

The Watchman.

"I HAVE SET WATCHMEN UPON THY WALLS O! JERUSALEM THAT SHALL NEVER HOLD THEIR PEACE, DAY NOR NIGHT."

VOL. I.

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Poetry.

A Dirge for the Dying Year.

A dirge for the year that is growing old,
And is track'd by life's decay;
For its number'd hours are well nigh told,
And speed to the past their way.

We hail'd the morn of its hopeful birth
With music and festive cheer;
But a sadder song, as it parts from earth,
We must sing of the dying year.

Oh! its early days were fair and bright
As youth's visions of love or fame;
And the balmy eve and the star-lit night
With a joy to the spirit came.

Then smiles were wreathing its azure brow,
And its path was gay with flowers;
Then the bird-chorus sang from the leafy bough,
And as merry a song was ours.

But the mantling garlands that spring put on
Are faded and fallen now;
And the flowers that brighten'd its path are gone
With the smile from its azure brow.

Like the friends that flock in our sunny days,
But fly when the clouds appear,
The birds, that caroll'd to spring their lays,
Have fled from the dying year.

For the glow of its youth there are gloomy skies,
For its breezes the ice-king's breath;
And forsaken and cheerless, the year now lies,
Like an old man, down to death!

It hath donn'd its funeral mantle chill
Of December's drifted snow;
And is wailing a requiem sadly shrill
For the glories of months ago.

And our dirge, as well, for the lost be sung,
Who hail'd the year's dawning day—
For the loved and the gifted, the fair and young,
Who have pass'd with the flowers away;

For the hopes that had with the year their birth,
But long ere its death have died;
For the change that has come over home and earth,
Over love, and joy, and pride;

For the fruitless hours that come not back,
Save to haunt us on memory's waste;
And for those, perchance, we would gladly lack,
Whose sin on the soul is traced.

With a solemn march, in the train of those
That people the silent past,
We bid farewell to the year that goes,—
Farewell!—that may be our last!

And the year that follows apace we hail
As others were hail'd before;
But some, with the winds, its dirge shall wail,
When its glorious days are o'er.—*Chris. Witness.*

Miscellany.

BURIAL OF OLD BIGOTRY.

A MISSIONARY SPEECH, BY JONATHAN SAVILLE.

The speaker who addressed the meeting next before him had proposed a marriage between the missionary and the Bible Societies. He got up and said, "Sir, we have had talk of a marriage on the platform; what, if we have a funeral, too? There is an old man of whom we have all heard, who has lived to be a plague to all about him for now nearly six thousand years. It was he who tempted Cain to murder his brother Abel; he has been going on in the same way ever since. This old wretch happened to be in London at the time the Bible Society was first instituted. He went, you may be sure, to the meeting. Peeping in at the door, he asked a person standing there, 'What all those gentlemen on the platform were going to do?' The answer was, 'Why, they are met to devise means of sending out the Bible, in all languages, to all parts of the earth where there is a human being to be found.' Then he asked, 'Who is that in the chair?' 'That is Lord Teignmouth.' 'And who are those on his right and left?' 'Those are two of the princes royal.' 'And those in lawn sleeves? Are bishops; and all those dressed in black, with white cravats are ministers of every sect and party. Upon hearing all this, the old man turned himself round, and said, 'What! lords against me! princes, bishops, and ministers of all denominations against me! Ah, then, it's all over with me?' He reared his back against the wall, and began pecking and coughing; exhibiting, in short, all the symptoms of asthma. 'Alas, alas!' said he, after a pause, and one or two gasps for a mouthful of air, 'so long as I had bishops and

princes on my side, I could do well. I must off to my old and best friend the Pope, and try to keep him from joining them in this mad scheme. If he forsake me, I must go to the poorhouse. I am ruined for ever! Here Jonathan called out to the meeting, 'Are there any doctors here?' Somebody said, 'Yes.' 'Well, then,' said he 'whatever you do, do not recommend a sea voyage to the old man; for if you do, and he gets once on shipboard, he will never stop till he gets to the East or West Indies; and then we shall have nothing but disturbances among the missionaries. He will take with him all their differences, which they left behind them; and when he gets there he will distribute them privately at every missionary's door. At present, they are all quiet and friendly; so mind now and keep him from going abroad to recruit. If you are called in, give him plenty of mercury, and get rid of him. I can tell when he used to be so impudent, that he would sit nowhere but at the back of the preacher, in the pulpit. And if it was an Arminian that was preaching, he would whisper in his ear, 'Now give old John Calvin a knock.' And then he would off to a Calvinist pulpit and say, 'Give old Arminius a knock.' And whenever two ministers of the Gospel are engaging in controversy, he runs directly to hell's mouth, and calls out that two ministers are fighting a duel. Whereupon hell rings again with shouts, and they say to him, 'Well done, keep them at it; supply them well with gall. We know that while they are at work, they will compose no more gospel sermons.' However, the blow which Old Bigotry received in London has all but killed him. He grows worse and worse; and they won't suffer him now to go farther into the chapel than just in at the door; for he coughs and spits so, that the dog whipper has orders to give him a good rap on the shins if he comes further. He'll die! and as he is such an old gentleman, and has made such a great stir in the world, we must even give him a decent funeral; and as he has plagued all sects and parties, it is but fair that all should have a share in the cost of his funeral. They call the Methodists, in general, a clumsy sort of folks; so they shall have the making of the coffin; I care not how many inches thick. The Moravians shall make his shroud, as they are good needle folks; and I have no doubt they will make it very nice! There were some students on the platform, and he turned round to them, and said, 'Have you any confectioners among you Independents?' They said, 'Yes.' 'Well, then, you shall find biscuits for those who come to the funeral.' There was an old Baptist minister there; and turning pleasantly to him, he said, 'And the Baptists shall furnish drink, as they love to deal in wet. And as Church and State are linked together, the Church can afford gloves and scarfs. But who is to dig his grave? I have somebody in my eye for that, too. The Methodists shall not; for they are such a friendly, communicative set that they will be telling about it; and then the resurrection men will come and take him up again. If the Church had it to do, they would perhaps be putting up a monument over him. The Quakers shall dig the grave; for they can keep a secret. They shall dig it twenty yards deep. I have no ill design in giving this hard work to them. I owe it to the kindness of a Quaker that I ever got on feet after my thigh was broken. But they will not put a grave stone over him; and if any one asks them, 'Will you, pray, tell me where you have buried Old Bigotry?' the Quaker will reply, 'I suppose, friend, thou wants a grave by him?' The Pope and three of his cardinals shall be soul-lookers, (mutes); and they will look foul enough, for they have had the greatest interest in him. And the Primitive Methodists shall collect all the broken bottles they can find, break them small, and mix them with mortar, and so fill up his grave; and let them that like scratch him out.'

KNOX AND QUEEN MARY.

Knox has been much abused for his violent treatment of Queen Mary. His addresses and appeals to her have been characterized as impudent and cruel; but, thoroughly inspected, they will be found the reverse. Strong and startling they were, but neither impudent nor cruel.—Doubtless they fell upon her ear like the tones of some old prophet, sternly rebuking sin, or vindicating the rights of God. Mary was a woman of matchless beauty; and had she been educated differently, might have blessed the world with the mind lustre of her Scottish reign; but she was the dupo of bad counsels, in spirit and practice a despot, the plaything of passion and the reckless opposer of the best interests of her country. Her beauty and sufferings have shed false lustre over her character; above all, have aided in concealing the terrible stain of infidelity

to her marriage vows, and the implied murder of her wretched husband, charges which her apologists can extenuate, but not deny. But, forsooth, it is an insufferable thing for a plain honest-hearted man like John Knox to tell the truth to such an one! she was young, beautiful, fascinating; and however recklessly, madly, ruinously wrong, he must not advise her—above all, must not warn her! Now, such a notion may possibly commend itself to your "absolute gentlemen, of every soft society full of most excellent differences and great showing; indeed to speak feelingly of them, who are the card and calender of gentry," but it cannot be imposed upon our plain common sense. Mary was a queen, however, and John Knox a poor plebeian! Aye, aye! that is a difficulty! Kings and queens may do what they please. The people are made for them, not they for the people. And sure enough it is a vulgar thing to oppose them in their ambitious schemes, or to tell them the honest truth betimes! Poor John Knox! thou must fall down and worship "a painted bredd" after all. A beautiful queen must be spared, if Scotland should perish. But looking at the matter from the free atmosphere of New England, we maintain that John Knox was of higher rank than Mary Queen of Scots. He was more true, more heroic, more kingly, than all the race of the Stuarts. He had a right, in God's name, to speak the truth, "to reprove, rebuke, and exhort, with all long suffering." Hence, though his words were stern and appalling, they were uttered with a kind and generous intention. "Madame," said Knox, when he saw Mary burst into tears from vexation and grief, "in God's presence I speak; I never delighted in the weeping of any of God's creatures, yea, I can scarcely well abide the tears of mine own boys, when mine own hands correct them, much less can I rejoice in your Majesty's weeping; but seeing I have offered unto you no just occasion to be offended, I must sustain your Majesty's tears, rather than I dare hurt my conscience, or betray the common wealth by silence."

Yes, he was a stern old puritan, a lion of a man, who made terrible havoc among the "painted bredds" of Popery, and turned back the fury of wild barons and persecuting priests. "His single voice," says Randolph, "could put more life into a host than six hundred blustering trumpets." Single handed, he met the rage of a disappointed government and an infuriated priesthood, and conquered by the silent might of his magnanimous audacity. In the wildest whirl of contending emotion, he never lost sight of the great end of his being, as a servant of God, nor swerved a hair's breadth from truth and right.

Yet this stern old Conventer was not without a touch of gentleness and even of hilarity. An honest, quiet laugh often mantled his pale earnest visage. "They go far wrong," says Carlyle, whose thorough appreciation of such men as Luther, Cromwell, and Knox, is truly refreshing amid the rapid inanities or coarse prejudices of ordinary historians, "who think that Knox was a gloomy, spasmodic, shrieking, fanatic. Not at all. He is one of the solidest of men. Practical, cautious, hopeful, patient; a most shrewd, observing, quietly discerning man. In fact, he has very much the type of character we assign to the Scotch at present: a certain sardonic taciturnity is in him; insight enough; and a stouter heart than he himself knows of." An honest hearted, brotherly man; brother to the high, brother also to the low; sincere in his sympathy with both.

Knox, doubtless, had his faults; and what of that? He made some mistakes! and what too of that? Was he not a true man, and a true minister of God's Word? Did he not accomplish a great and beneficial work of Reform, and having done this, did he not die a sweet and triumphant death? God has set his seal upon him, and upon his work; and that is enough for us.

ENTHUSIASM IN DEVOTION.

By the constitution of the human mind, its emotions are strengthened in no other way than by exercise and utterance; nor does it appear that the religious emotions are exempted from this general law. The Divine Being is revealed to us in the Scriptures as the proper and supreme object of reverence, of love, and of affectionate obedience; and the natural means of exercising and of expressing these feelings are placed before us, both in the office of devotion and in the duties of life; just in the same way that the opportunities of enhancing the domestic affections are afforded in the constitutions of social life. Why, then, should the Christian turn aside from the course of nature, and divert his feelings from their outgoings towards the supreme object of devo-

tional sentiments, by instituting curious researches into the quality, and quantity, and composition of all his religious sensations? This spiritual hypochondriasis enfeebles at once the animal, the intellectual, and the moral life, and is usually found in conjunction with infirmity of judgment, infelicity of temper, and inconsistency of conduct.

But it is alleged that the heart, even after it has undergone spiritual renovation, is fraught with hidden evils, which mingle their influence with every emotion of the new life; and that an incessant analysis is necessary, in order to detect and to separate the lurking mischiefs. To know the evils of the heart is indeed indispensable to the humility and the caution of true wisdom; and whoever is utterly untaught in this dismal branch of learning is a fool. But to make it the chief object of attention is not only unnecessary, but fatal to the health of the soul.

