# Carmina Liturgica;

OR, HYMNS FOR THE CHURCH.

N B.—These Hymns are "fitted to the Tunes used in Churches," being of the same Metres with the received "Version of the Psalms of David."

XI.—THE FOURTH SUNDAY IN ADVENT. D. C. M. or C. M.

The Collect.

"Awake, a as in the ancient days!"
Good Lord, "raise up Thy power;"
Among us come, and be (we pray)
Our aid in trouble's hour. Though none deserve b to wait on Thee-On God's most glorious Heir, Thy servants wait their Lord at hand; On Thee we cast our care!c

n.d Vouchsafe, O Lord, Thy ready help; Bring near Thy bounteous grace, That we, set free from every weight, May run a patient race.
The falt'ring heart is slow to keep,
The course by Heav'n decreed;
O guide our feet in Wisdom's way,
And grant the help we need!

And Oh! vouchsafe the will to use The succour now implored, That peace may keep our hearts and minds Through Thee, our coming Lord.
With humble pray'rs and grateful thanks
We raise to Heav'n our voice,
And still in Thee, O Lord, in Thee

a Isaiah II. 9. b Gospet—( John i. latter part of v. 27). c Epistle—( Phil. iv. 5, 6.) d See Collect.

LXXXI.—SAINT THOMAS THE APOSTLE. L. M

We'll evermore "rejoice.

The Collect.

O Thou, most kind, most patient Lord! With pity view the "slow of heart;" elieving grace to all afford; Bid ev'ry Doubt forthwith depart.

Among "the twelve," a O Lord, was "one" Allow'd to doubt Thy pow'r o'er Death, b Till Thou, (to Touch and Sight made known), By Passion-prints confirm'd the Faith. c

Good Lord, dispel each dark mistrust; Spread wide the grace of Gospel light;
And Truth reveal'd shall guide the just
To "walk by faith," and "not by sight." d

Long-suff'ring God! By Love Divine

May feeble faith be still forgiven, e May ev'ry heart be wholly Thine, And all our faith approved of Heaven! f

O Jesu Christ! "The Prince of peace!" g The Temple's Head—her Corner-stone! A
O LORD OUR GOD! our faith increase; i Build up j the Church; complete Thine own ! k

6 Collect.
 c Gospel.—(John xx. 27), and 1 John 1. 1.
 d 2 Cor. v. 7.
 e Gospel. and Mark ix. 24.
 f Heb. iii. 14.
 g Isaiah ix. 6, and Gospel.—(John xx. 26).
 h Epistle.—(Eph. ii. latter part of v. 20 with v. 21).
 i Luke xvii. 5.

— shortly to accomplish the number of Thine elect and to hasten Thy kingdom,"—partof a prayer in the Burial Office; also Rov. xi. 15, and "Lord's Prayer."

XII .- THE NATIVITY OF OUR LORD, CHRISTMAS-DAY. P. M.

[As PSALM XXXVII.] The Collect. Almostry God, who hast given us Thy only-begotten Son to take our nature upon Him, and as at this time to be born of a pure Virgin; Grant that we being regenerate, and made Thy children by adoption and grace, may daily be renewed by Thy Holy Spirit; through the same our Lord Jesus Christ, who liveth and reigneth with Thee and the same Spirit, ever one God, world without end. Amen.

I. Almighty God! Thy wondrous Love Sent forth THE SON from heav'n above, A servant's form to bear on earth! a O God, to Thee we render Praise, On this, the Prince of Festive days, The holy day that claims His BIRTH!

That Man once more to Thee might live, For Man Thou didst vouchsafe to give
Thine imaged Self,—Thy Glory bright,—b The Christ, o'er all, God ever bless'd; c By saints adored, by saints confess'd,—
"The Word, made flesh," d the "Light of Light!"

Thine only Son, the Heir of all, Before whose throne the Angels fall, Came down to wash our sins away!e All praise to Him who came to earth, And made us Thine by Second Birth;—f
Hail! Virgin-born!g We greet Thy day!

