 10, New City Buildings, Front Street. Toronto, January 6th, 1851. 51-3in

DR. NORMAN BETHUNE,

WIDMER'S BUILDINGS, Palace Street. Toronto, Jan. 6, 1851. 71-3m

HENRY GRAY,

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

Moving, 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

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. 48-12m

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.

Plans, Specifications, &c., may be seen at this Office from and after THURSDAY, the 2nd of January, where all other necessary information, may be obtained on application during Office hours.

By Order of the Committee,

CHARLES DALY, C. C. C.

Clerk's Office, Toronto, Dec. 26th, 1850. 50-2in

BOOTS & SHOES.

Second Arrival, this Day. "LORD GEORGE BENTINCK" FROM LIVERPOOL.

ATKINSON, DUBLIN & MANCHESTER. House, 3, KING STREET, invites attention to his assortment of LADIES' BOOTS & SHOES, from the celebrated HOUSE OF CARLTON & SONS Dublin. Likewise—A Splendid assortment of WINTER DRY GOODS, including English and Canadian made POLKA JACKETS. For the manufacture of the latter article, the First Prize & Diploma has been awarded the recent Exhibition in Toronto. M.B.—A supply of Berlin Fleecy and Shaded Wool. Toronto, Nov. 15, 1850. 44-4f

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, Dysentery, Pains, Oils, Varnish, Brushes, &c., &c., &c. Also, Horse and Cattle Medicines of all kinds.

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

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

Christmas and New Year's Cakes, Plain and Ornamented.

THOMAS McCONKEY, 19, King Street, East.

SHELL OYSTERS, ORANGES, LEMONS, MALAGA GRAPES, 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. ROBERT'S, CABINET MAKER AND UPHOLSTERER, 115 Yonge Street, directly opposite Elgie's Hotel.

G. R., in returning thanks for past favors, begs 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, Next Store above Mr. Montgomery's Hotel, and a few doors below Albert Street.

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

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, GRAINER, &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 RAGS 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, Hair 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, TIN, SHEET IRON, AND COPPERSMITH, 49, YONGE STREET, TORONTO, Keeps constantly on hand every description of Cooking, Parlor and Box Stoves. The Celebrated bang-up, four sizes. Niagara Hot Air, two sizes. Improved Premium, four sizes. A great variety of Parlor and Box Stoves, which he will sell low for Cash. 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. Hearses 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 R. O'NEIL, PROPRIETOR.

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

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

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

WILLIAMS, SEN., UPHOLSTER AND UNDERTAKER, QUEEN STREET, WEST OF OSGOODE HALL, TORONTO. Coffins made, Funerals furnished and attended in Town or Country. N. B.—Curtains and Carpets cut out and made up. Paper Hangings done. 20-12m

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

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

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

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

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

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

R. H. BRETT, 161, KING STREET, TORONTO, General Merchant, Wholesale, Importer of heavy Hardware, Birmingham, Sheffield, and Wolverhampton Shelf-ware, Earthenware and Glassware, in Crates & Hhds. Also, Importer of Teas, Sugars, Tobacco, Fruits, Spices, Oils, Paints, Glass, Gunpowder, Shot, Candle-wick, Twine, Batts., Stationery, Combs, Beads, &c., &c. 24-12m

McDONNELL & Co., Daguerrrean 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. 88, Yonge Street, Toronto, over Mr G. B. Spencer's Foundry. 24-12m

DENTISTRY, CHARLES KAHN, Surgeon, Dentist, King Street, 2 doors West of Bay Street, informs the Inhabitants of Toronto and vicinity, 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 Saddle 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 Cash, Deed, and other Boxes, Hip, Shower, and other Baths. 39-12m.

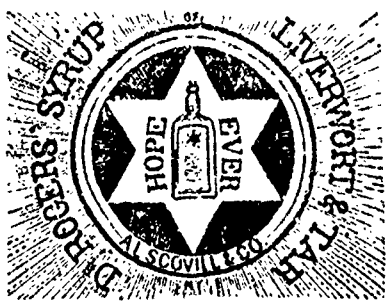
Printing Establishment.

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.

Annual Subscription, in advance, \$6 00 when not paid in advance, \$12 00 Five Copies, from No. 26 to end of Vol., 25 00 TERMS.—RATES OF ADVERTISING.—Six Lines and under, 25¢ for first, and 1¢ for each subsequent insertion. Over Six Lines, 4¢ per Line for first, and 1¢ for each subsequent insertion. A liberal discount will be made to persons advertising by the year. Communications to be addressed to T. T. HOWARD, Box 521, Toronto, P. O., and invariably POST PAID.

ROBERT ROYLE, Printer.



**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 skillful 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 suffocated 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, Tur, 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 141 lbs., and invites all those who doubt the virtues of Dr. Rogers' Liverwort, Tur and Canchalagua, to call and see her, on Elm, three doors above Cooper St., 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.  
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.

PRICE.—In large bottles, \$1, or 6 bottles for \$5.  
For sale by S. F. URQUIHART, 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. 27-12m.