The motives of the social, not less than those of the religious life, are open to corrupting mixtures, which spoil their purity and impair their vigour. As, for example, the emotion of benevolence which compels us to go in quest of misery, and to labour and suffer for its relief, is liable, in most men's minds, to be alloyed with some particles of the desire of applause; indeed there are nice and learned anatomists of the heart, who assure us that benevolence, when placed in the focus of high optic powers, exhibits nothing but a gay, feathery coat of vanity, set upon the flimsiness of selfish sensibility. Be it so—and let men of small souls amuse themselves with these pretty discoveries. But assuredly the philanthropist, who is followed through life by the blessings of those "that were ready to perish, and whose memory goes down in the fragrance of these blessings to distant ages, is not found to spend his days and nights in pursuing any such micrologies. Have the sons of wretchedness been holpen by Rochefoucaulds and Bruyeres—or by Howards? If the philanthropist be a wise and Christian man, he will, knowing, as he does, the evils and infirmities of the heart, endeavor to expel and preclude the corrupting mischiefs that spring from within, by giving yet larger play and action to the great motives by which exclusively he desires to be impelled; he will, with new intentness, devote himself to the service in which his better nature delights, and bring his soul into still nearer contact with its chosen objects, and oblige himself to hold more constant communion with the miserable, and he will spurn, with renovated courage, the whispers of indolence and fear. Thus he pushes forward on the course of action, where alone, by the unalterable laws of human nature, the vigour of active virtue may be maintained and increased.

If the heart be a dungeon of foul and vaporous poisons—if it be "a cage of unclean birds"—if satyrs dance there—if the "cockatrice" there hatches her eggs of mischief—let the vault of dark impurity be thrown open to the purifying gales of heaven, and to the bright shining of the sun; so shall the hated occupants leave their haunts, and the noxious exhalations be exhausted, and the deathly chills be dispelled. He surely need not want light and warmth who has the glories of heaven before him; let these glories be contemplated with constant and upward gaze, while the foot presses with energy the path of hope, and the hand is busied in every office of charity. The Christian who thus pursues his way, will rarely, if ever, be annoyed by the spectres that haunt the regions of a saddened enthusiasm.

The moping sentimentalism which so often takes the place of Christian motives, is to be avoided; not merely because it holds up piety to the view of the world under a deplorable disguise; nor merely because it deprives its victims of their comfort; but chiefly because it ordinarily produces inattention to the substantial matters of common morality. The mind, occupied from dawn of day till midnight, with its own multifarious ailments, and busied in studying its pathologies, utterly forgets, or remissly discharges the duties of social life; or the temper, oppressed by vague solitudes, falls into a state which makes it a nuisance in the house. Or, while the rising and falling temperature of the spirit is watched and recorded, common principles of honour and integrity are so completely lost sight of, that without explicit ill-intention, grievous delinquencies are fallen into, which bring a deluge of reproach upon religion. These melancholy perversions of Christian piety might seem not to belong, with strict propriety, to our subject; but in fact religious despondency is the child of religious enthusiasm. Exhaustion and dejection succeed to excitement, just as debility follows fever. Yesterday, the unballasted vessel was seen hanging out all the gaiety of its colours, and spreading wide its indiscretion before a breeze; but the night came, the breeze strengthened, and to-day the hapless bark rolls dismasted, without help or hope, over the billows.

Family Circle.

THE DOUBLE FAULT.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

"Why Arthur!" exclaimed Mrs. Mason, on coming into the room where she had left her two boys playing, and finding one of them there with a bunch of flowers in his hand. "How came you to pull my flowers? Have not I just told you not to do so?"

"I did not do it, mother! I did not do it!"

"I was John."

"I was John?"

"He's in the yard."

"Call him in," said Mrs. Mason. While Arthur was at the window, calling to his brother, Mr. Mason, the father came into the room.

"John has been pulling my flowers. Is not it too bad that a boy as large as he is, should have so little consideration? They were coming out into blossom beautifully."

Just then John entered, with a bunch of flowers also in his hand.

"John, how came you to pull my flowers?"

"I did not think, when I pulled off a rosebud and two or three larkspurs and a rosebud?"

"Why your hand is full of flowers?"

"Oh, but William Jones gave me all but the larkspurs and the rosebud. Indeed, mother, I didn't touch any more; and I am sorry I took them; but I forgot it was wrong when I did so."

"But Arthur says that you pulled that large bunch in his hand."

"Arthur knows I didn't. He knows he pulled them himself, and that I told him he'd better not do it; but he said he had as much right to the flowers as I had."

Mr. and Mrs. Mason looked at Arthur in surprise and displeasure. His countenance showed he had been guilty of wrongly accusing his brother.

"Is it true that you did pull the flowers, Arthur?" asked his mother.

"But Arthur was silent."

"Speak, sir!" said the father sternly, "did you pull the flowers?"

"Yes, sir."

"And then falsely accused your brother of the wrong you had done. That my boy should be guilty of an evil like this! I could not have believed it! It is wicked thing to lie, to hide a fault, simply, but falsely to accuse another of what we have ourselves done, is far more wicked still. Can it be possible that a son of mine has fallen so low. It grieves me to the heart!"

Mr. Mason spoke as he felt. He was deeply grieved. Nothing had occurred for a long time that so hurt him. He loved honesty and truth, and how opposite to both had been the conduct of his boy!

"Go to your chamber and stay there until I see you or send for you," said he; and Arthur retired in shame from the presence of his parents and the brother he so meekly attempted to injure. Of course he felt very unhappy.

"How could he do otherwise?—The rebuking words of his father fell like heavy blows upon his heart, and the pain they occasioned was for a long time severely felt."

What punishment the parents thought it right to inflict upon Arthur we do not know. But, no doubt, he was punished in some way as he deserved. And besides he had the still severer punishment which follows that nearest fault of which anybody can be guilty—that of accusing another, and innocent person, of what we have ourselves done.

Bad as this fault is, it is, alas too common. But no innately honest, truthful boy, will be betrayed into it. To the better impulses of our young readers who have been so wicked as to fall into the sin, either from sudden impulses of deliberate purpose, we would earnestly appeal, and beg of them to think more wisely and act more justly in the future. No cause is ever made better, but always worse, by a falsehood. Even where detection does not follow, suspicion is almost always created. For it is impossible for a boy to tell a lie without betraying it in the face or voice, and causing a doubt to pass through the minds of his parents, an act then to making inquiry into the truth or falsehood of what he has said.

Truth—the open, bold, honest truth, is always the best, always the wisest, always the safest for every one in any and all circumstances. Let no boy derive from it a line, even though we have been guilty of a fault. Better, a thousand times better, is it to own the wrong and keep a clear conscience.

law. The well governed child easily and naturally yields to the restraints of social order, to the authority of the State, and, more than all, learns the principle of obedience to God as the highest duty of man. Children who have not been brought to submit to the mild and loving authority of a blessed home, can hardly be expected to yield readily to any other authority. All law to them, will prove alike, and most of all the law of God. The habit of obedience, therefore, must be established at an early age, and must be accompanied by nothing else can be accomplished. Let this point never be forgotten. Begin early; patiently, wisely, and lovingly; persevere, it will be gained. Then what comes after will be comparatively easy, and altogether pleasant.

The second point is daily religious instruction from God's word. The father is the ruler of his household. The mother is the dispenser of heavenly mercy. Let both unite by precept and example in inculcating the great truth and in laying open the glorious influences and hopes of the gospel.

There is no religious instruction which may be substituted for that of home. The participation of children, the Sabbath school, and the Bible class, are important aids; but the parents may not resign their personal responsibilities, and their own proper offices to any other hands whatever. Their power is greater, because it can be constantly exercised—it is a daily, hourly influence. Besides, who can feel such interest, who can be so tender and patient and thorough, who can so get into a child's heart, as father and mother? These humble parents are in your fold—you must guard them; they are to feed in your pastures—you must nourish them. They are your charge for the world that now is, and in the preparation for eternity. No one can take your place. Behold! you have a double motive for personal godliness—you are to save not only your own souls, but the souls of your children also.

With these instructions must be mingled prayer for them, prayer with them, and the teaching of them to pray. The early habit of prayer—O, who can estimate its power and value! The simple hymns and prayers which we learn in childhood at our mother's knee, are never forgotten. John Quincy Adams remarked near the close of his life, that he had never omitted repeating before he went to sleep, the prayer which his mother taught him when a little child,

"Now I lay me down to sleep,
I pray the Lord my soul to keep,
If I should die before I wake,
I pray the Lord my soul to take."

And the Lord's prayer, that prayer fitted to all ages and conditions, is made, too, for little children. "Our Father who art in heaven" is a childlike language. It makes us feel that God is our Father. And this is the feeling we must aim to produce in the hearts of our children. Let God be their Father, to whom they must look for protection, blessing, salvation, happiness, before all others. It is by daily, habitual prayer that this feeling will be cultivated. Thus the little child forms its dearest and most comforting intimacy with the most glorious of all beings, and comes to live in the clear atmosphere of God's love.

In childhood, if ever, the bad passions must be weeded out, just as they begin to appear. The weeds are easily removed from a garden before they have taken deep root.

And here, first of all, let every tendency to prevarication and lying be checked. Truthfulness is the foundation of character.

Let the manifoldness, the moral dignity, and the imperative duty of always speaking the truth, be inculcated. Let the meanness, the turpitude and guilt of lying and prevarication be equally inculcated. Every sentiment of honour, and the whole moral sense should be arrayed against lying, under every form and degree. Speak the truth in all things, on all occasions, under the strongest temptations not to speak it, in the face of shame and suffering speak it, speak it if you die for it; for there is no gain or advantage to be put in the balance against speaking the truth. Thus ought we to teach our children from the earliest dawn of moral apprehension.

These three things once gained, viz: the habit of implicit obedience, the habit of prayer, and undeviating truthfulness, and then the way is open for every gracious influence, and every form of holy nurture. You have now with drawn your child from the circle of worldly snares and unholy powers, and brought him to the place where heavenly order reigns, where sacred altars are kindled, and where angels pay their visits.—N. Y. Evangelist.

ANTIQUEITY OF SMOKING IN IRELAND.

The custom of smoking is of much greater antiquity in Ireland than the introduction of tobacco into Europe. Smoking pipes made of bronze are frequently found in our Irish mounds, or pyramidal mounds, of the most remote antiquity, and similar pipes of baked clay are discovered daily in all parts of the Island. A curious instance of the pathos in scripture, which also illustrates the antiquity of this custom, occurs in the monument of Donogh O'Brien, King of Thomond, who was killed in the County of Cluire, of which his family were the founders. He is represented in the usual recumbent posture, with the short pipe or *duff* of the Irish in his mouth.—Irish Paper.

Geographic and Historical.

HOSTILE MOVEMENTS IN GERMANY.

(From the Christian Times.)

The tribunals, the people, and the army of Hesse-Cassel by a constitutional, yet passive and peaceable resistance, overcame their sovereign Elector, and reduced him to the necessity of submitting to the laws he had acknowledged, to dismiss his obnoxious ministry, and to us re-tract his capricious and tyrannical authority; or, setting at naught justice, honour, and humanity, to appeal to strangers for an arm-in-arms, to crush, or even to destroy his subjects; and this just for the sake of sending him to his grave covered with shame, and weighed down by guilt, after wasting a remnant of life in swaying despotic rule over a prostrate state. The latter alternative he has chosen. The great despots of Europe sat down in deliberation over his complaints at Breslau, and resolved to inundate the Electorate with a force that would be irresistible. Austria would provide 150,000 men; Wurtemberg, 20,000; Bavaria, 50,000. The devoted people were then dismissed, the angry prince sent a proclamation to announce the approach of the Bavarian and Austrian vanguard, and addressing to his faithful subjects a word of confidence, "assured them of the benevolence of his heart and the purity of his conscience;" "We should be acting in default to the sovereign powers we hold from God, should we allow the arbitrary opinions expressed by one public servant to determine the course of our Government." Parliamentary representation and legal verdicts are thus classed with "arbitrary opinions, and legislators are "servitors" of the prince and nothing more. The people torn by his proclamation, but active resistance was impossible. The foreign soldiers entered the Electorate, vast masses of invaders entered in the rear, ready for instant action, and their commander, Prince Thurn and Taxis, leads his men bravely well, but not in his order of his duty, that his sword was thrown into the balance to decide the unity of Germany; or, in other words the absorption of Germany by Austria—the humiliation or extinction of the house of Hohenzollern, and the vassalage of the lesser States to an hereditary empire, and Absolutist administration. Wurtemberg has refused supplies for the proposed armament; the King, therefore, has dissolved the Parliament, virtually annihilated the Constitution, and taken the entire government of all things into his hands. The Wurtemberg Parliament appointed, before separating, a permanent commission, but the King declares he will put it down by force; so that both the States of Hesse-Cassel and Wurtemberg are at this moment in passive resistance to the most arrogant and unscrupulous despotism of their sovereigns. Yet Austria, Bavaria, and Russia in reserve, have marched out armies to raise to the dust Constitutional Government in Germany. The prince of Hesse-Cassel to begin with, perhaps also Wurtemberg to follow, and all Germany to be involved. The motive, if we can believe it, that actuates the men on the other hand, Prussia is in arms. The vast army of that kingdom is called into active service, and warlike councils are exultant in the Cabinet. Detachments have been marched to the Electorate, in order to watch the movements of the rebellious, and are solemnly welcomed by authorities and people; and although correspondence has not yet ceased between the Courts of Berlin and Vienna, it cannot possibly continue in its present course. Either the Absolutist or the Constitutional must give way. The former is not likely to relinquish the ground it has recovered; and some unexpected interposition of Providence could alone prevent the latter from committing itself to the event of war. The princes are combining for the ascendancy of their respective dynasties—for the object of Prussia is political, certainly not philanthropic—and the people are struggling after freedom against power. This, as far as we can read it, is the present position of affairs in Germany. England may stand aloof, but no corner of Europe can be unaffected by the issue of this controversy—or, as we fear, this sea—between Austria and the Southern, and Prussia with the Northern States. The balance vibrates: the issue is most doubtful. But the efforts of Russia, Austria, Hesse, Wurtemberg, and Rome are simultaneous. The *modérés* in France answers perfectly to the inspiration of despotism at head quarters, and to this moment, whatever changes may happily be brought to pass to-morrow, a European war threatens to succeed to the system of reactionary Administration, just as that succeeded to the revolutions of 1848.