Great God, we bless Thy Son, our Lord,-Our Second Life, -Incarnate Word,
Who came to seek and save the lost! h O Father! Bless Thy sons, (we pray), And keep their souls from day to day Renew'd of God, the Holy Ghost !i

Let life divine be still sustain'd Through means of grace by Christ j ordsin'd, "The living Bread" and "lively Word;" Within the Church let all be fed, In Bethlehem—(the House of Bread!) O God! in faith we'll throng THY BOARD!

a Phil. ii. 7.
b Epistle—(Heb. i. 3), and Gospel—(John i 14).
c Rom. ix. 5. c Rom. ix. 5,
d Gospel—(John i. 14),
e Epistle—(Heb. i. 3), "— by Himself purged our sins."
f Collect. Gospel—(John i. 12, 13); Gal. iv. 4, 5, 6, and Titus iii. 5.
g Second Lesson of the Morning.
h Luke xix. 10.
i 2 Cor. iv. 16; Isajah xl. 31.
j See Catechism.

#### CLASS REPROBATION—TWO HONEST LAWYERS.

entertain prejudices against whole professions, de- would poison. Yet he is not to subject himself to fasts ly distinguished and adorned his character in after claring, for instance, that all engaged in the law must or other needless severities. All that is required is, life. He purchased a prayer-book and made daily needs be tainted with roguery. That there may be that his life should be decorous, and occupied in the use of its contents. He found "the ways of religion something unfavourable to general morality in the prescribed studies and observances. Even his dress were ways of pleasantness, and all her paths were maxim which sanctions a legal man in taking up causes is laid down with minuteness; and he may easily be peace." which he fully believes to be bad, we are not prepared figured (much as learned Bramins are still) quiet and the Episcopal Church. to deny; that there are many despicable pettifoggers demure, clean and decent, "his hair and beard clipt, continually engaged in dirty and roguish work, cannot his passions subdued, his mantle white, and his body be doubted; but it is at the same time evident to all pure, with a staff, and a copy of the Vedas in his hands, who can take a comprehensive view of the profession, and bright golden rings in his ears." When he has

not miss till he reached the counting-house of his lations, and consider it his special duty to fulfil the reckon with him. His charity did not proceed from employers. The junior partner of a thriving manu-facturing house happened to observe it immediately the last period of his life, the Bramin is nearly as soafter the loser had departed, and, having picked it up litary and abstracted as during the third. But he is source; it was a stream from that vast ocean of beneand they agreed to regard it as a common good, and his business is contemplation—his mortifications cease. ness;" it flowed on clear and pure, as the fountain of the fact became universally known, and was as uni- so rigid as before. He is no longer to invite suffering versally regretted; but no trace of it was ever disco- but he is to cultivate equanimity, and to enjoy delight versally regretted; but no trace of it was ever disco-vered. The very men who had appropriated it, joined wickedness, we are sore let and hindered in running the race that is set before us. Thy bountiful grace and mercy may speedily help and deliver us; through the satisfaction of Thy Son our Lord, to Whom with Thee and the Holy Ghost be honour and glory, world without end. Amen. in deploring the misfortune of the poor clerk upon body, as a bird leaveth the branch of a tree at its pleawhom it was known that the loss would fall. When sure .- Elphinstone's India. sum to his employers, out of a little fund which he had accumulated as a provision for a lunatic daughter. Worse still; the misfortune preyed upon his spirits. He fell into ill health and soon after died, leaving a

destitute family. For twenty years, the trio who had divided the hundred pounds, pitilessly beheld the struggles of the poor widow and her children. At length their copartnery was dissolved, and the junior partner, in consulting his legal agent Mr. W., as to some details of that transaction, incidentally stated that he had hardly got his fair share of that hundred-pound note which he had picked up twenty years ago. Little more passed at that time; but, about three months after, Widow B., the surviving child of poor S. who had lost the note, having occasion to consult the same legal gentleman made allusion to that circumstance as what had produced the ruin of her father's family .-Struck with the coincidence of time, place, and the sum lost, Mr. W. made further inquiries, and the result was, that he recommended Mrs. B. to call upon the principal parties of the dissolved concern, and ask pointedly if a member of his house had ever found a hundred-pound bank note and if the sum had been carried to cash in their books.

