Original Poetry.

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."

LXVIII.—THE FOURTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
C. M.

The Collect.

ALMIGHTY and everlasting God, give unto us the increase of faith, hope, and charity; and, that we may obtain that which Thou dost promise, make us to love that which thou dost command; through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

I. *a*

Since all, who seek "THE GIFT OF GOD,"*b*
Should love to do His Will;—
With "Faith" and "Hope and Charity"
May GOD our bosoms fill!

II. *c*

The Law of LIFE and Law of DEATH
May war and strive within;
But we, by GOD THE SPIRIT led,
His victor crown shall win.

III. *d*

Then strive, ye saints, to live to GOD!
Bring forth His fruit of grace;
And give to death the carnal mind,
With each affection base!

IV. *e*

Behold—God's miracle of LOVE,—
The heart renew'd restored!
Behold—Man's proof of Gratitude,—
His God henceforth adored!

V. *e*

The Lord beheld our sad estate;
Cast out—forlorn—impure!
His cleansing Love was quick to heal,
And wrought a wondrous cure!

VI. *e*

Made free from Sin's defiling power,
A grateful song we'll raise,
And oft return to thank the Lord—
Return to give Him praise!

a The Collect.
b Romans, vi. 23.
c The Epistle (Gal. v. 16, 17, 18.)
d The same (verses 22, 23, 24.)
e The Gospel (Luke xvii. 11 to 20.) *The ten Lepers cleansed.*

THE LAST SPEECH, AND DYING WORDS OF MOSES DUNBAR,

Who was executed at Hartford, on Wednesday the 19th day of March, 1777, for high treason against the State of Connecticut. (Printed at the request of his son.)

I was born at Wallingford, in Connecticut, the 3d of June, A. D. 1746, being the second of sixteen children all born to my father of one wife. My father, John Dunbar, was born also at Wallingford, and married Temperance Hall of the same place, about the year 1743. I was educated in the business of husbandry. About the year 1760 my father removed himself and family to Waterbury; when May 30th 1764, I was married to Phebe Jerome, of Farmington, by whom I had seven children, five of whom are now living.

The first year of our marriage, my wife and I, upon what we thought sufficient and rational motives, declared ourselves to the Church of England, the Rev. Mr. *Scovel*, being then missionary at Waterbury.—May 26, 1770, my honoured mother departed this life: she was a woman of much virtue and of good reputation, whom I remember with the utmost honour and gratitude, for the care and affection she continually shewed me. My joining the Church occasioned a sorrowful breach between my father and me, which was the cause that he never assisted me but very little in gaining a livelihood, as likewise it caused him to treat me very harshly in many instances, for which I heartily forgive him as well as my brothers as I hope for pardon from my God and Saviour, for my own offences. I likewise pray God to forgive them through Christ. From the time the present unhappy misunderstanding between Great Britain and the Colonies, began, I freely confess I never could reconcile my opinion to the necessity, or lawfulness, of taking up arms against Great Britain, and having spoken something freely on the subject, I was attacked by a mob of about forty men—very much abused—my life threatened and nearly taken away; by which I was obliged to sign a paper containing many falsehoods.—May 26, 1776, my wife deceased in full hopes of future happiness, of which I doubt not in the least, she is now in possession. The winter preceding had been a time of trial and distress with us. Myself, my wife and one child, sick all winter—another of my children had a broken leg, with many other afflictions I omit relating. I had concluded to live peaceably and give no offence, either by word or deed, and had thoughts of entering into a voluntary confinement within the limits of a farm; and making proposals of that kind, I was carried before the committee, and by them ordered to suffer imprisonment during their pleasure, not exceeding five months. When I had remained there about fourteen days, the authority of New Haven dismissed me. Finding my life uneasy, and, as I had reason to apprehend, in great danger, I thought it my safest method to flee to Long-Island, which I accordingly did. But having a desire to see my friends and children, and being under an engagement to marry her who is now my wife, the banns of marriage having been before published, I returned and was married.—Having a mind to remove myself and family to Long-Island, as a place for safety, I went there the second time to prepare matters accordingly, when I accepted a Captain's warrant for the king's service in Col. *Flanning's* regiment. I then returned to Connecticut where I was betrayed by *Joseph Smith*, and was taken before the authority of Waterbury. They refused to have anything to do with the matter. I was then carried before Justice *Strong* and Justice *Whitman*, of Farmington, and by them committed to Hartford, where the Superior Court was then sitting, where I was tried on Thursday the 23d of January, 1777, for high treason against the state of Connecticut, by an act passed in October last. Being enlisting men for General *Howe*, and having a Captain's commission for that purpose, I was adjudged GUILTY! and on the Saturday following was brought to the bar of the court and received the sentence of DEATH! The time of my suffering was afterwards fixed to be the 19th day of March, 1777—Which tremendous and awful day now draws near, when I must appear before the Searcher of Hearts to give an account of all things done in my body whether they be good or evil. I shall soon be delivered from all the pains and troubles of this wicked mortal state, and shall be answerable to one All-seeing God, who is infinitely just and knoweth all things.