THE FUTURE OF GERMANY.

Germany is irreligious. Its Protestant population is small, its Popish is sunk in the depths of superstition. In neither is it Christian. Individuals may still protest, in the once famous land of protestantism; but the volumes with which Germany is now inundating the world are hostile to every principle of the Gospel. Germany must return to the Bible before her monarchs can sit safely in their places. The offer of constitutions to their people is only the offer of wine to the intoxicated. It is the abuse of a noble gift, and the prostration of a source

of natural vigor into the nutriment of a habit and vice. Prussia has now a great vocation. Whatever share of natural liberty exists in Germany, it is to be sought for at her hands. She possesses the most enlightened intellect, the most vigorous learning, and the most inquiring spirit in Germany. Every man who wishes well to the progress of the continent, must give his aspirations to the progress of Prussia. But her superior advantages will only insure the lesser suffering, unless guided by superior virtue. Her late interference in the war of the Northern Duchies was suspicious; and the passion for naval power, and the hope of acquiring the protectorate of Northern and Central Germany, may have betrayed her into encroachments on her neighbors. But these dreams seem to be past; and must depend wholly on herself whether she shall disappoint a noble experiment, or shall establish an imperishable name; whether her emblem shall be the scallop or the altar; whether she shall be the great magazine of political combustion, or the great armory of political defence to Europe; whether the shade of the royal tree shall shelter the fugitive principles of rational freedom, or direct the lightnings upon them. There can be no question that we live in times of vast political peril, the pealings of the tempest have scarcely sunk behind our inches, when clouds gather on it before. New expedients are required to revive the preservative power of great principles. Religion is on its trial among ourselves; but here it will not see its calamity. The continent will be the scene of the great conflict; and Prussia, more probably than any other portion of the continent, will witness the severity of the struggle. It may be decided even within the lapse of a few years, and by the exercise of her own wisdom, whether her throne shall stand forth on the barren centre of German revolution, or a magnificent creation of power, a central temple, to which the nations of the continent shall come for the sacred fire, appointed to administer virtue to the living generation, and illustrate posterity.—*Albion's Rise, Power, and Politics of Prussia.—Blackwood's for Nov.*

THE RAILWAYS OF THE WORLD.

One of the most surprising circumstances attending the creation of railways, is the amount of capital which, within a limited period, has been expended in their construction and equipment. According to the calculations supplied in the work before us, there were in operation at the commencement of 1849, in different parts of the globe, a total length of 18,655 miles of railway, on which a capital of £268,567,000 had been actually expended. Besides this, it is estimated that were at the same epoch, in progress of construction, a further extent of 7820 miles, the cost of which when completed, would be £146,750,000! Thus when these latter lines shall have been brought into operation, the population of Europe and the United States, (for it is there only that railways have made any progress) will have completed, within the period of less than a quarter of a century, 29,475 miles of railway; that is to say a greater length than would completely surround the globe, at a cost of about five hundred millions sterling! To accomplish this stupendous work, human industry must have appropriated out of its annual savings twenty millions sterling for its twenty-five successive years! Of this prodigious investment, the small spot of the globe which we inhabit has had a share, which will form not the least striking fact in her history. Of the total length of railways in actual operation, in all parts of the globe, twenty-seven miles in every hundred are in the United Kingdom! But the proportion of the entire amount of railway capital contributed by British industry is even more remarkable. It appears that, of the entire amount of capital expended on the railways of the world, fifty-four pounds in every hundred; and of the capital to be expended on those in progress, sixty-eight pounds in every hundred, are appropriated to British railways!—*Dublin University Magazine.*

NEW MODE OF FLY-CATCHING.

Flies, stingless though they be, may fairly take the lead as the principal of Egypt's plagues; and at the bare recollection of past suffering one cannot help being animated with a feeling of vengeance. Their name is legion. You can neither eat nor drink without the risk of swallowing them, or draw, without a constant trial of temper, from their incessant trailing over your eyes, and nostrils. The natives being used to it, contrive to drop off into an easy slumber; but for a new comer this is a hopeless attempt. You sit all day with a fly-wick in your hand; and though a dozen times you rise in murderous mood, and clear

the walls of the cabin with wholesale slaughter, a few moments afterwards they blacken its panels as before, and you piteously invoke the breeze which would perhaps disperse the buzzing swarm of your mad-born tormentors, or peradventure, waft you beyond their reach. In the fat slime of the Delta, they are particularly numerous and active. I was told by a friend who one evening pitched his tent in this rich level, that, in addition to these plagues, he was visited by a numerous company of loads, which he kicked out of his tent without much ceremony.—*The Nile Boat.*

HOW SHALL WE BRING UP CHILDREN FOR HEAVEN?

First of all, we must aim to secure habits of implicit obedience. The years of childhood are absolutely committed to the parents. The child is only beginning to gain knowledge and experience, and must therefore of necessity, be subject to an authority which is already possessed of both. Reckless, wild and ungovernable tempers will soon appear, if obedience be not early formed into habit. This once gained, and then the growing soul easily under the plastic hand of parental love. Herein, too, is laid the fundamental element of social and civil life, and of religion; for herein is established the great principle of subjection to

The Press and General Review

THE INVASION OF ENGLAND BY A PAPAL BULL.

From Punch.

[Punch dreams that a bare-footed friar with the map of London in his hands, steps in to inquire the way to the Charter house, and remarks that he had seen the same personage twenty years ago when travelling on the continent.]

I remember him perfectly well. He was the first friar I ever saw—a regular Rabelaisian Friar, a dirty, lazy, red-bearded, thick-lipped, daring vagabond, crawling along a wall in the sunshine—looking, if ever man did, stupid, brutal, and idle.

What was the impression on my mind on looking at that fellow. If I had been a sovereign prince, and administrator of the law, I should have liked to begin by kicking him soundly, and then would have said, "Take a pickaxe and dig, you lazy swindler—take a musket and march, you big beggar—take an oar and pull, a hed and get to work—do some thing to earn your life, stupid! You shall find your paunch at other men's charges no more."

Our friend Mrs. Ivyleaf was one of that company, and saw like me a Friar for the first time—and what was the impression upon that good woman, that kind Puseyite soul? Mrs. Ivyleaf confessed that she should have liked to kneel down and get a blessing from that venerable man. So different, in our minds, were the impressions of each, at the view of our bare-footed friend. One wanted to kick him; one to kneel down at those red shanks, and beg a blessing from that beggar. The fellow represented quite different emotions to each of us. To the one, Friend Barefoot was the symbol of piety, austerity, celibate purity, charity, and self-denial. Touching pictures of convent gates crowded by poor, and venerable Fathers feeding them, sweet images of pale faced nuns, in moon-lit cloisters marching to church, singing ravishing hymns; magnificent ministers, filled with kneeling faithful, and echoing with pealing organs, altars crowned with roses, and served by dear old bald-headed, venerable priests in gilt vestments, and little darlings of white-robed incense-boys; confessionals, and O such dear, melancholy, wasted, consumptive clergy; non, with such high foreheads and such fine eyes, waiting within!—Mrs Ivyleaf knelt to all these, no doubt, in her adoration of her First Friar.

Whereas, what was the feeling of Mr Punch? Think of hard-pinched peasants, and simple women and children, depriving themselves of their meal to feed that lazy, besotted, ignorant boor; that pampered Flemish Obi-man, thought I! Think of that fellow's blessing carrying a supernatural grace with it—of yonder vagabond assuming to be one of the celestial chain-berlains, without whose introduction one can't get admission to the courts of Heaven! Camerier of His Holiness, he carries his key, along with begged sausages and onions, in his wallet. That man means ignorance; that man means superstition; that man means priest-worship; that man means assumption of divine powers by one man over another; powers to curse and bless; to deny hope and heaven; powers to separate wife and man, child and father; powers of occult domination, or open tyranny, or ruthless and bloody persecution, as it may be. Powers divinely transmitted, says Father Barefoot, sealed with the seal of the Fisherman, and handed down these eighteen hundred years—Powers Infernal, I say, to be fought with all weapons, with hate, with scorn, with ridicule, with reason.

"Hatred—scorn—my son!" says Father Barefoot. "For shame! You have good feelings—why do you malign us so unjustly?"

"Look at this image," says he, taking one out of his bag, "this little figure of a Sister of Charity. Can anything be more beautiful than she? Think of her denying the world and its vanities; gathering together the little children of the poor, and teaching them: watching the pallets of the sick; hanging over the lips of the fevered patient, whispering consolation, and catching infection and death for her reward.—Here is a missionary in China or England.—Death is the end of his career—he knows and braves it; and Tui goes to the sword, or Campian to the gallows, martyrs to the Truth which they serve. Or look at this venerable figure, this white-haired priest with the infant in his arms, the Almoner of Providence, the Father of the poor. Can all his history show a character more beautiful—can any heretic however hardened, refuse his love and reverence to St. Vincent de Paul?"

"Yes, reverend sir, saints and martyrs you can show in abundance: faith and charity among your people, goodness and virtue, who denies them? I suppose the most sceptical among us would take off his hat to Fenelon or ask a blessing of Pascal. But these, O pious Father, are not the only figures in your wallet. Show us Alva; show us Tilly; show us the block and the faggot all over Europe, and by the side of every victim a priest applauding and abetting. Show us Borgia burning Savonarola: show us Gregory the Good singing Te Deum for the glorious day of Bartholomew, and all the Friars of Paris, with gun and dagger achieving the victory. You say that Henry and Elizabeth persecuted as well as Mary and Philip?

Yes, and by the same right, and by the same logic Grant to you or them the ordering of belief, and the possession of the truth made; and persecution becomes a necessary and laudable means of strengthening doctrine. It, by taking me out of my shop in Fleet street, and carrying me to Smithfield, and there roasting me, you can stop my wicked tongue, put an end to my pestilent publication, and frighten my family and their children after them into orthodox faith and certain salvation; it is much better that I should be roasted. I dare say Father Newman would think it a duty to look on—Ask him whether his Church has been a persecuting Church or not? Ask him, whether persecution is lawful or not? Ask him, who loves the flogging of the dissident, whether its application to heretic shoulders would not be useful? I declare solemnly, and I vow, O Barefoot, that if I held your belief, and if I had the power, I would begin persecuting to-morrow; and I would give a dangerous philosopher who doubted about the age of mankind, a touch of the rack, just to admonish him, as Galileo was laudably admonished by the Holy Office.

"Your reverence says, Psha! old-world bigotry, wicked persecution, and that it is we who are persecutors now—not you. My dear sir, look at the Synod of Thurles. It was bigotry on our parts twenty years ago, to doubt that the spirit of the Roman Catholic clergy was not one of meekness and brotherhood. What did they want but that our children and theirs should be educated together? What other desire had they but that little heretics and little papists should learn A, B, C, on the same benches, and the rule of three off the same slate? Who could be more quiet, genteel, loyal and retiring than a poor, persecuted Roman Ecclesiastic before the Catholic Repeal Act, desiring nothing so much as fraternity; nothing but equal rights; having no wish to ask anything from Government beyond that fair share which should belong to every citizen? Now there is a Blessed spelling book, and a Cursed spelling-book: now there is a Godly rule-of-three and a Godless rule-of-three: now division is requisite: hatred must be organized. How are the Godly and Godless to live together?"