The poor woman acted according to direction, and by the person to whom she applied was ordered to quit his house, and never trouble him again on such a subject. Not daunted by this repulse, Mr. W. caused his poor protegee to apply to Mr. B. the principal partner of the house by which her father had been em-Atmiorty and everliving God. Who for the more confirmation of the faith didst suffer Thy holy Apostie Thomas to be doubtful in Thy Son's resurrection; Grant us so perfectly, and without all doubt, to believe in Thy Son Jesus Christ, that our faith in Thy sight may never be reproved. Hear us, O Lord, through the same Jesus Christ, to Whom with Thee and the Holy Ghost, be all honour and glory, now and for evermore. Amen. ployed, requesting that he would kindly exert himself nation at the trio whom from the report of Mr. W., he believed to have appropriated the note. He applied by letter, and personally, for the restoration of the money; but met only shuffling denials and refusals. A rupture then took place between the parties, and, with Mr. B's. concurrence a summons was served by W. upon the three partners of the dissolved firm, narrating all the circumstances of the case, and including the value of the missing note, with interest and expenses An agent was employed in defence; but, happily, like Mr. W., he was an honest man .-Mr. M. observing something suspicious in the case, assembled the three partners in his chamber, where a conversation somewhat like the following took place. Mr. M .- Well, gentlemen, your defence in this

case, what is it? Trio. - Oh, there is no proof that the pursuer's father lost any note, or that we found the one he lost. M.—Did any of you find a Royal Bank L. 100 note at the time and place stated in the summons?

Trio .- Ah; but what proof is there that it is the one he lost, if indeed he lost any note? M .- Did you at the time know of the advertisements and reward narrated in the summons?

Trio.-Oh, we cannot remember these far back M .- Yes; but I see you do not deny them, and I wish to know if yourselves advertised the finding of the note, as was clearly your duty as honest men? Trio.-No; surely there was no law of the land

hich obliged us to do so. M .- Well, gentlemen, I tell you frankly that this seems to me an ugly affair, and you'd better settle it, for certainly I shall not defend you.

Struck with the straightforward honesty of their own agent, the partners could not resist his advice.-OR THE BIRTH-DAY OF CHRIST, COMMONLY CALLED The opposite agent, Mr. W., was sent for, and asked what rate of interest he demanded. He answered to Mr. M., 'Whatever you, sir, as agent for the defenders think fair.' 'Then,' said M., 'I fix it at bank inter-

Thus was a monstrous wrong, which had been inflicted by individuals of a classheld generally in respect redressed by the honesty and zeal of two members of a profession often spoken of as wholly predatory and vile. Could any thing show us in a more expressive light the necessity of caution in applying general characters to large bodies of men?

# LIFE OF A BRAMIN.

The first quarter of a Bramin's life he must spend as a student; during which time he leads a life of abstinence and humiliation. His attention should be unremittingly directed to the Vedas, and should, on no account, be wasted on worldly studies. He should extended to his family. He must perform various himself in bringing logs and other materials for sa- for what purpose they are thus placed. crifice, and water for oblations. He must subsist enand discharges the ordinary duties of a Bramin. ha, a novel, now I shall learn your secret readings a profession. All Bramins are strongly and repeatedly tempt at destruction. He hastily left the room. prohibited from receiving gifts from low-born, wicked For some time he purposely avoided me, but one or unworthy persons. They are not even to take morning he came into my room and finding me alone many presents from unexceptionable givers, and and disengaged, apologized for his recent rash conduct, are carefully to avoid making it a habit to accept un- said that carried away by the impulse of the moment necessary presents. When the regular sources fail, a he had committed an act which on reflection he con-Bramin may, for a mere subsistence, glean, or beg, or demned, pride at first had prevented an acknowledgecultivate, or even (in cases of extreme necessity,) he ment; he could not banish it from his thoughts, he may trade; but he must, in no extremity, enter into was justly punished for his precipitancy. He asked service; he must not have recourse to popular conversation, must abstain from music, singing, dancing, levity, he now desired seriously to read, and requested gaming, and generally from every composure. He its loan." should, indeed, refrain from all sensual enjoyments, I lent him the prayer-book, and from that time to We still occasionally meet with individuals who the Vedas, and should shun all worldly honour as he solemn regard to religious observances, which eminent-

### MOUNTAIN COTTAGES.

They are scattered over the valleys, and under the nill sides, and on the rocks; and even to this day, in the more retired dales, without any intrusion of more ssuming buildings:

Cluster'd like stars some few, but single most, And lurking dimly in their shy retreats, Or glancing on each other cheerful looks Like separated stars with clouds between.