As I am fully persuaded that I depart in a state of peace with God and my own conscience, I have but little doubt of my future happiness, through the merits of Jesus Christ. I have sincerely repented of my sins, examined my heart, prayed earnestly to God for merey, for the gracious pardon of my manifold and heinous sins, and resigning myself wholly to the disposal of my Heavenly Father, and submitting to his divine will, I, from the bottom of my heart, forgive all my enemies, and earnestly pray God to forgive them. Some part of J'h S's. evidence was false, but I heartily forgive him. I likewise earnestly beg forgiveness of all persons whom I have injured or offended. Since my sentence I have been visited by sundry worthy ministers of the Gospel, who have discoursed and prayed with me; among whom were the Rev. Mr. *Strong*, of Hartford, the Rev. Mr. *Veits*, of Simsbury, my fellow prisoner, on account of preaching in favour of the British Government. He has been indefatigable in affording me every possible assistance to prepare me for my terrible exit. He administered the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper to me the Sunday before I was to die. To the gentlemen, as well as all others, who have shewed me kindness, I give most sincere thanks. I die in the profession and communion of the Church of England. Of my political sentiments I leave the reader of these lines to judge.—Perhaps it is neither reasonable or proper that I should declare them in my present situation.

I cannot take the last farewell of my countrymen without desiring them to shew kindness to my poor widow and children, and not reflect on them concerning the manner of my death.

Now I have given you a narrative of all things material concerning my life with that veracity which you are to expect from one who is going to leave the world and appear before the God of truth. My last advice to you is, that you, above all others, confess your sins, and prepare yourselves, with God's assistance, for your future and eternal state. You will all shortly be as near eternity as I now am, and will view both worlds in the light that I now view them. You will then view all worldly things to be but shadows, but vapours and vanity of vanities, and the things of the spiritual world to be of importance beyond all description.—You will all then be sensible that the pleasures of a good conscience and the happiness of a near prospect of heaven, will outweigh all the pleasures and honours of this wicked world. *God the Father—God the Son, and God the Holy Ghost, have mercy on me and receive my spirit*—AMEN AND AMEN.

MOSES DUNBAR.

Hartford, March 10, 1777.

[*Copy of a Letter addressed to his Children, a few weeks previous to his death.*]

February 55, 1777.

MY DEAR CHILDREN,

REMEMBER your CREATOR when in youth, and learn your Creed, Lord's Prayer, Ten Commandments and Catechism, and go to Church as often as you can, and prepare yourselves, as soon as you are of proper age to be worthy partakers of the Lord's Supper. I charge you all never to leave the Church. Your own mother grouned out this good advice for you to me when on her death-bed. I am now in Hartford gaol condemned to death for high treason against the state of Connecticut. I was thirty years old last June the fourteenth day. God bless you.

MOSES DUNBAR.

O! remember your father and mother, and be dutiful and kind to your present mother.—*The Calendar.*

FIRST FRUITS.

(From the Young Churchman's Miscellany.)

On the banks of a small lake in the Holy Land of Palestine, lived an aged man, with his only child—a daughter. The house in which they dwelt was small, but rendered comfortable by the exertions of Miriam.—They had seen better days, but now that the Romans had come, and were soon to take away the place and nation of the Jewish people, they had been deprived of their all, except the roof that sheltered them.—Their dwelling was solitary, with the exception of one other house that stood near, whose inhabitants were a poor widow and her son Samuel.