"Do you suppose the story is a new one?—The Reverend Mr. Tartuffe began in this way. The worthy man, kicked out by a neighbour with whom he had been playing the same game, first entered into Organ's house by surliance; hung about as an humble retainer; made himself useful by a thousand means; was so good, so gentle, so correct in his morals and edifying in his speech; ate so little, and was really so agreeable and clever, that everybody was glad to give him house-room, and pitied the poor-fellow for the monstrous persecutions to which he had been subject, and the unkind things said of him in his former place. We know what came next. He slowly went on winning favor, the dear man; and setting the family by the ears. He put the father against the son, and the wife against the husband. He worked on the terrors of some; the follies of all: until one fine day, when he announced that the house was his own, and that he was no longer dependant, but master.

"And what happened? The good natured dramatist, (that kindest and gentlest of mortal men), who had the power over his little creation, brings condign punishment on Mons. Tartuffe; and the curtain falls as he is marched off to prison, to the applause of all the spectators; and with a compliment to the author's gracious Prince, the lover of hypocrisy, the lover of freedom and justice. It was the gracious Prince who revoked the Edict of Nantes; who (with the applause of the Reverend the clergy,) carried fire and sword among hundreds and thousands of honest citizens, his best subjects; and who died a miserable old dotard, wife-and-priest-ridden, his pride trampled down by Protestant victories, and defeated by Anglican schismatics.

"That is what His Holiness calls us Christians in his kind letter, which creates our country into a province again, and provides us with a dozen Bishops and a Primato. Welcome, gentlemen! Welcome, my Lords and your Eminence! Come with cross and banner, shaved heads and disciplines. Come with a winking picture, if you like, and let it wink on Lidgate Hill. Come with your gentle nuns and ardent missionaries: come with roses and wax candles and pretty hymns and brilliant processions—and with hatred and curses, and tyranny and excommunication, such as you know how to use in due season, when you dare. What! is Pole alive again, and Bonner only dead? St. Vincent de Paul resuscitated, and holy Dominic shut up? Has Ignatius left off swindling and shirking disgusted among families, and is his fraternity only going to teach in schools, and missionize the Indies? Not so. Other institutions change, but theirs is one, and always remains the same. You brag of it. His Holiness says the Church is always the Church.—And so it is: with the same art; the same arrogance; the same remorseless logic; marching pitiless to the same end.

And so, Father Barefoot, your Reverence with the beard and sandals, is welcome, as the Oration young gentlemen with the black cloaks and broad brims who parade our city. Why not these as well as a Quaker's beaver, or a Bishop's shovel-hat? You can't give us, Englishmen, a Church in Rome; because you are avowedly tyrants, and intolerant of any creed

but your own. But that is no reason why we should refuse you. Walk in, gentlemen, and you, old Barefoot, give us the hand, as the practice of Englishmen is, before they set to." "My good sir, you are growing angry," the Monk said. "This conversation must end. I want to get to the Charter-house, I tell you, before the Angelus; and I see the place where our monks were murdered by your Protestants." "You go through Smithfield," I said, "where our Protestants were murdered by your monks." And he got up in a huff to go away. But I suppose I must have been in a dream, for when he went out I thought my monk had turned into Dr. Pusey.

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.

Brook 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.

Whitechurch Circuit: Whitechurch, Jan. 21st, 1851, Sermon, 10 1/2 a. m. Rev. W. McClure. Holland Landing, " " " " 3 p. m. Rev. W. McClure. Queensville, " " " " 6 p. m. Rev. W. McClure. Tecumseth, " " " " 10 1/2 a. m. Rev. J. C. Warren. Brownsville, " " " " 3 p. m. Rev. J. C. Warren. Queensville, 20th, Public Meeting, Holland Landing, 21st, " " " " Whitechurch, 22nd, " " " " Brownsville, 23rd, " " " " Tecumseth, 24th, " " " "

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

Caldon 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.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

Henrysbury Circuit: Union Street, Missionary Meeting, February 12th. Boston, " " " " 13th. Covey Hill, " " " " 14th. Henrysbury, Mis. & Qrtly " " 15th, & 16th. DEPUTATION, Revs. F. Hunt, and J. Histon.

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

Bolton 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. McGoon's Point, " " " " 20th. Georgeville, Missionary Meeting, February 21st. DEPUTATION, Revs. T. Ogden, J. Geer, J. Austin, and L. P. Adams.

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

HAMILTON DISTRICT.

Barlow Circuit: Thirty Mile Creek Chapel, Sermon, Jan. 26, 1851, at 10 1/2 a. m. Albion or Mud Street, " " " " 6 p. m. Lake Chapel, " " " " 10 1/2 a. m. Mountain, " " " " 2 1/2 p. m.

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

Welland Canal Circuit:

Missionary Sermons, Sabbath, Jan. 19, 1851: Grantham Chapel, Miss. Sermon & Collection, 10 1/2 a. m. Bethel " " " " 10 1/2 " Pelham " " " " 10 1/2 " Union " " " " 2 1/2 " Jordan " " " " 10 1/2 " Pelham Missionary Meeting, Jan. 21st Grantham Chapel, " " " " 22nd Bethel Chapel, " " " " 23rd Union " " " " 24th Jordan " " " " 25th

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

JOHNSTOWNE DISTRICT.

Lansdowne Circuit. Robinson's S. H., Jan. 28, 1851, Missionary Meeting. E. Landon's S. H., " 29, do. Mallory Town, " 30, do. Stone Chapel, (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. Orchan'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. Pictou, 4, P. M. Conger's Mills, and Wellington, at 7, P. M. Missionary Meetings, Monday, 27; Wellington, Tuesday, 28; Long Point, 29; Black Creek, 30; North Port, 31; Pictou, Feb. 1; Melville: all at 7 P. M.

HAMILTON DISTRICT.

Ancaster Circuit: Sermons at Cummins's Chapel, Jan. 5, 10 a. m. " Labor " " 2 1/2 p. m. by Rev. T. Browne. Sermon at Copestown, " 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. Oldsmith. Ditto ditto " 6 p. m. by Rev. F. Weaver. Sermon at R. Decker's S. H. " 10 a. m. by Rev. F. Weaver.

Missionary Meetings held at Zion Chapel Jan. 6th. " " " Copestown, " 7th. " " " Cummins', " 8th.

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

H. WILKINSON.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.

Cavan Circuit: Jan. 11 and 12, Qrtly Meeting, Newcastle Middle, Lent's Chapel, Rev. W. Gundy. " 13, Miss. Sermon, Hope, Rev. W. Gundy. " " " S. Staples, Clarke, Rev. T. Reed. " 14, Missionary Meeting, Clarke. " 15, do do Broadroad Chapel. " 16, do do Manvers. " 17, do do Manvers Chapel. " " " Sam'l Staples, North Manvers.

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 unremittent 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.

W A N T E D .

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

The Watchman.

Monday Evening, Dec. 30, 1850.

ANNUAL REVIEW.

How often do we hear it said, with a significant nod in reply to some common-place inquiry, 'dull times, dull times.' Yet amid the dullest seasons, the wheels of time seldom bear us mortals round an annual cycle, without making revelations, interesting and momentous. But if such be the case, amid the reign of dulness, or even in ordinary times, how much more so, when, as at the present eventful era, "the world is all astir." Events competent to render the history of a whole century thrilling, crowd upon each other in rapid succession, rendering a single year the arbiter of national destiny on a whole continent. Such are "the times we live in;" and to the brief review of one of those memorable years, its expiring taper demands prompt attention.

At the dawn of the expiring year, much that was martling challenged attention. Convulsed by revolutionary principles, nearly every nation on continental Europe, presented a transition aspect. High expectations were indulged by many, respecting the immediate results attending such a state of things. The issue, which has by no means equalled those hopes, has not been wholly unsatisfactory; but the partial failure shows that the truth has not yet fully undermined the foundations of despotism. Hungarian liberty is effectually strangled, and her champions doomed to imprisonment or exile. Switzerland substitutes one style of despotism for another. Germany, the leader in many reforms, relaxes into comparative apathy ere her freedom is fully achieved, and anon wastes her strength in intestine dissensions. France, though in quest of liberty, the first to stain her soil with the blood of her sons, while falling back into the arms of an absolutism, lends herself the unworthy agent of extinguishing Italian liberty. The Pope has returned to Rome; and the rigid discipline of inquisitorial despotism is again the order of the day. These painful retrogressions are not the only features prominent in European affairs. Incapable from want of real enlightenment, to work out the problem of liberty, — there has been too much intelligence and too strong a love for liberty to admit of their falling back quiescently into the hands of despotism. Hence we have alternately a momentary lull and a volcanic outbreak. Denmark versus the Duchies, Prussia versus Austria, in association with Russia, Italy, and nobody knows who else, — are an unfinished tragedy. Britain has presented a less revolutionary aspect, though she has been by no means exempt from evolutions of change. Ecclesiastical affairs most deeply absorb attention in the sea-girt Isles. The strength of the nonconformist party has been concentrated and directed against Church establishments, manifestly to the great danger of the financial resources of the national Church; while Puseyism and Roman Catholicism have continued to make the boldest inroads in a doctrinal point of view. The late appointment of a Cardinal and his associate Bishops (eleven in number) has created quite an excitement, and its ultimate effects are the subject of grave conjecture. The agitation in the Wesleyan Methodist body, although far from resolving itself into a form from which its results might be calculated definitely, is making progress toward an issue of which human foresight can frame but an indistinct outline.

The neighbouring Republic has during the expiring year, gained an unenviable reputation on the slavery question — a question which has divided the North from the South ecclesiastically and which will probably produce a similar result politically. To the praise of Abolition, be it recorded, California entered the Union as a free State.

Our own fair Province has commanded a position, which leaves little in other countries which her true sons need envy. The year to which we are about to say "farewell," has been characterised by general prosperity. The merchant, the mechanic, the agriculturist, have no ground for envious feeling; all rejoice in the enjoyment of prosperity. Still some of "the ills which flesh is heir to" are complained of by Canadians. Reciprocal free trade with the United States, has not been secured; nor has the Clergy Reserve question been satisfactorily disposed of. The Toronto University has, however, come into operation under its amended charter; and although some things remain to be amended, there is a decided improvement. Travelling facilities have been greatly increased; and the excitement existing on the railroad enterprise promises still greater progress.

What changes! And all indicative of dissatisfaction with existing institutions. The public mind is easily lashed into fury, and then one extreme usually succeeds another, until existing organizations and institutions are annihilated. In such times how important the work of Christians! Are they now preserving the world from moral putrefaction? Or, are they borne onward by the current of popular excesses?

We shall soon pronounce the requiem of 1850; but it is impossible thus to be covered from the effects which its transactions are calculated to exert. Individual influence commingled, has swollen to an overwhelming torrent, the potency of which will be felt through every stage of time. While, therefore, we stand on the margin of an expiring, and a rising year, though regret for the past may be mingled in our cup at this festive season, — let aspirations and determinations worthy our dignity as intelligent beings, prompt us to higher, nobler efforts. Engaged in this course, our readers will enjoy, what we earnestly desire should be their lot, — "A HAPPY NEW YEAR."

TAVERN LICENCES.—The teetotallers of Kingston have made choice of seven of their number to act as inspectors of taverns for the ensuing year, and the Whig is so wroth at what he terms their consummate impudence, that even at the risk of pocket and person, he is inciting the Kingstonsians to tar and feather the Sons of Temperance.

The above is from the *Patriot*. Can such a result (not the tarring and feathering, but the choice of teetotallers as inspectors of licenses,) be accomplished in Toronto. We fear not; but certainly if members of churches, lovers of order and teetotallers generally (including Sons of Temperance,) would unite, an improvement might be effected. The matter is in the hands of the citizens, and if they appoint incompetent persons, they become responsible for the consequences.

We perceive by a contemporary that the corporation have authorised the establishment of a grocery in the basement story of the Mechanics' Institute. This is an outrage; and we are happy to find the committee of the Institute do not intend to submit to such imposition. In their resistance of this arrangement, the members of the Institute will be sustained by every lover of sobriety and order.

We would remind our city patrons, that our News-Carrier will make his complimentary call on the ushering in of the New Year. Of course, it is quite unnecessary for us to bespeak for him a favourable reception.

The appointment of George Duggan, Esq., to the office of Recorder of this City, is calling forth severe strictures. George Gurnett, Esq., was announced in Saturday's Gazette, as Police Magistrate of Toronto.

REVIEW OF NEWS.

The past week has been emphatically "festive." Soirees, &c. &c., have been the order of the day — a style of recreation to which it would be well if no exception existed. We regret, however, to find that in some instances in this city and elsewhere, drunkenness and disorderly conduct have formed a dark exception to the innocent pleasures enjoyed by the mass.