The dwelling-houses and contiguous out-houses are, in many instances, of the colour of the native rock, out of which they have been built; but frequently the dwelling or Fire-house, as it is ordinarily called, poor.' has been distinguished from the barn and byer by son, inhabited by persons engaged in the same occu- it profiteth me nothing." pations, yet necessarily with changes in their circum- In every part of his conduct order was seen united stances, they have received without incongruity ad- with benevolence. He arranged all his affairs with ditions and accommodations adapted to the needs exact method. His charities were regulated by a of each successive occupant, who, being for the most fixed and determinate plan. He did not trust a matpart proprietor, was at liberty to follow his own fancy; ter of such importance to contingencies, but on the so that these humble dwellings remind the contem- receipt of all moneys, he regularly placed the portion plative spectator of a production of nature, and may designed for charitable use, into the drawer of a ca-(using a strong expression) rather be said to have binet, with a note of the amount, to be kept solely for grown than to have been erected; -to have risen, by the use of the poor. Into this treasury, which he an instinct of their own, out of the native rock, so lit- named the poor's drawer, was deposited, at first a tle is there in them of formality, such is their wildness tenth, then a fifth, afterward a third, and at last, half and beauty. Among the numerous recesses and pro- of his incomes. Every deposit there, was converted jections in the walls and in the different stages of into an act both of charity and devotion. Prayers their roofs, are seen bold and harmonious effects of and alms were incessantly united. When the poor contrasted sunshine and shadow. It is a favourable man's portion was consigned to its repository, it was circumstance that the strong winds which sweep down consecrated by solemn prayer; its odour ascended the valleys, induced the inhabitants, at a time when unto heaven, and it became "a sacrifice well pleasing" the materials for building were easily procured, to to the Father of mercies. A peculiar blessing seems furnish many of these dwelling with substantial porch- to have attended the poor's drawer. It bore a near es; and such as have not this defence are seldom resemblance to the widow of Sarepta's barrel of meal, unprovided with a projection of two large slates over which "wasted not." No sooner was it exhausted, their thresholds. Nor will the singular beauty of the by the numerous demands of "the sick and needy," chimneys escape the eye of the attentive traveller .- than it was replenished by that "charity which never Sometimes a low chimney, almost upon a level with faileth." the roof, is overlaid with a slate, supported upon four slender pillars, to prevent the wind from driving the smoke down the chimney. Others are of a quadrangular shape, rising one or two feet above the roof; which low square is often surmounted by a tall cylinder, giving to the cottage chimney the most beautiful shape in which it is ever seen. Nor will it be too fanciful or refined to remark, that there is a pleasing harmony bewteen a tall chimney of this circular form, and the living column of smoke ascending from it through the still air. These dwellings, mostly built, as has been said, of rough unhewn stone, are roofed with slates, which were rudely taken from the quarry before the present art of splitting them was understood, and are, therefore, rough and uneven in their surface, so that both the coverings and sides of the houses have furnished places of rest for the seeds of ichens, mosses, forms, and flowers. Hence buildings, which in their very form call to mind the processes of nature, do thus, clothed with this vegetable garb, appear to be received into the bosom of the living BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS, principle of things, as it acts and exists among the woods and fields; and, by their colour and their shape, affectingly direct the thoughts to that tranquil course Handsomely printed on superior Paper and on Parchment. of nature and simplicity, along which the humbleminded have, through so many generations, been led. Add the little garden with its shed for bee-hives, its small beds of pot-herbs, and its borders and patches of flowers for Sunday posies, with sometimes a choice few too much prized to be plucked; an orchard of proportioned size; a cheese-press, often supported by some tree near the door; a cluster of embowering sycamores for summer shade; with a tall Scotch, fir, through which the winds sing when the other trees are leafless; the little rill or household spout murmuring in all seasons; combine these incidents and images together, and you have the representative idea of a mountain cottage in this country so beautifully formed in itself, and so richly adorned by the hand of nature .- Wordsworth's Description of the Scenery of

#### THE PRAYER-BOOK. (From the Banner of the Cross.)

the Lakes.