He felt a tender affection for the daughter of his neighbour, as was very natural from the close intimacy which existed between the two families. Miriam was very beautiful, and her mind confirmed the promise made by her countenance. She had been well educated by her father, who was a man of uncommon attainments, and deeply versed in the literature of his own nation. His heart was heavy from the desolation of his country, no longer the chosen of God, but trodden under foot of the Gentiles. Although Jerusalem had not yet been besieged by the Roman Emperor, yet it was under his yoke. Still there were some children of Abraham, who, like Eliada, desired the freedom of their country, but who were not numerous enough to contend with the Romans—not *strong* enough to "contend with God," whose unerring word, by the mouth of the Divine MESSIAH, had said of their proud temple that "not one stone should be left upon another," and that their city should be destroyed. But Eliada was not one who had put his faith in the crucified Nazarine; he was one of the most bitter of our enemies. He was a pharisee, and trusted for salvation to his own works, and desired no saviour from *sin*, but only a great temporal prince who should deliver their beloved country.

It was not so with the aged Rebecca and her son. On the contrary, they had received the word of God gladly from the apostle Paul. The young man was in earnest, and searched the Old Testament Scriptures daily, to see whether these things, told him by his teachers, were so, and he found there the character and life of JESUS of Nazareth so clearly depicted that no doubt was left on his mind, and he and his aged mother were received into the Christain Church by baptism. Eliada when he heard of what he considered a defection from the faith of their fathers, was so much enraged, that he forbade the daily intercourse which had hitherto passed between the two families. But Samuel and Miriam were too much attached to be entirely separated; they still often met in their walks. His affection assumed a purer, higher cast, since he had learnt the doctrines of Christianity, and he determined with the ardor of youth, never to leave the beloved object till she was brought to the foot of the cross. She was soon convinced by his arguments that her former belief was imperfect, and that JESUS CHRIST of Nazareth, the despised and persecuted One, was "the Son of God, the King of Israel." But how could she tell her father of this change? She knew not what to do, but her sense of right told her that these private interviews with Samuel were wrong, as they were contrary to the will of her earthly parent; and He, to whom she had lately been brought, came not to "destroy the law," which said "Honour thy *father* and thy mother." She determined, therefore, to see him no more, till it should be openly, with her father's leave. Samuel was obliged to agree, though he felt the separation deeply, and left her for the Holy City.

After his departure, the conflict that agitated her mind at the idea of her father's anger, and the duty of openly declaring her belief in CHRIST, visibly affected her health. Her illness alarmed Eliada. who tenderly loved his daughter, and all his fears were aroused on her account. He conjured her to tell him the cause of her sickness, as he perceived some mental distress affected her and promised if it were in his power, to remove it. Thus pressed, she told him the whole history of her conversion; but when she concluded by avowing her firm and unchangeable faith in Christ Jesus, her father became furious, and forgetting or regardless of her weak apparently dying state, he upbraided her with departing from the faith of her fathers, saying—"It was, then, nothing but love for that apostate, which has laid you here;—may it be your deathbed may it be—" He was stopped by a faint groan from Miriam, and looking at her, saw that she was in a death-like swoon, so like death, that he believed life had departed. His efforts to recover her were ineffectual. He continually exclaimed, "Be what you will, be a Christian; but Oh, my child, my Miriam, rise, live, and bless me!"

Suddenly the chamber door was opened, and Samuel rushed in. He had heard of her illness, and determined to see her again. Eliada did not immediately recognize him, but when he did, his anger returned, and pointing to Miriam, he exclaimed, "See there the work you and your prophet have accomplished!" "Is she *dead*?" said Samuel. "No, but nearly so," was the despairing answer. "Then God be praised, she shall yet live! Do you see this?" addressing himself to Eliada, and displaying a handkerchief embroidered by Miriam, which she had given him. "I do," said the unhappy father, whose anger had melted into grief; "but what will her beautiful and tasteful work avail her now?" and again turning to his darling exclaimed, "Miriam my child, my child, speak to me!"

In the meantime Samuel had spread the handkerchief over her face. Soon her breathing became regular—she rose and stood upright. The bloom of health was restored to her cheek, and a deep blush overspread her countenance, when she beheld Samuel,—but filial love was greatest, and turning to Eliada, she threw herself into his arms saying, "Father, thank JESUS for my life." In a transport of joy, he knelt down and offered a fervent thanksgiving to God, "who poureth his benefits upon us," joined in his devotions by Samuel and Miriam.