The sleighing continues excellent, and the weather extremely cold.

It is said that Parliament will assemble for dispatch of business in February. A Montreal contemporary states the fifth of February to be the date of this event; but a rumor has reached us to the effect that our Legislature will not assemble until the latter part of that month.

The Anniversary Soiree in the Methodist New Connexion Chapel, in this city, took place on last Friday evening. The weather was favourable, and the assembly, we believe, larger than at any previous anniversary. Having partaken the refreshments provided, the company adjourned to the body of the chapel; where the Revs. McClure, Lillie, Gale and Jennings furnished the intellectual part of the feast.

For the Watchman.

'The Labourer is worthy of his Hire.'—Jesus Christ.

Mr. Editor,—The above motto is engraven on the page of inspiration. Could the and of the avaricious Christian expunge it from the sacred code, it is to be feared that long ago, something else had been substituted. But there it stands, a monument of God's preserving care over the production of his own immutable mind, the unchangeable rule of right. He that labours shall be paid according to the quality and amount of his work; or, according to the ability that work requires, and the faithfulness of the labourer's application. In matters purely secular, few deny the truth of the maxim. The agriculturist, the mechanic, or the accountant, believes himself entitled to a remuneration according to the services he is capable of rendering to his employers. Nor does the employer, if an honest man, deny the reasonableness of such demand. In the various departments of society, it is deemed right, nay necessary, for every man to provide for the present wants of his family; and if possible to lay up something to secure against the inroads of poverty and want, in sickness and old age. A Christian may do this, and retain his Christianity—provided, nevertheless, say some, that he be not a *minis'er of the Gospel*. Now, Mr. Editor, this foolish proviso is the very thing which has awakened my indignation and driven me to take up my pen in defence of the rights of ministers of the gospel. But before entering particularly into the discussion of my subject, allow me to premise, that while it is my object to establish the claims of ministers to a reasonable remuneration for their services, I am decidedly opposed to the principle of giving men enormous salaries. They ought, in my opinion, to be supported with a liberality which would enable them to enjoy the real conveniences of life, to educate their children, to make necessary additions to their libraries, and to practice benevolence and hospitality. Beside these, a separate and adequate provision should be made by the Church, for the support of its ministers and their families, when sickness or old age have unfitted them for their work; and for the support of their widows and orphans, when the Master calls his ministering servants home to their reward. On these points, I esteem it the duty of the church, in all its sections, to relieve the minds of the ambassadors of Christ from anxious care.

Now, Mr. Editor, it is not my intention to be prolix; and as I intend, should you deem the subject worthy a little space in the *Watchman*, to trouble you again, I shall add but little at present. The motto I have selected is a plain, undeniable fact, uttered by Him who spake as never man spake; and uttered, too, relative to that class of men, whose interest in this noble sentiment is so pointedly denied by some professors of Christianity. If God Almighty declares a man worthy of his hire, what man, what Christian, will dare to deny the fact, or withhold the wages?

The reason I trouble you with this subject, may be briefly stated. You are aware, sir, that the Canadian Wesleyan Methodist New Connexion Conference, at its last session, passed a resolution to increase the salaries of its preachers—allowing a married preacher seventy-five pounds per annum, instead of fifty as at present stipulated. This resolution must, however, obtain the approbation of a majority of the quarterly meetings, throughout the connexion, before it becomes a law; and while the question is open, it is my intention to offer a few thoughts to the Christian public, especially to the community with which I am connected. An intimate acquaintance with the subject, convinces me that no community can enjoy steady and continued prosperity, while its ministry is denied a respectable living. I am sure, Mr. Editor, you will not deny a little space in the columns of your widely circulated journal to one who desires to take his stand beside the *Watchman* on the walls of Zion, to awaken an interest in this important subject. Intending that you shall soon hear from me again, I beg to subscribe myself,

Yours, sincerely,

HONESTUS.

Dec. 26, 1850.

For the Watchman.

Christmas Day in the Lunatic Asylum.

DEAR SIR,—Last Wednesday being Christmas day, I visited the Toronto Lunatic Asylum. When I arrived dinner was just over. Many of our citizens were present to witness the patients partake of "their annual feast of good things." There are 240 patients: 130 males, and 110 females,—all in good health with one or two exceptions. During the afternoon the patients amused themselves in various ways. I remained until Tea time, when I re-visited the different dining rooms, (six in number,) accompanied by the Steward and Matron. Mr. and Mrs. Ramsay, who deserve much credit for the tasteful manner in which the various Wards were decorated with evergreens, &c., and for the general cleanliness of the entire building. The patients expressed themselves delighted with the proceedings of the day, and spoke highly of the excellent dinner that had been provided for them.

On New Year's Day the patients are to have a grand entertainment.

Yours, &c.,

A VISITOR.

Toronto, Dec. 25, 1850.

BIRTH.

In this City, on the 27th inst., the wife of Mr R. BOYLE of a daughter.



Arrival of the Africa.

New York, Dec. 23.

The *Africa* arrived on Sunday morning, with Liverpool dates to the 7th, and 86 passengers. The Corn Market is quiet, the large arrivals and shipments of Wheat and Flour from the Continent, prevent any improvement. Western Canada Flour is quoted 19s. to 20s. Philadelphia and Baltimore 25s; Indian Corn 30s. to 35s. 6d. per quarter for mixed; 31s. to 31s. 6d. for yellow.

The *Washington* arrived at Cowes on the evening of the 5th.

The news brought by the *Africa* is highly favorable, both politically and commercially.

All fears of a general Continental war have been dispelled by a treaty concluded at Olmutz between Austria and Prussia.

The effect of this pacific settlement, is exhibited in the rapid advance of European securities.

The Catholic question in England is still agitating the public mind, and causing considerable uneasiness in Rome.

FRANCE.

No news of interest of a political nature.

A telegraphic despatch at Paris from Berlin, says:—"A treaty act was fully concluded between Austria and Prussia. In Vienna, they are still preparing for war, buying horses, ammunition &c.—The Ministry in Berlin are much disorganized."

The uncertainty of war, or peace is as great as ever.

The affairs of Germany have been almost the exclusive topic of conversation. The Bill granting a credit of 816,000 francs for calling out 400,000 men, necessitated by the state of affairs in that country, was passed after an important discussion, by 272 majority.

A visit of M. Guizot to the Elysees has given rise to some talk in diplomatic circles.

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

The difficulties between Austria and Prussia have been settled. The conditions agreed upon between Prince Schwarzenberg and Baron Manteuffel are as follows:

The free Conferences are to be held at Dresden with as little delay as possible.—The federal Diet at Frankfurt will take no further steps in framing a German Constitution, or in depending questions. The Elector of Hesse will endeavour to restore order to his own State, with the assistance of Austrian and Prussian Commissioners. Cassel to have a small mixed garrison of Austrian and Prussian troops, until order is restored. Should the Elector not succeed he is at liberty to invoke the help of either power. Prussian and German Commissioners are likewise to be sent to the Duchies of Schleswig Holstein, to induce the Stadtholder to cease hostilities. In case of refusal Austria is to be allowed to use compulsion.

Early on the 4th instant, a cabinet was held, presided over by the King, and at the commencement a message was sent to the Chambers proroguing them to the 4th January next.

SPAIN.

In Spain, a ministerial defalcation has taken place, the funds, however, were very little affected. The Minister of Finance at Madrid, had tendered his resignation, which was accepted on the 9th ult.

TURKEY.

The disturbances at Aleppo have been put down after a most severe struggle, in which the Turks were victorious. The combat lasted more than 24 hours, and 1,600 rebels fell in the struggle. Not a single Christian fell in this terrible affair. All the property of the rebels will be devoted by the authorities to indemnify the Christians for their losses on the 14th and 15th of October, and to rebuild three churches which were burned.

General Intelligence.

CANADA.

Saturday's *Extra Gazette* contains the usual proclamation, deferring the meeting of Parliament till the sixth of February, not for the despatch of business.

INCENDIARISM.—On Saturday night last, a most diabolical attempt was made to set fire to the Shop of Mr. C. H. Webster, Druggist, which is situated in a row of wooden buildings on King Street, the whole block must doubtless have been destroyed, had the villain's purpose been accomplished. A slow match had been set fire to and put in connection with a quantity of stuff that was steeped in turpentine, together with some powder. An investigation will take place to-day, which we hope may give some clue to the miscreant.—*Hann. Gaz.* 10 h.

The Common Council of Belleville, have passed resolutions in support of the projected railroad, between Montreal and Toronto. The inhabitants of Belleville, are about to meet, to sustain the course already taken by Cobourg upon this subject.

FREE TRADE AND DIRECT TAXATION.—A movement is on foot at New York, to organize a Free Trade, irrespective of existing political parties, the same to be followed up throughout the Union; the chief object of which is to abolish the system of revenues from imports for the support of the Government, and substitute direct taxation upon the people, upon an equitable basis, according to the taxable property of the citizen.

RESPIRE.—The convict John Malone, sentenced to be executed on the 30th instant, at the last assizes for the county of York, has had his sentence commuted to seven years in the Penitentiary, and left for his destination on Tuesday evening last.—*Patriot*.

SAFETY OF JENNY LIND.—We learn by telegraph last night, from New York, that the *Charleston News* announces the safe arrival of Jenny Lind and suit at Charleston on Monday night. They had a very violent gale on the passage.—*Globe*.

ERIE CANAL.—This great thoroughfare was opened on the 22nd of April, and closed on the 9th of December. The total amount of tolls collected in Rochester, was \$190,532 40c. The total value of the flour, assuming it to be worth \$5 per barrel, which passed the weigh-lock, was \$9,664,405. The total value of wheat was \$2,271,926. The total value of corn, at 60c. per bushel, was \$1,571,545.80.

SURGICAL OPERATION.—A most difficult surgical operation was performed at Gilber's Hotel, in this town, on Monday last, by Dr. Brouse, a young gentleman of most promising talents, who has been in practice but a very few years. Drs. Smythe and Jussip were in attendance, and lent their assistance. The operation consisted in removing a large cancer from the breast of a Mrs. Lovings, of Pieton, who had been brought here for the express purpose.—The patient was put under the influence of chloroform, and about three pounds of cancerous flesh taken from her breast. About five minutes were occupied in the operation, and the lady felt no pain whatever; nor up to the present time has she experienced any bad effects from the chloroform or the surgeon's blade; indeed she is so comfortable a state that she thinks she will be able to return home in a few days. Dr. Brouse has used the chloroform in many cases, and always with satisfactory results.—Prescott Telegraph.

THE PRESCOTT AND BYTOWN RAILWAY.—The Bytown Gazette states, that Messrs. Walker and Chamberlain, who built a large portion of the Ogdensburg railroad, and have been otherwise extensively engaged on public works in the United States and Canada, have offered to take the contract for building the road from Prescott to Bytown, upon the lowest terms, when the survey is completed, and to take twenty-five per cent, or one-fourth of the whole stock. They propose to send a person on the survey with the Engineers employed by the Company, if it should appear probable that the road will be commenced, and upon his agreeing in the correctness of the estimates then made, they will take the contracts at the rates then decided on.—Patriot.

DREADFUL MURDER.—We regret that it falls to our lot to record in this number, an account of a cold-blooded murder committed on Sunday night last, upon the person of Robert Barry of Adamston. The particulars of this fearful tragedy, as they have reached us, are these:—On the day previous to the murder, a person called upon him to borrow a horse, which he came for on Monday morning, but found the door of the house fastened.—He, with others, whose suspicions were aroused, burst open the door, found Barry lying on his bed with his arms across his breast, and his brains knocked out, apparently with an axe. One Francis Bear and his wife were living with Barry, he being a bachelor, up to the time of his murder. Suspicion rested upon Bear and his wife, from the fact of Barry's horse and sleigh being missing, and their having disappeared. Parties went in pursuit of them, and information was forwarded to Sheriff Dickson, who immediately went in pursuit of the fugitives, where he understood they had relatives, and found Bear and his wife in the custody of Mr. James Fraser, Deputy Sheriff of Bytown, and James Coulter. They were lodged in the County gaol on Wednesday last, to stand their trial for the offence with which they are charged.—Ba'hurst Courier.

THE RAILROAD.—We understand that the arrangements for the Ontario, Simcoe, and Huron Railroad, are now finally completed, and the contract signed. Messrs. Storey, DeWitt and Seymour, arrived in town on Thursday, after a week's detention on the road, owing to the snow storms of the last few days. They were met in this city by the Directors, and Messrs. Armon, McConkey, Lount, and Lane, representing the Simcoe County Council, with authority to secure the payment of the £50,000 voted by the County.