When I left Philadelphia for Nassau Hall, that venerable Institution in which the excellent and gifted Hobart was then a distinguished professor, my mother treat his preceptor with implicit obedience, and with had placed on the top of the various articles in my humble respect and attachment, which ought to be trunk, a Bible and Prayer-Book, on a card was neatly written-"Let these Books have constantly this poservile offices for his preceptor, and must labour for sition, as in opening the trunk you may be reminded

It happened that a fellow student entered my room tirely by begging from door to door. For the second while I was occupied in study, the lid of my trunk quarter of his life he lives with his wife and family, was up, seeing the books he eagerly seized one—"ah These are chiefly stated to be, "reading and teaching what—a prayer-book, you are not going to turn parthe Vedas; sacrificing and assisting others to sacrifice; son." "No, certainly not, I am not good enough, bestowing alms, and accepting gifts," The most were I even so inclined. Religion is well enough in honourable of these employments is teaching. It is its way, it suits the old, but youth ought only to think remarkable that, unlike any other religions where the of frolic and fun." He began to read for the purpose dignity of the priesthood is derived from their services of making a jest or merriment of its contents, when at the temples, a Bramin is considered as degraded by suddenly he threw it on the fire. I was as quick in performing acts of worship, or assisting at sacrifices as rescuing the book from the flames, as he was in his at-

should avoid all wealth that may impede his reading the last hour of his existence, may be attributed that He lived and died an exemplary member of

### BISHOP WILSON'S CHARITIES.

that the great mass are men of purest honour, while paid the three debts, by reading the scriptures, begetmany exhibit even an unusual exactness in their deal- ting a son, and performing the regular sacrifices, he poor, he attracted the esteem and regard of the rich. ings with their fellow-creatures. The effect of the may (even in the second portion of his life) make over A happy combination of the qualities of the Christian, following true story will be, we think, to shew that all to his son, and remain in his family house, with no the gentleman, and the scholar, recommended him to honour and shame are not necessarily connected with other employment but that of an umpire. The third the notice of William, Earl of Derby, who, in the year any of the walks of life in which common prejudice portion of a Bramin's life he must spend as an anexpects to find them.

In a certain mercantile town, which need not be named, there existed, thirty years ago, a house transacting business under the firm of B. M. H. & Co.—

out a mansion, wholly silent, feeding on roots and Their trusts clerk J. S. having been one day sent to the same acting business now began to enlarge. As a linear mansion, wholly silent, feeding on roots and fruit."

He must also submit to many and harsh more are not effected personally with Madame Barbier, or this her agent, Mr. Boulton. And all mortgages, or persons indebted for payments on sales already machine to the same acting business under the firm of B. M. H. & Co.—

Out a mansion, wholly silent, feeding on roots and fruit."

He must also submit to many and harsh more are not effected personally with Madame Barbier, or this her agent, Mr. Boulton. And all mortgages, or persons indebted cession to his income of £20 per annum, [222 dollars.]

His sphere of precipitation of the Almshouse, at Latham, who is a precipitation of the Almshouse, at Latham, who is a precipitation of the Almshouse, at Latham, who is a precipitation of the Almshouse, at Latham, which produced an accession to his income of £20 per annum, [222 dollars.]