At lenght Eliada asked the messenger of life what means he had used for her recovery. "This handkerchief," said he, putting it into his bosom, "was touched by the holy apostle St. Paul, to whom JESUS hath been pleased to grant the power to work special miracles, (see Acts, 19th chap. v. 11, 12,) and by this she was healed." "Father," asked Miriam, "do you not now believe on the crucified Son of God?" "I do believe, my daughter, that none but God can do such miracles." "Then, father, you are a Christian." Eliada answered not, but left them to pray alone, and as his proud heart was humbled by suffering, he was more easily moved by the HOLY SPIRIT, He rose not from his knees till he had obtained mercy and pardon in the name and for the sake of JESUS CHRIST, and prepared to confess Him before men.

On his return to the room where he had left his daughter, he found there Rebecca, who was rejoicing in the happiness of her son; for as she rightly judged, Eliada would not refuse to bestow his daughter upon him whom God had made the means of preserving her life.

STUDY A CHILD'S CAPACITIES.

If some are naturally dull, and yet strive to do well, notice the effort, and do not censure the dulness. A teacher might as well scold a child for being near-sighted, as for being naturally dull. Some children have a great verbal memory, others are quite the reverse. Some minds develope early, others late.—Some have great powers of acquiring, others of originating. Some may appear stupid, because the true spring of character has never been touched. The dunce of a school, may turn out in the end, the living, progressive, wonder-working genius of the age. In order to exert the best spiritual influence we must understand the spirit upon which we wish to exert that influence. For with the human mind we must work with nature and not against it. Like the leaf of the nettle, if touched one way, it stings like a wasp; if the other, it is softer than satin. If we would do justice to the human mind, we must find its peculiar characteristics, and adapt ourselves to individual wants. In conversation on this point with a friend who is now the principal in one of our best grammar schools, and to whose instruction I look back with delight—"your remarks," said he, "are quite true; let me tell you a little incident, which bears upon this point. Last summer, I had a girl who was exceedingly behind in all her studies. She was at the foot of the division, and seemed to care but little about her books. It so happened that as a relaxation, I let them at times during school hours unite in singing. I noticed that this girl had a remarkably clear, sweet voice; and I said to her, 'Jane you have a good voice, and you may lead in the singing.'" She brightened up, and from that time her mind seemed more active. Her lessons were attended to, and she soon gained a high rank. One day as I was going home, I overtook her with a school companion. "Well, Jane," said I, "you are getting along very well, how happens it, you do much better now than at the beginning of the quarter?"

"I do not know why it is," she replied.

"I know what she told me the other day," said her companion.

"And what was that?" I asked.

"Why she said, she was encouraged."

Yes, here we have it—she was encouraged. She felt she was not dull in everything. She had learned self respect, and thus she was encouraged.

Some twelve or thirteen years ago, there was in Franklin school an exceedingly dull boy. One day the teacher wishing to look out a word took up the lad's dictionary, and on opening it found the blank leaves covered with drawings. He called the boy to him.

"Did you draw these?" said the teacher.

"Yes sir," said the boy, with a downcast look.

"I do not think it is well for boys to draw in their books," said the teacher, "and I would rub these out if I were you; but they are well done. Did you ever take lessons."

"No sir," said the boy, his eyes sparkling.

"Well, I think you have a talent for this thing; I should like you to draw me something when you are at leisure, at home, and bring it to me. In the meantime see how well you can recite your lessons."

The boy felt he was understood. He began to love his teacher. He became animated and fond of his books. He took delight in gratifying his teacher by his faithfulness to his studies; while the teacher took every opportunity to encourage him in his natural desires. The boy became one of the first scholars, and gained the medal before he left school. After this he became an engraver, laid up money enough to go to Europe, studied the works of old masters, sent home productions from his own pencil, which found a place in some of the best collections of paintings, and is now one of the most promising artists of his years in the country. After the boy gained the medal, he sent the teacher a beautiful picture as a token of respect; and I doubt not, this day, he feels that that teacher, by the judicious encouragement he gave to the natural turn of his mind, has had a great moral and spiritual effect on his character.—*Gospel Messenger.*

ROUNDHEADS—ORIGIN OF THE NAME.