All the conditions of the contract having been fully adjusted, the Contractors and Chief-Engineer, started yesterday morning, with the Simcoe deputation, on their way to Barrie, on a visit of inspection; the survey will be commenced at as early a date as the weather will allow.

So far all has gone on admirably, and we apprehend that even the most sceptical of our fellow-citizens will now admit, that the Railroad is a "great fact," and that ere long, our streets and highways will be unobscured by the loud snorting of the "iron horse," and the cry of "all aboard" will quicken into unwonted activity, our heretofore slow-going travellers. Soon may it arrive, say we, and success to the Railroad!!!—Patriot.

INSPECTORS OF TAVERN LICENSES.—We call the attention of the electors throughout the city to the necessity of choosing fit and proper persons, to the above offices in each ward. They must be chosen at the same time, and by the same electors as the Aldermen and Councilmen. We have not heard of any candidate as yet, excepting in St. Patrick's Ward, where Mr. H. J. Williams is a candidate.—Mr. Williams has certificates from the Corporation of Hamilton, of his faithful performance of the duties of health-inspector, in that city; in which capacity he had charge of the state of the taverns generally.—lb.

TAVERN LICENSES.—The teetotallers of Kingston have made choice of seven of their number to act as Inspectors of Taverns for the ensuing year, and the Whig is so wroth at what he terms their "consummated impudence," that, even at the risk of pocket and person, he is inciting the Kingstonians to tar and feather the Sons of Temperance.—lb.

HARD FROST.—On Tuesday morning, the thermometer at Kingston, stood at 20° below zero.—lb.

A CRASH!—FALL OF PART OF THE HORSE SHOE FALL.—On Tuesday evening last our citizens were startled on hearing a loud and terrific noise, resembling as near as we can describe it, the heavy booming of artillery, in quick succession, which shook the earth around us very sensibly. We did not know for a time what could be the cause of such a fearful noise; and for a few minutes were thrown into amazement, supposing that Miller's Millenium was at hand. It proved to be a part of the Horse Shoe Fall on the Canada side, which had fallen, carrying away about ten rods of the rock in length,

by four in width. The canal boat, which has lodged for the last few months on the brink of the rock which has fallen, and which has excited the admiration of all who beheld it, was also carried over with the rock. It is now in the Whirlpool, two miles down the river, dancing attendance to the treasurers of that great malstrom.—The crash occurred about 7 o'clock in the evening; and it is indeed providential that it fell at such an hour, and at this season of the year. Had it been in the summer, when so many thousands of strangers are here, there undoubtedly would have been persons crushed to death; for it is precisely the spot where so many continually passed, and where so many have stood to contemplate the grandeur of nature, and behold the waters of the mighty Cataract above them, rushing terrifically over their heads, that is now filled with the huge masses of rock which have fallen from above. The loss of this portion of the rock has not in the least diminished in appearance the view of the Falls; but has, in our opinion, added to the scene, and looks grander and more sublime, it possible than ever.—Niagara Falls Iris, Dec. 14.

THE COLLECTOR OF TORONTO.—We notice that one or two papers have alluded to complaints preferred to the Government by Merchants of this City, against the Collector of this Port. We believe that complaints have been made against the Collector by certain parties, to the Board of Trade, and that the Board having examined them, called on Government to institute an investigation. The head of the Customs Department, we are informed, asked in reply for the documents laid before the Board of Trade, in order that he might judge if there was ground for an inquiry. A week has passed, and we learn that the papers are not forthcoming, and no explanation. It is unfair that such a delay should occur, leaving Mr. Meudell before the public as an accused party on unknown charges, which he feels he can amply and easily repel. The statements of the Montreal Courier's correspondent in this matter, we are assured, are grossly incorrect.—Globe.

ALARMING ACCIDENT.—An accident occurred on Wednesday night last, which might have terminated fatally, and was the result of gross negligence. The stage from Kingston arrived opposite St. Anne's about 11 o'clock. The Ottawa there is frozen on each side, having the channel clear in the centre. The passengers, four in number, crossed in a canoe, and were directed, when they reached the other side, to walk to a house at a little distance, indicated by a light in the window. During the day a scow had been cut out of the ice, to be used in ferrying; a thin coat of ice had formed on the water after the scow was removed, and a fall of snow having taken place, which covered the spot, no one could be aware of the danger. Mr. Doker of New York, led the way, and two gentlemen, with a lady, were about twenty yards behind him. On reaching the spot, which was directly between the landing place and the house, the ice broke, and Mr. D. fell in, the river being at that part fifteen feet deep, and the current very rapid. He contrived to cling to the ice till assistance was procured, when he was extricated from his perilous situation, having had a very narrow escape for his life. A valuable gun which he had in his hand, worth £25, was lost.—The carelessness shown in leaving such a place without some kind of fencing, or signal of danger, and the indifference manifested by some of the parties on the spot, call for severe reprehension.—Pilot.

A CATAMOUNT KILLED.—One of those rare and ferocious animals, which have been such a terror to the early settlers of this country, was shot by Mr. Tobias Witmer, about three miles from this village, on Saturday last. He has been prowling about the vicinity for some time, as his nocturnal visits showed, by leaving several farmers minus of half a dozen fat geese every night. Mr. Witmer, with others, got scent of him, and gave chase, and running him pretty close, he took to a tree; but a ball from the unerring rifle, brought him to the ground mortally wounded; and after a desperate and savage resistance, in which some of the dogs were badly torn, they succeeded in despatching him. He measured three feet and a half.—Niagara Iris.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.—Symptoms of resistance to the removal of the Seat of Government from Toronto, before the expiration of the four years to which Upper Canada is clearly entitled, have manifested themselves in several quarters, the Examiner has an article strongly protesting against so high-handed a measure, and other papers have taken up the question in tolerably plain terms. Whether the Ministry are alarmed at the prospect of an agitation on this popular topic or not, we cannot pretend to say; but we have received a communication, which comes from a quarter not very far removed from official circles, which seems to intimate that there are symptoms of wavering in the camp.—Patriot.

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS.—We announced last week that J. G. Spragge, Esq., was appointed one of Her Majesty's Vice-Chancellors for Upper Canada, vacant by the resignation of Mr. Jamieson. We now learn that Andrew W. Buell, Esq., Clerk of the Crown in the Court of Common Pleas, has been appointed Master in Chancery, in room of Mr. Spragge.

We further learn that Lawrence Heyden, Esq., has been appointed Clerk of the Common Pleas in place of Mr. Buell, transferred to the Court of Chancery. This is an excellent appointment, and will be so regarded by men of all parties. Mr. Heyden is an old and consistent Liberal—a shrewd, able man of business—esteemed by all who knew him.—Globe.

DISGRACEFUL CONDUCT.—On the afternoon of Sunday, the 8th instant, as the Rev. J. Spencer was returning to Guelph in order to conduct the evening service at the Wesleyan Chapel, he was insulted and annoyed by several intoxicated parties, riding in a sleigh, on the Waterloo Road. Mr. Spencer was also in a sleigh, and, being anxious to get home as soon as possible, endeavoured to pass the other parties; but was repeatedly prevented; and at last was grossly insulted by them. During the following week he made a complaint to the Magistrates; and a summons was issued against the ringleader of the party. Subsequently an apology was ten-

dered and accepted, saving the guilty party the disgrace of a public conviction, and probably a heavy fine. The law requires that when two conveyances meet, or when the driver of one conveyance wishes to pass another, each shall give half the road; and a heavy fine may be laid upon any teamster or other party infringing the statute.—Guelph Advertiser.

FIRE, AND LOSS OF LIFE.—A shanty in a remote part of the 2nd Concession of Charlottenburgh—occupied by a party of men engaged in manufacturing Black Salts, for S. Baker, Esq.—was burned down on the night of Thursday last the 12th instant, and sad to relate, three of the occupants were destroyed in the building. It appears that two or three of the party departed to the Front, on the afternoon of Thursday, for provisions, &c., and on returning next morning, were horrified to find nothing but the smouldering embers of their late habitation and the calcined remains of their relatives and friends.

It is supposed that, the night being severe and blisty, the ill-tated men had made a stronger fire than usual, and the hut thereby becoming ignited, and that the inmates were suffocated in their sleep. Their names were Moses and Peter Lapante, brothers—and John Boyceau—all sober, industrious men.—Cornwall Observer.

On Wednesday afternoon, as a hand boy of the 20th Regiment was skating on the river, nearly opposite the Bonsecours Market, he fell through the ice. An officer of the same regiment, who was close at hand, seeing the perilous situation of the boy, went immediately to his rescue; but not succeeding in saving him, both parties were in much danger of being lost, when John Jordani, a ferryman, succeeded, after much difficulty, in saving the Officer, while the by-standers threw a rope to the boy, by means of which he was safely drawn on the ice. Much praise is due to Mr. Jordani for the promptitude with which he risked his own life to save the lives of his fellow creatures—and to the Officer, who, forgetting his own personal safety, rushed to the rescue of the boy from the imminent danger with which he was threatened.—Montreal Herald.

DEATH OF MR. MARQUIS, M. P.—We observe with regret in the Quebec papers, the announcement that Pierre Canac de Marquis, M. P., for the County of Kamouraska, died suddenly a few days since at his residence at St. Andre. The deceased was one of the last remaining of the French Canadians of the old School—a rare fast dying away. Those who have experienced the urbanity, the kindness, the unaffected politeness, and genuine hospitality of this class—and all who in former days ere ambages were in vogue, travelled below Quebec, will heartily join in the eulogium we offer to their merits. No more favourable specimen could be pointed to than our friend. The stranger was ever a welcome guest, and he dealt out his hospitalities with no niggard hand. The best fare the country could furnish, smoked at his board; nor was a glass of genuine port, (Father Matthew had not then reformed us), such as a connoisseur would enjoy, wanting to complete the feast. Mr. Marquis was a Member of the House of Assembly prior to the Union; how long he was so we do not at present remember. He must have died at an advanced age.—Pilot.

POLICE.—RIOT ON CHRISTMAS NIGHT.—A riot attended with very serious consequences occurred on Wednesday evening, in an unlicensed beer house in Queen Street. Three Germans were drinking beer and wished to pay for it by the quart, but the keeper of the house demurred at this, and refused a further supply. A person named Keel came into the house at the time the Germans were disputing, and enquiring what was wrong, urged the beer seller to let them have some more. He did so, and shortly after Keel went off for the purpose of going home, when one of the Germans seized him by the collar of the coat and dragged him back. One witness states that he heard blows and ran out of the house, and saw a man striking Keel, and in dealing one blow he missed his aim, and by the force of his own exertion tumbled on the foot-path. He immediately got up, and in his hand he had a large pocket-knife, which he had drawn out of his pocket in the act of rising. With this knife he struck Keel a blow in the face, which to all present appearances will deprive him for life of the sight of one of his eyes. A doctor was sent for, and the wound was attended to, and information was lodged at the Police Office, when two of the officers went in quest of the offenders. After some little difficulty they got them, as they were stowed away in a small closet. They were brought up before the magistrate on Thursday, and after examination remanded to Monday, as Keel was not able to be present, and the Doctor was not in attendance. No reason can be given for this ferocious attack upon Keel. It did not transpire, by any evidences, that he had, in the slightest way, interfered with them, further than requesting the beer-seller to give them a supply.

Amelia Nelson, keeper of a very questionable Temperance saloon in King Street, and Mary Nelson, her daughter, and Jane Hamilton, were brought up, the two first charged with receiving stolen property, knowing such to be stolen; the last with stealing it. Mary Nelson was discharged; but Amelia Nelson and Jane Hamilton were committed to stand their trial at the next assizes. They were admitted to bail upon their own recognizances.

Alexander Frazer, private of the 71st Regiment, was brought up for stealing a silver watch, and committed to next assizes. Mr. Berczy, Post-master was fined 2s 6d for a contravention of the act which requires that all the snow be carefully cleared from the foot path in front of every dwelling house, and vacant lot in the city.—Globe.

TRAFALGAR, ESQUESING AND FRIM ROAD.—We are glad to notice, by the Guelph Herald, that this important work, the opening of which as far as Stewartown, Esquesing, we referred to a fortnight ago, has received aid from the Wellington County Council, to the amount of £1,500. This will ensure the completion of the road, at least to Garafraxa.

FIRE.—We regret to learn that the Steam Saw Mill, belonging to Messrs. Buckor & Co., and situ-

ated in the Brieker Settlement, near the town-line, between Dumfries and Blenheim, was utterly consumed by fire on Monday afternoon. The whole premises and machinery, with the stock of lumber, were destroyed.—Galt Reporter.