His sphere of precipitation of the Almshouse at Latham, who is a precipitation of the Almshouse at Latham, who is a precipitation of the Almshouse at Latham, who is a precipitation of the Almshouse at Latham, who is a precipitation of the Almshouse at Latham, who is a precipitation of the Almshouse at Latham, who is a precipitation of the Almshouse at Latham, who is a precipitation of the Almshouse at Latham, who is a precipitation of the Almshouse at Latham, who is a precipitation of the Almshouse at Latham, who is a precipitation of the Almshouse at Latham, who is a precipitation of the Almshouse at Latham, who is a precipitation of the Almshouse at Latham, who is a precipitation of the Almshouse at Latham, who is a precipitation of the Almshouse at Latham, who is a precipitation of the Almshouse at Latham, w Their trusty clerk, J. S. having been one day sent to fruit." He must also submit to many and harsh morthe bank for a large sum, which was paid to him in tifications, expose himself naked to the heaviest rains, his revenue increased his charities increased. He re-

hundred-pound notes, was returning with it, when wear humid garments in winter, and in the summer garded himself as a steward, entrusted with a certain having gone into a shop for some unimportant purpose, stand in the middle of five fires under the burning portion of his master's goods; and was ever mindful he unluckily dropped one of the notes, which he did sun. He must carefully perform all sacrifices and ob- of the awful period, when his Lord would come and unobserved, he showed it to his partners, as a windfall, now released from all form and external observances: ficence, which "filleth all things living with plenteousenter it as such in their books. The loss of the note His dress now nearly resembles that of ordinary Bra- Siloam, and dispersed blessings of various kinds wherwas duly advertised in the newspapers and by placard: mins, and his abstinence, though still great, is not ever it directed its course. The benevolence of this excellent man was unbounded. Though his ability to do good was circumscribed, his desire had no limits. He The very men who had appropriated it, joined in meditation on the divinity; till at last he quits the lived more for others than himself. His heart was Home... continually "devising liberal things." The following memorandum testifies that one-fifth of his income was at this time dedicated to pious and charitable uses.

Easter Day, 1693. "It having pleased God, of his mere bounty and goodness, to bless me with a temporal income, far above my hopes and deserts, and I having hitherto given but one-tenth part of my income to the poor: I do, therefore, purpose, and I thank God for putting it into my heart, that of all the profits which it shall please God to give me, and which shall become due to me after the 6th of August next, (before which time I hope to have paid my small debts,) I do purpose to separate the fifth part of all my incomes, as I shall receive them, for pious uses, and particularly for the

As an evidence of his correct and scriptural views rough-cast and white-wash, which, as the inhabitants of the subject of charity, it deserves to be remarked Gore are not hasty in renewing it, in a few years acquires, that after the above memorandum, he has inserted this Wellington...Garrafraxa by the influence of weather, a tint at once sober and important passage of Scripture: "Though I bestow variegated. As the houses have been, from father to all my goods to feed the poor, and have not charity,

### Advertisements.

RATES.

Advertisements from the City of Toronto, may be left in the hands the Agent of this Journal, Thomas Champion, Esq., 144, King St. dwill be forwarded by him free from the charge of postage to the Advertisements, without written directions to the contrary post-paid; inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JOB WORK. At the Office of "The Church."

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND. WITH AND WITHOUT BAR OF DOWER,

TO LET, On Reasonable Terms, THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, LODGE, and exten-

sive OUT-BUILDINGS, &c. belonging to Mrs. CART-WRIGHT, eligibly situated on the Bay, two miles from the Town, on a Macadamized Road, with about 40 acres of land. Possession given this Fall. Apply to F. M. HILL, Esq.

ALSO: to be Let next Spring, a FARM in the vicinity, rith a good House and Out Buildings, &c.

Kingston, August 28, 1845. NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

THE Sale of the Eleven (say Sixteen, as per hand bills,)
BUILDING LOTS, on the East bank of the River Don, near the City of Toronto, advertized in the fourth page of this journal, will be sold by Auction, on Tuesday Even-ING, the 11th day of June next, at EIGHT o'clock precisely, at Mr. Wakefield's Auction Mart. TERMS:—Only £2 10s, on each lot required down, the remainder can be paid in four equal annual instalments.

NOTICE. These Lots are larger, (being from one-fourth to three-fourths an acre each,) cheaper, (see hand-bills,) and upon easier adapted for Pasture, Orchard, or Garden; and those lying at the Margin of the River, are well adapted for the erection of any kind of Machinery propelled by Steam, and would answer well for a Brewery, Distillery, or Tannery.