The people mutinied in London, from which the king retired, with all the royal family. When they left Whitehall, they went through a multitude of several thousand roundheads; every one held a staff in his hand, with a white paper placard, whereon was inscribed the word "liberty." Henrietta herself, with her usual petulant vivacity, had previously given the name of roundhead to these opponents. In opposition to the flowing love-locks of the courtiers, the partisans of the parliament had their hair clipped so close and short, that their turbulent heads looked as round as bowls, excepting that their ears seemed to jut out in an extraordinary manner. Samuel Barnadiston, a noted republican of that century was in his youth the leader of a deputation of London apprentices, for the purpose of communicating to parliament their notions regarding civil and religious government. The Queen who saw this *posse* arrive at Whitehall, then first noticed the extraordinary roundness of their closely clipped heads, and saw at the same time that Samuel was a personable apprentice; upon which she exclaimed, "La! what a handsome young roundhead."

The exactness of the descriptive appellation fixed it at once as a party name; roundheads they were called from that moment, and roundheads they will remain while history endures.—*Life of Queen Henrietta, by Miss Strickland.*

Advertisements.

RATES.

Six lines and under, 2s. 6d. first insertion, and 7½d. each subsequent insertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d. first insertion, and 1s. each subsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line first insertion, and 1d. per line each subsequent insertion. The usual discount is made where parties advertise by the year, or for a considerable time.

☞ Advertisements, without written directions to the contrary (*post-paid*) inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly.

From the extensive circulation of *The Church*, in the Province of Canada, (from Sandwich to Gaspe) in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, in the Hudson's Bay Territories, and in Great Britain & Ireland, as well as in various parts of the United States, it will be found a profitable medium for all advertisements which are desired to be widely and generally diffused.

THE
TORONTO BUILDING SOCIETY,
INCORPORATED
IN ACCORDANCE WITH AN ACT OF THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE, IN 1846.

For the purpose of Assisting the Members of the Society in the Acquisition of Freehold and Leasehold Property, and in the Removal of Incumbrances or Liabilities upon Property already held by them, and to Enable them to Receive the Amount of their Shares in Advance, upon furnishing good Mortgage Security.

PROSPECTUS.

SHARES £100 each.

MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTIONS, 10s. PER SHARE.—ENTRANCE FEE, 5s. PER SHARE.—TRANSFER FEE, 2s. 6d. PER SHARE.

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HON. JAMES E. SMALL.
Treasurer and Secretary.
Solicitor.
Bankers.

AN ASSOCIATION of this description may be considered as having two main objects. First, it affords the easiest and ultimately the most profitable means of investing savings, small or otherwise; and, secondly, it gives a ready means of acquiring unincumbered real property, without the capital usually necessary for that purpose.

BUILDING SOCIETIES, established in England, have been in full and successful operation for the last twenty-five years, or thereabouts; the benefits and advantages arising from them having been fully developed and ascertained during that period. The introduction of the system into this country has been sanctioned by the Legislature, and an Act has been passed to authorize the Incorporation of such Associations. A similar institution, in the city of Montreal, has recently commenced its operations under the most favourable auspices.

The shares of the Society are £100 each, and are paid up by regular monthly instalments of 10s. on each share. These monthly payments are compulsory, and continue to the termination of the Society, which will be in about ten years. The money thus paid in is allowed to accumulate for a few months; and, as soon as the amount is sufficient, a meeting of the members takes place, and the money is offered in loans to the highest bidders, who pay such bonuses therefor as they may consider it worth while. Any member desirous either of building or purchasing a house, (whether for his own use or to rent), or of paying for one already purchased, is thus enabled to obtain funds from the Society, to an extent not exceeding the amount of his share or shares subscribed for. As security for such advance, he gives the Society a mortgage upon real estate; upon which mortgage he continues to pay the interest merely until the funds of the Society, from bonuses and other sources, have so increased, that the full amount of the shares subscribed for has been realized,—and the Society consequently terminates. Then, without having (apparently) repaid the principal, otherwise than by the monthly subscriptions before mentioned, the mortgage is given up to him, and his property is thus freed from all incumbrance.

To a party already possessing leasehold or freehold property, having incumbrances on it, the Society holds out peculiar advantages; for, instead of being liable to be peremptorily called upon for the repayment of the principal sum borrowed, and being subjected to severe loss and expense if unable to meet the demand, the mere payment of the interest (in addition to the monthly subscription) absolutely exempts him from all such liability.

Again, to a person becoming a member without any intention either of purchasing, building, or borrowing, a mode of investment is presented which experience has proved to be most profitable and satisfactory; as, from the united accumulations arising from bonuses, interest, &c., the full amount of the shares will be realized long before the same thing would take place by means of the monthly payments.