MARKETS, WEATHER, &c.—A change has occurred during the past week; wheat has risen to 5s. 5d. York ey. Pork fetches from \$3 to \$4 generally speaking. Timothy seed, in which there is some brisk competition amongst our buyers, from 7s. 6d. to 8s. 1 1/2 ey. per bushel. As to weather, we appear to have winter fairly, and such good sleighing so early in the season as it has not been our fortune to witness for many a year. It is alike excellent for business and pleasure purposes, and makes both glide on in a lively clever manner, unknown in the gloomy times of deep, lairing mud, or rough macadamized ruts.—Dumfries Reformer.

The first ten miles of the railway between St. Andrews and Woodstock will be in running order this fall, and the remainder will no doubt be pushed forward as quick as possible. Should it be complete, and extended to the Grand Falls, and ultimately with Canada, St. Andrews will become a flourishing place, and divert a great amount of trade from the river, below Woodstock; as it is only 70 miles from the latter place to St. Andrews, while 150 to St. John.—Quebec Gazette.

A Meeting of the Inhabitants of Woodstock was held on Tuesday last, to take measures for the construction of a Plank or Macadamized Road from Woodstock, through Stratford, to Goderich. The meeting was well attended, and energetic measures were taken for the accomplishment of this beneficial object.—Galt Reporter.

QUEENSTON AND GRIMSBY ROAD.—It has been stated that much excitement has prevailed in the County of Welland, as to the Queenston and Grimsby macadamized road running through the County of Lincoln. We annex a copy of a resolution passed at a meeting of the United Counties Council, held at St. Catharines, when it was:—Resolved, "That the Warden be authorized to conclude a negotiation with the Government for the purchase of the Queenston and Grimsby Road on the terms offered, provided the liabilities referred to in the report adopted be found not to exceed eight hundred pounds, and upon the further understanding that if the event of the division of the Counties, the junior Counties be not held responsible for the purchase money or cost of completion of the Road.—Chippewa Advocate.

UNITED STATES.

CAPTURE OF A MURDERER AFTER AN INTERVAL OF SEVEN YEARS.—In the latter part of the year 1843, as two men named George Herrick and Wm. Baruel, were digging potatoes in the Parish of Kilmichael in this county, a quarrel took place between them, and the former struck the latter a blow of a spade on the head, from the effect of which he died in a few days. Up to Tuesday night last, all efforts to arrest Herrick proved unavailing, although the police had succeeded in tracing him to England, and subsequently to Scotland. On the above mentioned night, constable Michael Walsh, of the Kilmichael constabulary, succeeded in capturing him at his native place, where he had returned about two hours previously, after an absence of seven years.—Southern Recorder.

MEDICAL DISCOVERY.—The London National and Military Gazette has made the discovery that the wearing of moustaches is conducive to health. It affirms that the moustaches, acting as a part of the breathing apparatus, absorb the cold of the air before it enters the nostrils, and are, consequently, a preservative against consumption. Hence, it follows, according to the Gazette, that regiments which wear moustaches, are much less subject than the others to disease of the chest.

COURTESY BETWEEN THE SEXES.—Mrs. Frances D. Gale, in a letter to the Ohio State Journal, gives her sex the following fair hints:—"Two years ago I made a journey to New England, accompanied by my husband, and also by my father-in-law, an old man of four score years. I have often seen that good old man offer his seat to some hale woman, of less than half his age, and seen her accept it, as if it were a right, without even a notice of his gray hairs, or the right of years that entitled him to her kindness and attention. Once, and only once, a lady of queenly grace sprang from her seat as he entered, and, with a voice that was musical in its very tone, said 'Father, take this arm-chair.'—How my heart sprang to meet her in her angel goodness! Such has ever been our idea of a lady—which is synonymous with a true woman!"

A FRENCH TRAGEDY.—Great sensation has been caused in the department of the Charente by the arrest of the Countess du S— and of the cure of the commune of St. Germain, on the charge of having poisoned the servant of the latter, in order to prevent her from revealing the adulterous connection which existed between them. The body of the servant, which the cure had caused to be buried, with great haste, has been dug up, and poison discovered in it. When the Count du S— a highly honourable man, heard of the horrible accusation against his wife, he proposed to her that they should both commit suicide, and should make their child, aged eight, die with them. The Countess consented. A pan of charcoal was lighted, and the three fastened themselves in a close room. When, however the father saw his son struggling in the agonies of death, his courage failed him, and he broke the window for air. Medical assistance having been promptly afforded, all three recovered. The Countess and her clerical paramour were lodged in the gaol of Angouleme, to await their trial for the alleged murder.—Galvani's Messenger.

The fees to the doctors who attended Sir Robert Peel, after the accident which deprived him of life, have been just paid by his executors. There were seven doctors—two received twelve hundred dollars each, and one poor apothecary, who worked harder than all the rest put together, got some two hundred and forty dollars—while two M. P.'s, who helped Sir Robert home after he was hurt, got one hundred dollars each.

Toronto Market Prices, December 28.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes flour, wheat, barley, rye, oats, potatoes, and various meats.

GENERAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

WHILE retaining all the essential qualities of the current Volume, its successor will exhibit Various and Important Improvements.

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

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

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

Literary Miscellany, Adapted alike to Town and Country.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Premiums to Clubs and Agents. 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.:

- 50 Subscribers, in advance, one copy of Dr. A. Clark's Commentary on the New Testament, or one copy of "Cooke's Theology," and one of "Theicotes," by the same author. 40 Subscribers, in advance, a copy of the first mentioned work and one of the others. 50 Subscribers, in advance, a copy of each of the above named works. 100 Subscribers, in advance, a copy of Dr. Adam Clarke's Commentary on the Old and New Testament.

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

NEIL C. LOVE, APOTHECARY AND DRUGGIST, (Sign of the Red Mantle.) Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, and Perfumery, Fine Oils, Essences, Toilet Soap, Perfumes, Brushes, Field and Garden Seeds. No. 92, EAST SIDE OF YONGE STREET, DIRECTLY OPPOSITE THE OPERA HOUSE, TORONTO. Dec. 16, 1850. 18-12m

BOOKS AND STATIONERY FOR THE PEOPLE.

THE Subscriber is now STEERING OFF his large and well-assorted stock of BOOKS and STATIONERY at VERY LOW PRICES, with a view of reopening the same House as a Wholesale Book and Stationery Warehouse.

The Stock contains Writing Paper of every style and quality, from 6d per quire upwards. Envelopes, Wax, Papers, Pens, Pencils, Inks, Copy-books, &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, 15 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 Pittsburg, 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. E. Cook, President Rochester Bank, Rochester. S. K. Cow, Cashier, Troy City Bank, Troy. C. Cooper & Vermilyea, New York. Christopher Champlin, New York. Toronto, Nov., 1850. 46-12m

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

W. STEWARD having obtained Prizes for FINEST AND PLEASANT 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. 21, 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 1/2 per year, draws \$2 per week; \$3 1/2 per year, draws \$3 per week; \$5 per year, draws \$1 per week; \$6 1/2 per year, draws \$5 per week; \$7 1/2 per year, draws \$6 per week.

Office in Post Office Lane, in the same building with the "Watchman" Office. Toronto, Oct. 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. 33-12m

PLANTAGENET WATER.

The proprietor of the Plantagenet Springs Water has received the following Testimonials. The efficacy of the Plantagenet Water is now an established fact.—Montreal, March 22, 1850. Since August, 1848, I have recommended the Plantagenet Waters in a variety of Chronic complaints, and with good effect. It has proved very useful in Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, and Scrofula. Weakly and nervous persons, and those in whom there was an increased action of the bowels and kidneys, took but half a tumbler at a time, repeated every hour or two. When possessed of more strength, and there existed a tardy state of the secretions, the water was more copiously partaken of; and in cases of Phthoria, where a disposition to congestion predominated, with a tendency to fever and irritation, it was taken to the extent of several pints a day. It would be a most happy circumstance if "Mineral Waters" generally, were to supersede, and be substituted for, the thousands of vile and pernicious compounds, under the style of Patent Medicines, with which a certain class of the community gorge themselves, to their manifold injury, and to the advantage, solely, of the unscrupulous manufacturers. WOLFRED NELSON, M. D., President Col. Phys. & Surgs., C. E. JOHN GOEDIKE, Agent, King Street, Toronto. 24-10m.

J. McDONALD & Co., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 123 King Street, East, Nearly opposite the Market, Toronto, C. W. Toronto, Nov. 11, 1850. 43-5m.

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

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

L. MARKS visits Hamilton regularly on the 1st and 15th of every month, and will be found at the Golden Lion to receive orders. N. B.—Furs neatly cleaned and repaired. Toronto, Nov. 29, 1850. 45-12m.

Toronto School of Medicine.

THE TORONTO SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, opens the 1st Monday in October, and closes the 1st 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. Parks, Dr. Russel, Dr. Langstaff, Dr. Aikens and Dr. Rolph. August 23, 1850. 41-7m

THE Subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that having at a considerable expense entered into arrangements with various Agents in Great Britain, for the purpose of furnishing intending emigrants with the best information of Private Lands, both Chartered 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. 33-12m

RECOGNIZED REWEAVING NO. 65, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

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. 22-12m

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

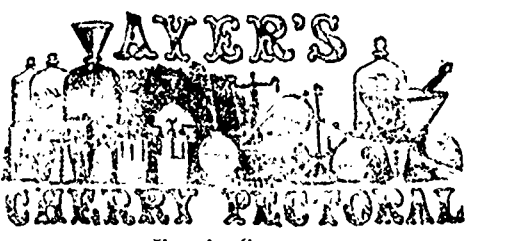
(Writing Master at the Normal and Model Schools, and Knox's College.) Toronto, Is prepared to give instruction in the above Art, at his Rooms, No. 67, YONGE STREET, (over the Store of Mr. Eastwood, paper warehouse.) Class for Ladies, every day, from half-past 3 to half-past 4 o'clock, P. M.; for Gentlemen,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

BOOTS AND SHOES! 30,000 PAIRS. BROWN & CHILDS,

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 " " " " " " 12s. 6d. to 13s. 9d. 2000 " " " " " " 15s. 0d. to 17s. 6d. 3000 " " " " " " 5s. 7d. to 10s. 0d. 10,000 " Gents', Youths' and Boys' Brogans, 3s. 0d. to 10s. 0d. 5000 " Ladies' Cloth and Prunella Boots, 6s. 3d. to 10s. 0d. 2000 " Children's, of every variety and Style. B. & C. manufacture their own—their Manufactory producing from 500 to 1000 pairs daily. A liberal discount to the purchaser of more than £25. Any unreasonable failure repaired without charge. N. B.—No. 88, Painted Boot, nearly opposite the ruins of the English Church, is the place. CASH PAID FOR ALL KINDS OF LEATHER. Toronto, August 5, 1850. 29-12m.

LEATHER! LEATHER!!

THE Undersigned will be constantly supplied with every description of LEATHER, to which he will devote considerable attention, and would invite Tanners to consider his terms of Commission, as an established Agent in a large market is invaluable, both as regards time, trouble and risk of loss. R. C. McMULLEN, Church Street. Toronto, Sept. 2, 1850. 33-12m.



YAYERS'S CHERRY PECTORAL For the Cure of COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA and CONSUMPTION.

Offering to the community this justly celebrated remedy for diseases of the throat and lungs, it is a worthy wish to relieve the lives of health of the sufferer, but frankly to lay before them the opinions of distinguished men and some of the evidences of its success, to which they can judge for themselves. We sincerely pledge ourselves to make no wild assertions or false statements of its efficacy, nor will we hold out any hope to suffering humanity which facts will not warrant.

DR. J. B. SILLIMAN, M. D., L. L. D., ETC. Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy, &c., Yale College, Member of the Lit. Hist. Med. Phil. and Scien. Societies of America and Europe. I deem the CHERRY PECTORAL an admirable composition from some of the best articles in the Materia Medica, and a very effective remedy for the class of diseases it is intended to cure.

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, Hampton 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 Province. Sold by Lyman & Knieshaw, Toronto; Hamilton & Knieshaw, 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 & Trenchard, Burlington Arcade, London, Plater of Hair, Ear Drops, Watch Guards, Broaches, Bracelets, Rings, &c., &c. HAS constantly on hand a well-selected assortment of Ladies' Frontlets, Plain Braids, Front and Back Flats, Buns, &c.; all of which are made in the most novel styles, and of first rate workmanship. WIGS and TOUPEES made to order on the shottest notice—for durability and natural appearance, cannot be surpassed in the United States or Canada—defying the strictest scrutiny. Childrens Hair carefully Cut and tastefully arranged. Families attended at their own residences, on the shortest notice. Private apartments for Hair Cutting.