**EVENING SCHOOL.**

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

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

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, (late Eastwood & Co.) between the hours of half-past 7 and 9 p. m.  
Classes are now being formed.  
Toronto, Nov., 1850: 46-4m

**VANKOUGHNET & BROUWER,**  
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,

**MONSTER STOCK**  
OF  
**CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS.**

**CHEAPER THAN EVER.**

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

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LION No. 26, King Street, 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 3	Dark Sable Beas, from 2s 6d
Coloured " " " 9d	Grey " " " 4d	" " Muffs, " 3s 9d
Black Cobourg " " 10d	" " American " 4d	Grey Squirrel Beas, " 12s 6d
Coloured " Hydwide " 1s 9d	" " Sheetting 2 yds. " 8d	" " Muffs, " 11s 3d
Muslin DeLaines " 10	Striped Shirting " 4d	Stone Martin Beas, " 45s 0d
Prints 1yd. wide " 5d	Bed Tick " " 7d	" " Muffs, " 40s 0d
Boyle's " " 7s	Brown Holland " " 7d	Mink Beas, " 43s 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	Moleskina - from 1s 3d
Cassimeres (Plain & Fancy) 3s 6d	Lionskin " " 8s 6d	Corde " " 1s 6d
Doeskins " " from 3s 6d	Mohair " " 7s 6d	Vestings, in Woolen,
Tweeds " " " 2s 3d	American Sateinets " 2s 9d	Plaids, Swansdowns,
Pilot Cloths " " " 4s 6d	Canadian " " 3s 0d	Silk, Worsted, and
Beaver " " " 6s 6d	" " Cloths " 3s 0d	Hair Plushes.

They would call particular attention to their assortment of

**CLOTHING.**

The whole of which being made up under their own inspection, by the best of workmen, are not equalled in Canada, for style of cutting, quality, of workmanship and material, and general suitableness to the wants of the people. Parties about to purchase Goods in this line may "pay too dear for their whittle" 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 Sateinets from 10s 0d
Flushing " " " 11s 3d	Fine Tapes " " 2s 6d	" Tweed " " 8s 9d
Pilot " " " 18s 9d	" Frocks " " 30s 0d	Black Satein Vests, " 7s 6d
Beaver " " " 25s 0d	" Shooting " " 25s 0d	Fancy " " " 5s 9d
Fine " " " 30s 0d	" Fancy Doe Pants from 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 Stoff Over Coats, from 25s 0d	Men's Cassimere Trousers, from 13s 9d	Men's Vests, from
do Beaver " " 35s 0d	do Moleskin " " 7s 6d	Boys' " " 2s 0d
do Shooting " " 15s 0d	do Stoff, " " 10s 0d	do Trousers, " 2s 0d
do Broad Cloth, " 30s 0d	do Canada Plaid, " 10s 0d	do Coats, " 7s 6d
Red Flannel Shirts, 4s 4d	White Shirts, Linen fronts, " 4s 4d	Glengary Bonnets, " 6d
Fur Caps, 3s 9d	Cloth Caps, 2s 9d	Men's Wave Under Shirts, 3s 9d

Men's Paris Satein Hats, Black and Drab.

**DRY GOODS,**

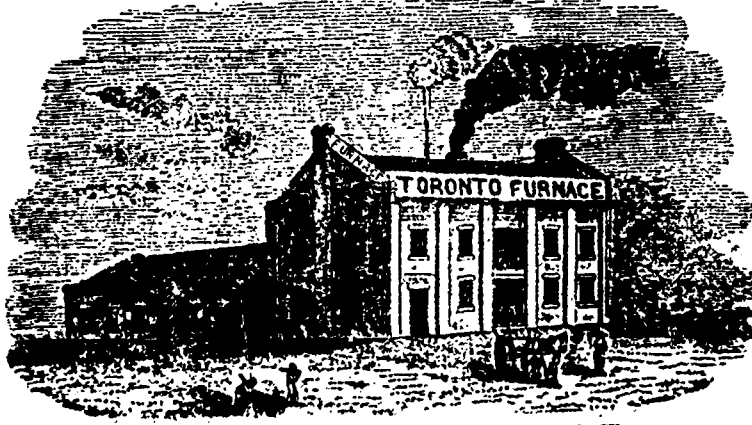
Consisting of every article necessary to complete a large and well selected Stock of those Goods required BY THE PEOPLE.

500 Saxony Wool Scarf Shawls, from 13s 9d	Factory Cottons, from 2d
3,000 yards Good Bonnet Ribbons, " 5d	White Cotton, " 3d
3,000 " Gala Plaids, " 9d	Striped Shirting, " 5d
Ladies, Fast Colors, " 5d	Flannels, Red and White, " 1s 3d
Prints (newest styles) " 8s 9d	Blankets, " 2s 6d
Velvet Bonnets, " 3s 9d	Linens 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.  
GEORGE H. CHENEY & Co.

**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 "In-sensible 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 permit the humours to pass out and all these 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 humours of the body and the waste of the system.
- 6th. That to stop up these pores, twenty-four hours, 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.
- 8th. In Sick and Nervous Head-ache, this Ointment is a Sovereign remedy.
- 9th. 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 joints, 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 that it was the only article ever made that would cure all cases of piles. And we are ready to believe it.

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

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

Besides all the above diseases, it is a sovereign remedy for all eruptions of the skin, Sores, Pustules, Blotches, &c., rendering the face smooth and free from blemish. In all cases of inflammation, Swellings, Cuts, Bruises, and poisonous wounds, it is a noble remedy. And 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 Author 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 tested it in several cases in my private practice, I have no hesitation in saying or certifying that it is a VEGETABLE REMEDY containing no mineral substance whatever; that its ingredients, combined as they are, and used as directed by the Proprietor, are not only harmless, but of great value, being a truly scientific Remedy of great power; and I cheerfully recommend it as a compound which has done much good, and which is adapted to the cure of a great variety of cases. Though I have never either recommended or engaged in the sale of secret medicines, regard for the truly honest, conscientious, and humane character of the Proprietor of this Ointment, and the value of his discovery, obliges me to say thus much regarding it.

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

It would be quite superfluous for the undersigned to say anything respecting this Medicine, for its great value is well known to all classes and professions, (medical not excepted,) throughout Canada.

S. F. URQUIHART,  
The only authorized Wholesale Agent in Canada.  
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 Gaiter Percha Coats, Gloves, and Leggings. Also all kinds of Ship Flags made to order.