Among other beneficial results to be anticipated from the establishment of a BUILDING SOCIETY IN TORONTO, may be enumerated the following:

1. The permanent improvement of the city and its vicinity, by increasing the number of buildings of a superior class.

2. Enabling persons of small but regular incomes to apply a portion of their savings towards the acquisition of property and independence, with greater ultimate profit than can possibly accrue from a Savings Bank; and with this additional advantage, that they are at all times in a situation to take advantage of any cheap purchase of landed property that may present itself, by borrowing from the Society on the easiest possible terms.

3. Merchants, builders, mechanics, labourers, and clerks in commercial, banking and other establishments, are among the classes most likely to be benefitted, more or less, by the institution.

4. Proprietors of building lots will be enabled to dispose of property which would otherwise remain on their hands for years, without producing any rent or interest whatever.

The shares being transferable, members who, from various circumstances, cannot allow their deposits to remain the requisite length of time, may assign or dispose of their shares at any time; and the purchase may sometimes be made to advantage by the Society itself, for the general benefit of the members.

The facilities in the way of loan are of such a nature, that a person possessed of a small sum, say from £50 to £100 (probably useless to him for most practical purposes) may, by means of an advance from the Society, at once acquire a property of five or six times the amount, or even upwards

As institutions of this nature have stood the test of a quarter of a century's experience in England, (where abundance of money could always be had at a low rate of interest), their principles having, during that period, been thoroughly and satisfactorily elucidated, it is but reasonable to assume that in this country, where the comparative scarcity of money increases its value in direct proportion, the profits and advantages arising from a Society of the same description, properly conducted, will place its success beyond a doubt. In the confident expectation that such will be the case in the present instance, the above prospectus is submitted to the public and to intending subscribers.

Toronto, 19th June, 1846. 470

JOHN C. BETTRIDGE,
YONGE STREET, TORONTO,
HAS just received from the English, French, and American Markets, an extensive Stock of
GENUINE, PATENT AND OTHER MEDICINES;
Drugs, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Colours, Varnishes;
GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS;
AND EVERY OTHER ARTICLE USUALLY KEPT BY
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, AND GROCERS.
All of which he is prepared to sell,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
On as Liberal Terms as can be obtained in Canada West.
☞ An able ASSISTANT has been engaged to superintend the Drug Department.
PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED
Toronto, July, 1845. 416-tf

RICHARD SCORE,
No. 1, CHEWETT'S BUILDINGS, TORONTO.
FASHIONABLE TAILOR,
KEEPS constantly on hand a supply of WEST OF ENGLAND BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, and RICH VESTINGS, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage and support.
N.B.—UNIVERSITY WORK done in all its different orders; also, *Judges, Queen's Counsel*, and *Barristers' Robes*, in the most approved style, and on moderate terms.
Toronto, July 1st, 1845. 416-tf

D. E. BOULTON,
BARRISTER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY AND BANKRUPTCY,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
AND
MASTER EXTRAORDINARY IN CHANCERY,
COBOURG, CANADA WEST. 439-tf

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BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Solicitor in Chancery and Bankruptcy,
CONVEYANCER, &c.
DIVISION STREET, COBOURG,
CANADA WEST.
Cobourg, Oct. 21, 1845. 432-tf

MESSRS. BETHUNE & BLACKSTONE,
BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, &c.
OFFICE OVER THE WATERLOO HOUSE,
No. 134, King Street, Toronto,
ONE DOOR EAST OF RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co
December 1, 1842. 282-ly

MR. BEAUMONT,
Professor of Surgery in the University of King's College,
FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND,
REMOVED TO BAY STREET,
NEAR TO FRONT STREET,
At home for consultation from 10 a.m. till 12 daily.
Toronto, April, 1844. 353-tf

DR. J. A. COWLES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
OPPOSITE THE OFFICE OF THE BANK OF MONTREAL,
KING STREET, COBOURG.
Cobourg, 1845. 418-tf

J. W. BRENT,
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,
KING STREET, KINGSTON.
PHYSICIAN'S AND FAMILY PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.
July 14, 1842. 262-tf

T. BILTON,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 2, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING STREET,
TORONTO,
[LATE T. J. PRESTON.] 397

T. & M. BURGESS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
(LATE G. BILTON)
No. 128, KING STREET,
TORONTO. 343

A. McMORPHI,
UPHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER,
AT Mr. ELLIOT'S,
KING STREET, COBOURG.

OWEN, MILLER & MILLS,
COACH BUILDERS,
FROM LONDON,
KING STREET, TORONTO.