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

The facts in relation to this article speak for themselves. It has been ten years before the world with a constant increasing sale. It is used throughout the Union, as the best preparation for removing scurf, dandruff, and all diseases of scalp; and also for darkening, glossing, strengthening and promoting the growth of the hair. It is commended by eminent medical men, to be used with gentle friction, in cases of rheumatism, swelling of glands, tumors, eruptions and external inflammation. I kept in the house of the farmer and in the rude hut of frontiersman, as well as in the residences of our merchants and mechanics, as the application for bruises, sprains, burns, and the stings and bites of insects. For those incrustations which so frequently disfigure the heads of infants, every mother who has used it can tell it to be an infallible remedy, and no adult in the habit of applying the preparation according to the directions—the roots of the hair—ever experience the loss of an invaluable ornament. The little book which accompanies each bottle of the Tricopherous, gives a list of medical men by whom it is recommended, and a number of family certificates and other testimonials forwarded to Prof. Barry from all parts of the Union, enumerating scores of specific instances of its wonderful effects. Lastly, it is the cheapest as well as the most reliable preparation for the hair and skin now before the public. Sold in large bottles, price 25 cents, at the principal Office, 137 Broadway, New York. For sale the principal Merchants Druggist throughout the United States and Canada. Beware of the counterfeiters sold one dollar per bottle. For sale by WILLIAM BAILLIE Hair Dresser, Wig Maker, &c., King Street, Toronto, 10th Oct. 44

DR. THOS. C. GAMBLE, HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN FROM LONDON,

HAS the honor of announcing to the Citizen of Toronto, his arrival, with the intention of Practising his Profession amongst them. From his experience 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 the House, 135, King Street West, (opposite the Mills' Coach Factory) where he may be consulted gratuitously. London prepared Homoeopathic Medicines to dispense; Ditto Cocoa and Tooth-powder, Homoeopathically prepared. Toronto, 10th Oct. 44

DYEING AND SCOURING.

93 YONGE STREET.

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Toronto that he has opened the...

Every description of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, Men and Women's...

Ladies' Delaine and Coburg Dresses, and without taking to pieces.

VELVET DRESSES, MANTLES AND BONNETS.

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

KID GLOVES CLEANED.

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.

GEORGE W. WILLIAMS, CABINET MAKER, UPHOLSTERER, AND UNDERTAKER.

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, LEATHER BEDS, CUSHIONS, and every description of FURNITURE are made to order.

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, LEATHER BEDS, CUSHIONS, and every description of FURNITURE are made to order.

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.

SCALE OF REDUCED PRICES.

1000 Etoff and Whitney over-coats, from 18s 9d to 23s 9d—each one worth 30s.

500 Superior Milled Pea and Over-Coats, from 25s to 29s 6d each.

500 Superior Black and Medley Frock Coats from 25s to 37s 6d each.

1500 Pairs of Etoffs and 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 5d to 5s 9d each.

750 Astrican, Sable, and Muskrat Caps, from 3s 11d to 4s 9d each.

500 Cloth Caps, with fur band, from 1s 10d to 2s 9d each.

500 Red and White Flannel Shirts from 4s 11d to 5s 9d each.

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 Plaids, from 9d to 1s 3d per yard, 350 " of Rich, Plain, and Striped Alpacas and Cobourg, from 1s 1d to 1s 5d per yard.

500 Assorted Rich Winter Shawls, from 5s 11d to 7s 9d each.

500 Rich French Cashmere Shawls, plain and figured, from 5s 11d to 9s 11d each.

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 the Economists of the present day.

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 in the most liberal and well-assorted Stock of Household Stores, all of which will be found in the most liberal and well-assorted Stock of Household Stores...

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

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

THEIR STOCK OF GROCERIES

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 low, rely upon making great slaughter among high prices in these districts.

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?

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.

ISAAC HUTCHINSON'S POOR MAN'S GROCERY AND SHOE STORE,

NO. 73, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

IS the Spot for Cheap and Genuine GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c., &c., also, BOOTS & SHOES of excellent quality. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

TO CANADIAN MERCHANTS. SAMUEL M. BECKLEY & CO.,

142, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS & JOBBERS, Wholesale Dealers in Staple & Fancy Dry Goods, Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins Sattinets, Full-cloths, Tweeds, Sheetings, Hats, &c. &c., in immense variety, always on hand, just suited for the Canada Market, at as low prices as any other house in the trade, on the usual terms.

GERMAN PRACTICE OF MEDICINE. DR. S. T. 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.

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.

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

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.

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

DR. JAMES HOPE'S PURIFYING HEALTH PILLS.

A single trial will convince of the reality.

JOHN P. O'NEILL, Proprietor "Bee Hive Store."

Four Assistants Wanted. Toronto, Dec. 12, 1850.

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 consists in its instantaneous 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.

S. F. URQUIHART, 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.

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-doloureux 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. URQUIHART, Eclectic Institute, 63, 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. URQUIHART: 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 desponding 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, Wilhelmina Osborne, and Samuel Shaw, Esqs.

DR. JAMES HOPE'S PURIFYING HEALTH PILLS.

A SUPERIOR Family Medicine, and a thorough purifier of the blood. It requires no long certificates, it recommends itself.

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DR. JAMES HOPE'S PURIFYING HEALTH PILLS.

A single trial will convince of the reality.

JOHN P. O'NEILL, Proprietor "Bee Hive Store."

Four Assistants Wanted. Toronto, Dec. 12, 1850.

FROZEN TO DEATH.—We have heard that two men, named Collin and Finlan, were frozen to death on Thursday night last. The former was on his way to East Lohborough with a horse and sleigh, and the horse having wandered off the track, drew the sleigh against a stump concealed in the snow, throwing Mr. Collin out on the road, where he lay all night; and though the neighbours near heard his cries of distress, they did not go out to see what was the matter—not thinking that a human being was perishing near. He was found the next morning quite dead, his horse standing near him. The other, who, we believe, was a Ship-carpenter by trade, was discovered lifeless in the streets of this town.—*Argus.*

We would warn the public against counterfeit notes, purporting to be issued from "The State Bank, Rhode Island," in imitation of Bills of "The State Bank, Connecticut." These counterfeits, we understand, are being extensively put in circulation in the Eastern Township. A one dollar counterfeit is now before us. It is badly executed, so far as the Vignettes are concerned. The letter press and signatures, J. H. Rhody, Cashier, W. W. Hopper, President, are well executed. The Bill is dated July 1, 1850. We are informed that counterfeits of the Phoenix Bank, Connecticut, are also in circulation.

Let our readers be on their guard, and give information to the proper authorities, if suspicious bills are offered to them, by persons unknown.—*Trans.*

DETROIT RIVER—ITS FISHERIES.—The number of white fish taken from the Detroit River the present year, from the 25th September to the 25th Nov., and which may be properly called the white fish season, is greater perhaps, as the following statistics, collected from the most reliable sources, exhibit, than our citizens are generally aware of:

The number of fresh fish imported from Canada and sold in this market—270,000 at \$3.50 per cask, \$7,350.

The number of fresh fish sold in this market, taken on the American side—180,030 at \$3.50 per cask, \$6,300.

The number of fresh fish taken on the Canada side, and sold to speculators, steam boats, propellers and other craft, that find a market in Buffalo, Cleveland, and the inland towns of Ohio, &c.—120,000 at \$3.50 per cask, \$4,200.

The number of fresh fish taken on the American side, and shipped direct for Cincinnati, Columbus, and other markets—100,000 at \$3.50 per cask, \$3,500.

The number of fish in pen, and kept alive to supply the city market during the winter months—50,000 at \$3.50 per cask, \$7,000.

The number of fish packed in barrels, on the Canada side, the salt and bbbls. for which are mostly obtained here, where the fish generally find a market—20,000 at \$5 per bbl., \$10,000.

The number of bbbls. fish packed on this side—4,700 at \$5 per barrel, \$23,500.

Supposing the barrel to contain 120 fish, we have a total of 1,500,000, valued at \$37,600.

To carry on the different fisheries, from 250 to 300 men are employed at the average monthly wages of \$17.

The Detroit river from its source to its junction with Lake Erie, a distance of 25 miles, on both sides of the river, may be properly termed one feasible fishing ground.—*Free Press.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

G. ROBERTS,
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

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 same.

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.
Re "LORD GEORGE BENTINCK" FROM LIVERPOOL.

T. ATKINSON, DUBLIN & MANCHESTER
HOUSE, 3, KING STREET, invites attention to his assortment of LADIES' BOOTS & SHOES, from the celebrated HOUSE of CARLETON & SONS Dublin. Likewise—A Splendid assortment of WINTER DRY GOODS, including English and Canadian made POLKA JACKETS. For the manufacture of the latter article, the First Prize & Diploma has been awarded at the recent Exhibition in Toronto.
N.B.—A supply of Bertha Fleecy and Shaded Wool. Toronto, Nov. 15, 1850. 44-1f.

W. H. DOEL,

DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
No. 5, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO,
BEGS to inform the public that he has commenced business in the stand formerly occupied by the late Mr. ROBERT LOVE; and having been engaged in the Drug business both in Canada and the United States, is prepared to furnish those who favor him with their support with every description of

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c., &c., imported from the British and American markets, upon the most reasonable terms.

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

Prescriptions carefully prepared.
Toronto, Nov. 27, 1850. 46-3m

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S CAKES.

"An' Fair's Baked w' Butter,
Fu' Ciump that Day."

LAND O' CAKES.

THE Subscriber would respectfully intimate to the public of Toronto, that he has commenced business as a CONFECTIONER and PASTRY COOK in this City, in that Shop, third Store from the corner of Adelaide Street, on Yonge Street, the property of Jesse Ketchum, Esq., and that there will be an abundance of Scotch Short Bread, Scotch Bunn, Plum Cake, Citron Cake, Seed Cake, Sponge Cake, and all sorts of Sweet Cakes, of the very best quality, and fresh prepared for the Christmas Week (and no mineral green, or other mineral colors, used in ornamenting cakes.) Also, that he will have an abundance of Candies and Comfits, alias, Scotch Sweeties, put up in handsome packages or otherwise, of the best quality, and manufactured in the best style, suitable for the season.

Please remember that the "LAND O' CAKES" is that Shop, third Store from the Corner of Adelaide Street, on Yonge Street.
Respectfully,
JOHN KEILLER.
Toronto, Dec. 23th, 1850.

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, Tarts, Fancy Baskets and Pyramids, Baked 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. 49-4n.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

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. 33-12in.

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. 39, 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. 31-12m

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. Hearse and Carriages kept for hire.
N. B.—No extra charge for Coffins delivered within ten miles of the City. 27-12m

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

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

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

GEORGE B. WYLLIE,
IMPORTER OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN
DRY GOODS,
19 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. 30-12m

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 WEEK'S HOTEL,
KING STREET, HAMILTON.

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

R. H. BRETT,
161, KING STREET, TORONTO,
General Merchant, Wholesale. Importer of heavy Hardware, Birmingham, Sheffield, and Wolverhampton Shell-goods, Leatherware and Glassware, in Cases & Hhds. Also, Importer of Teas, Sugars, Tobaccoes, Fruits, Spices, Oils, Paints, Glass, Gun powder, Shot, Candle-wick, Twine, Batts., Stationery, Combs, Beads, &c., &c. 24-12m

McDONNELL & Co.,
Daguerrean Rooms, opposite the Farmer's Hotel, No. 192, Main Street, Buffalo, and No. 48, King Street, Toronto, over Mr. Thomas J. Fuller's. Ladies and Gentlemen will please call and see their numerous Specimens, whether they want Pictures or not. Likenesses set in Cases, Frames, Lockets, Pins and Rings, &c. Taken in all sorts of weather. Daguerreotype Apparatus, Plates, Cases, Chemicals, and every article used in the business, for Sale, Wholesale and Retail. 21-12m

PEARCY & MURPHEY,
House and Sign Painters, Glaziers, &c., &c., No. 33, Yonge Street, Toronto, over Mr. G. B. Spencer's Foundry. 24-12m

DENTISTRY.
CHARLES KAIN,
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 Protective 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.

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Annual Subscription, in advance, 10s 6d
Ditto when not paid in advance, 12s 6d
Five Copies, from No. 26 to end of Vol., 2s 6d

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ROBERT BOYLE, Printer.