N.B.—Purchasers wishing to have a Deed at once, can have one, by giving a Mortgage.

It may be well to remark, that such a Deed will entitle the holder to a VOTE in the First Riding of the County of York Toronto, May, 1844. FOR SALE,

THAT very valuable property, beautifully situated on the Shore of Lake Simcoe, Township of Georgina, being THE BRIARS," the property of the late CAPTAIN BOUR-The Estate contains 200 acres of very good land, of which

there are 70 under good cultivation, and fenced in a very superior manner; the House is of Brick, well built, and not only comfortably arranged for a gentleman's family, with all neces-sary and fitting offices, but also well and completely finished in every particular.
"THE BRIARS" is within a mile of the Church, Post Office, excellent Grist Mill, Saw Mill, and Store, and a few minutes walk from the Steamboat Wharf at Jackson's Point, the cover

of which is one of the most perfectly sheltered boat-harbours of that beautiful piece of water, Lake Simcoe.

To any person visiting the picturesque scenery of the Lake, or desirous of settling on its healthy banks, this property can be pointed out by Capt. LAUGHTON, the intelligent commander of the Steenhard. oe pointed out by Capt. LAUGHTON, the intelligent commander of the Steamboat Beaver, who is acquainted with the place, and on whose information every reliance may be placed.

For terms and particulars apply to EDWARD G. O'BRIEN, Land Agent, &c., No. 4, Victoria Row, King Street, Toronto.

April, 1844.

BUILDING LOTS. For further particulars apply to Mr. J. G. HOWARD, Architec nd D. P. Surveyor, 243, King Street, Toronto. Toronto, October 27, 1842.

Farm for Sale. FOR SALE, the South-East quarter of Lot No. 17, in the 4th Concession of the Township of Hamilton; 40 Acres of which are cleared. The Land is well watered, and in a high state of cultivation. For terms of payment, &c. enquire of the Subscriber on THOMAS CROSSAN.

Hamilton, 12th June, 1845. NOTICE

hereby given, that D'ARCY E. BOULTON, Esq. of Cobourg, Canada West, is sole Agent for the general management, superintendence and sale, of all Lands in this Province registered in the name of JACQUES ADRIAN PIERRE BARBIER, LANDS TO LEASE, ON FAVOURABLE TERMS.

.. South Crosby ... 12 ... 7 ... 200 Lansdown Victoria ..... Hungerford Newcastle ...Clarke ..... Cartwright .... Do. Seymour..... .E. half 4 ... .Mariposa ..... Fenelon ..... W. half .W. half 11 ... Uxbridge .W. half 18 Do. .. S. half 26 .. .....S. half 2 .. Orillia South ..... Do. North ...... W. half ..... 97 & 98 .E. half 8 .. S. half 26 Nelson (New Survey) ... W. half 13 .. E. half Amaranth .. ..... W. half 29 Do. .. E. half 32 .. .S. half 20 .. .W. half 16 ... 10 Do .S. half 25 .. Harwich .. .N. half 14 ...10 ... 100 .. E. half 20 ... 1 ... 100 For further particulars, application may be made to Thomas Champion, Esq., at the office of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, 144, King-street, Toronto,-(if by

DONALD BETHUNE, Jr. BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery and Bankruptcy, CONVEYANCER, &c. DIVISION STREET, COBOURG, CANADA WEST. Cobourg, Oct. 21, 1845.

WILLIAM A. GARRETT, ATTORNEY AT LAW, &c. &c. &c. (Over the Store of J. V. Boswell & Co.)

COBOURG, CANADA. Cobourg, Dec. 18, 1844. MESSRS. BETHUNE & BLACKSTONE, BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, &c. OFFICE OVER THE WATERLOO HOUSE,

ACCOUNTANT. NO. 8, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING STREET, TORONTO.
Toronto, June, 1844.