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

LAND SCRIP
FOR SALE BY
A. B. TOWNLEY,
Land and House Agent,
130, KING STREET, TORONTO. [423tf

Lands for Sale, in Upper Canada.

THE FOLLOWING LANDS are offered for sale by the Executors of the late JOHN S. CARTWRIGHT, Esq., viz.:

District.	Township.	Lot.	Con.	Acres.
Wellington	Amaranth	15	6	200
Johnstown	Bastard	8	5	200
Western	Brooke	Broken lot 27, and E. part of broken lot 26	6	200
Do.	do.	E. half 11	10	100
Do.	do.	19	11	200
Do.	do.	W. ½ 17, W. ½ 27	12	200
Do.	do.	19	13	200
Midland	Camden East	Broken lots 39 & 40	6	200
Niagara	Cayuga	5 and 6, North side Talbot Road, South		400
Simcoe	Collingwood	25	5	200
Do.	do.	8	10	200
Eastern	Cornwall	34	9	183
Newcastle	Cramahe	7	6	200
Western	Dawn	E. half 14	7	100
Simcoe	Essa	28	2	200
Midland	Fredericksburgh	Part N. half 20	6	50
Home	Georgina	13	3	200
Gore	Hamilton, (Town of)	5, 6, 7 & 12, Block No. 2		
Do.	do.	14 & 15, "	" 16	
Do.	do.	11, "	" 17	
Do.	do.	3 & 4, "	" 35	
Newcastle	Haldimand	19	7	200
Victoria	Hungerford	18, 22, 24 & 34	1	800
Do.	do.	23 28 front ½ 33	2	500
Do.	do.	12, 17, 18 & 34	3	800
Do.	do.	W. ½ 19	4	100
Do.	do.	15, & E. ½ 25	5	100
Do.	do.	N. half 30	7	100
Do.	do.	S. half 28	8	100
Do.	do.	27	9	200
Do.	Huntingdon	W. half 19	4	100
Do.	do.	10	5	200
Do.	do.	8	6	200
Do.	do.	9	8	200
Do.	do.	13, W. half 14	9	300
Do.	do.	7	10	200
Do.	do.	12	13	200
Midland	Kingston	Part 24, (in lots)	1	16
Do.	do.	Part 15	3	16
Do.	do.	1	6	200
Do.	do.	11	7, W. A.	119
Johnstown	Leeds	E. half 9	5	100
Midland	Loughborough	13	3	200
Western	Moore	E. half 17	12	100
Newcastle	Murray	W. half 12, 16	3	300
Do.	do.	2	4	200
Johnstown	North Crosby	13	6	200
Gore	Nassagaweya	E. half 8	3	100
Simcoe	Notawasaga	8	7	200
Do.	Orillia South	N. half 7	2	100
Prince Edward	Picton [Town]	6, on Portland St.		
Midland	Pittsburgh	23	10	200
Do.	Portland	South half 14	3	100
Western	Plympton	22	3	200
Do.	do.	13	4	200
Do.	do.	23	8	200
Do.	do.	23	13	200
Victoria	Rawdon	W. half 14	5	100
Do.	do.	6 & 20	11	400
Do.	do.	9, 11, 12, 13 & 14	12	1000
Do.	do.	19	13	200
Do.	do.	11, 18 & 19	14	600
Midland	Richmond	Part 4	10	48
Do.	do.	" 1	11	152
Victoria	Sidney	½ 10, 12	8	300
Prince Edward	Sophiasburgh	Part 22	10	141
Western	Sombra	21	7	200
Niagara	Stamford	5 on Clifton Street		4½
	City of the Falls	2 & 5, N. E. side St. Mary Street		1¼
Do.	do.	Lot bounded by Division & St. Mary Streets,		7½
Simcoe	Tay	7	7	200
Victoria	Thurlow	N. half 19	5	100
Simcoe	Tiny	17	11	200
Do.	do.	S. half 13	16	100
Do.	do.	11, S. ½ 13, S. ½ 17	18	400
Home	Uxbridge	17	6	200
Western	Warwick	4	5	200
Johnstown	Wolford	6	6	200

For Terms of sale and other particulars, apply,—*if by letter, free of postage*, to

FRANCIS M. HILL.
Kingston, 1st December, 1845. 439-tf

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING LANDS, the property of several Gentlemen in England and Canada, are offered for sale by the undersigned.