EDWARD GEORGE O'BRIEN. GENERAL AGENT Accountant and Wotary Public, CHURCH STREET, TWO DOORS SOUTH OF KING STREET, TORONTO:

LAND SCRIP FOR SALE BY A. B. TOWNLEY, Land and House Agent, 130, KING STREET, TORONTO. BANK STOCK

BOUGHT AND SOLD BY A. B. TOWNLEY, Land and House Agent, &c. 130, KING STREET, TORONTO. [423-tf FOR SALE,

BANK STOCK, LAND SCRIP, &c. BY EDWARD G. O'BRIEN, CHURCH STREET, TORONTO.

Current Prices of Bank and other Stocks, as well as rates of Exchange, &c., may be ascertained on application to the above.

January, 1844. MR. BEAUMONT,

Professor of Surgery in the University of King's College, FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF REMOVED TO BAY STREET, NEAR TO FRONT STREET,

At home for consultation from 10 a.m. till 12 daily. Toronto, April, 1844. DR. PRIMROSE, (Late of Newmarket. OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S, DUKE STREET.
Toronto, 7th August, 1841.

DR. J. A. COWLES, SURGEON DENTIST. OPPOSITE THE OFFICE OF THE BANK OF MONTREAL KING STREET, COBOURG. Cobourg, 1845.

J. W. BRENT, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, KING STREET, KINGSTON. PHYSICIAN'S AND PAMILY PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED July 14, 1842.

RIDOUT & PHILLIPS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS. DEALERS IN WINES AND LIQUORS,

Wellington Buildings, CORNER OF KING AND CHURCH STREETS. Toronto, February 2, 1843. G. & T. BILTON, MERCHANT TAILORS,

No. 2, Wellington Buildings, King Street, TORONTO, [LATE T. J. PRESTON.] T. & M. BURGESS, MERCHANT TAILORS, (LATE G. BILTON) No. 128, KING STREET, TORONTO.

OWEN, MILLER & MILLS COACH BUILDERS,

CORNER OF PRINCESS AND BARRIE STREETS, KINGSTON, AND KING STREET, TORONTO. THOMAS WHEELER,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER, ENGRAVER, &c. 191, King Street, Toronto. Reference, for integrity and ability, kindly permitted to the Lord Bishop of Toronto.

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KING STREET, COBOURG. Sofas, Couches, and Chairs, stuffed and neatly repaired; Mattresses and Palliasses always on hand; Curtains and Car-

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Toronto, July 1st, 1845.

THOMAS H. EDMUNDS, TAILOR, ROBE MAKER, AND DRAPER,

NO. 2, CHURCH STREET, TORONTO, In returning his most sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support hitherto extended to him, would beg most respectfully to inform them that he has just received (per Great Britain from London,) a large assortment of Goods, adapted for the present and coming seasons, which, for quality and elegance, cannot be surpassed in the Province. Also, materials for University, Barrister's, and Clergymen's Robes, from ADAM & EDES, Robe Maker to her Market and the Company of th gymen's Kobes, from ADAM'& EDES, Robe Maker to he, jesty's High Court of Exchequer, Chancery Lane, London-And as the advertiser has had considerable experience in Robe making, as well as all other branches of his business, he hopes, by unremitting attention to business, to merit that patronage which it will ever be his study to deserve.

Toronto, May 23, 1844.

385-tf

JOHN HART PAINTER, GLAZIER, GRAINER AND PAPER-HANGER, (LATE OF THE FIRM OF HART & MARCH,)

RESPECTFULLY returns thanks for the kind support he has friends and the public that he has Removed to the house lately occurred by Mr. Popplewell, io. 233, King Street, two doors east of Mr. Rowsell's, where he intends carrying on the above business, and trusts, by strict attention and liberal terms, still to merit a continuance of public patronage.

Toronto, 25th May, 1842. WOOL.

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S. E. MACKECHNIE. Cobourg, June 12, 1845. N. B.—Growers of Wool who may prefer it, will have an opportunity of exchanging any portion of their Wool for Cloth.

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do himself the pleasure of waiting upon the Trade; in the meantime, he will be happy to see or hear from those inclined

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(FORMERLY OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC)
PROTESSOR OF

SINGING AND THE PIANO FORTE.
Toronto, Oct. 7, 1843.

330-tf

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