District.	Township.	Lot.	Con.	Acres.
Bathurst	Bathurst	7	11 & 12	365
Home	Brock	21	6	200
Western	Brooke	16	1	200
Do.	Chatham	10	14	200
Do.	Collingwood	22	5	200
Brock	Dereham	22, 24, 25, 26, 28	4	1000
Do.	do.	20, 21, 22	5	600
Home	East Gwillimbury	Part 25	8	88
Western	Enniskillen	29	4	200
Colborne	Fenelon	9	1	200
Do.	do.	14, 17, 22	6	600
Do.	do.	14, 16	7	400
Do.	do.	22	8	197
Do.	do.	18, 20	9	400
Do.	do.	15	10	193
Newcastle	Manvers	7	8	200
Western	Moore	11	3	200
Do.	do.	7, 11	5	400
Do.	do.	W. half 11	7	100
Do.	do.	9	8	200
Do.	do.	11	9	200
Do.	do.	W. half 9	11	100
Gore	Nassagaweya	26	6	200
Simcoe	Oro	19	7	200
Newcastle	Percy	W. half 23	12	100
Western	Plympton	23	1	200
Midland	Portland	18	11	150
Home	Scott	27	3	200
Colborne	Smith	11, W. side of Com'r. Road.	—	200
Western	Sombra	N. half 10	6	100
Do.	do.	N. half 7	13	100
Bathurst	South Sherbrooke	Part 21	2	76
Wellington	Woolwich	Block No. 3, on the Grand River, containing 3000 acres, now being laid out in 200 acre lots.		

For terms of sale and other particulars, apply,—*if by letter free of postage*,—to

FRANCIS M. HILL.
Kingston, 1st December, 1845. 439-tf

LANDS FOR SALE,
ON REASONABLE TERMS.

District of Simcoe.

Lot 4, 1st Con. East of Hurontario Street, Mulmur,	200	acres.
" 15, 7th " " " "	200	"
W. half 10, 4th " " Mono,	100	"
W. half 7, 3rd Con. Southern division, Orillia,	100	"
W. half 7, 3rd " ..... Tosorontio,	100	"
E. half 14, W. half 22, 5th Con. ..... do.	200	"
W. half 13 and 14, 7th Con. ..... do.	200	"
W. half 7, 6th Con., E. half 7, 7th Con. Vespra,	200	"

Western District.

E. half 7, 7th Con. N. of Egremont Road, Warwick,	100	"
25, 8th Con. ..... Dawn,	200	

Victoria District.

W. parts 18 and 19, 11th Con. ..... Madoc,	200	

Midland District.

S. half 7, and N. half 11, 10th Con ..... Richmond	200	"
Lot 1, 6th Con. ..... Camden East	200	"

The above Lands will be sold at moderate prices, and on terms to suit the purchaser. Apply (if by letter, post-paid) to

ALEX. CAMPBELL.
Napanee, M. D., 25th March, 1846. 455-tf

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 the premises.

THOMAS CROSSAN.
Hamilton, 12th June, 1845. 414-tf

TO LET,

THOSE eligibly situated Premises in King Street, three doors west of the Montreal Bank, consisting of a commodious and very convenient Dwelling House, with Store underneath, fitted up in a superior style with Show Windows, Glass Cases, &c. &c., and well adapted for general business, with a Counting House off the Store, and a large Warehouse in rear. Early possession can be had; the House and Store let separately or together.

For particulars apply to the Proprietor, D. E. BOULTON, Esq., or to the Subscriber.

PETER MORGAN.
Cobourg, January, 1846. 446-tf

NOTICE

IS 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, Trustee of EUPHRASIE BARBIER; and that no sales will be recognised, or payments upon mortgages acknowledged, that are not effected personally with Madame Barbier, or this her Agent, Mr. Boulton. And all mortgagees, or persons indebted for payments on sales already made, will please communicate the particulars of their debts forthwith to Mr. Boulton, who is authorised to collect and receive the same.

New York, February 14, 1845. 398-tf

WOOL.

THE highest market price will be paid in Cash for WOOL at the Ontario Mills Woollen Factory, Cobourg, by the Subscriber.

S. E. MACKECHNIE.
Cobourg, June 12, 1845.

N. B.—Growers of Wool who may prefer it, will have an opportunity of exchanging any port