HENRY HOWARD. CHAPTER XXII.

CONCLUSION. Now strike your sailes, yee jolly mariners, Where we must land some of our passengers,

And light this weary vessel of her lode. When Bradwell returned to the Vicar, he at once

since, when my wife (and ladies' eyes, I find, are very sharp in these affairs) remarked that Henry was very frequently at Weston; and added, that she suspected he was forming an attachment to Rachel."

"As to my suspecting it," replied the Vicar, "I never had any experience in these things, and have as little idea of the way in which people make love, as I have of the way in which they make soap. When a boy, I remember, I made an attempt in that way with my tutor's daughter, but it was a miserable failure; so I suppose I went the wrong way to work. As to Henry loving Rachel more than as an old friend, such a thought

never entered my mind." "But now that you know it," said Bradwell, "what

do you think of it?" "Think of it?" said the Vicar, "why, I think that he will be a very fortunate fellow if he carries her off. relinquished all connexion with Dissenters. Rachel Ford is an extremely clever, nice, and what is

to the Church."

"Certainly not," said the Vicar. "My wife and myself," continued Bradwell, "en-

were groundless.' "Whatever they were," answered the Vicar, "they

Rachel and her brother Charles." "Yes," said Bradwell, "that, indeed, was one cause break through and steal. of our fears. She told my wife that Rachel had posiderstood among them as to the course to be adopted; and that Rachel Ford was to remain with the Socinians for a short time only, for appearance-sake, as she termed it, -as the Papists were afraid that the Emancipation Bill would be cancelled if they made too many converts at once-and that then she was to go over to Rome. After this the old lady concluded with a long attack upon poor Fitzhugh, who, she said, was far gone, and as bad as many of the others; that he now really baptized the children after the second lesson; and kept

if we were soon to have the daily service." "Poor woman," remarked the Vicar, "it is a sad pity that she does carry about such stuff. Thus far, however, is true, that Charles and Rachel have had a most providential escape. They have been brought up the arguments of M'Adams and Campbell, both of them and himself to God for His late mercies vouchsafed very clever men, were unable to answer. It is a curious unto her.

"I am sincerely glad," said Bradwell, "at what you have told me; and shall now take the first opportunity of informing Henry of what you say, and relieving his mind from its present anxiety."

"Tell him," said the Vicar, "to mind what he is about, or he will fail; these affairs are not so easily managed."

"Shall I mention to him," asked Bradwell, smiling, "the tutor's daughter, and tell him to come to you for the benefit of your experience?"

"No, no," said the Vicar, "no more of that, Hal, an thou lovest me."

Some few remarks were made upon other matters, when Bradwell took his departure. During the evening he told Henry what the Vicar had said. Henry of course was much delighted; this, however, was somewhat damped by the determined cross-fire he had to sustain during the evening from Bradwell and his wife. The family chroniclers report that he slept little that night; and on the following morning went up to Wes-

ton to disclose his love. It would ill become us to divulge all our hero said in stating, that upon arriving at the Hall he was shewn walking in the steps of his brother clergy at Preston, into the library, where fortunately for him, most of my readers would say, Rachel was alone. For some time he stammered and stuttered, and said so many foolish things, that Rachel began to entertain some apprehentions as to the sanity of her visitor. He also spoke of her charms, -a subject he had never touched upon before, and of which, whatever she might think herself, she always imagined him to be entirely unconscious .-At length Miss Croft came in; and Henry, who saw that his opportunity was lost, at all events for that time, cottage, belonging to Bradwell, was converted into a took up his hat, and with no very enviable feelings wished them good morning. Arrived at home, he met the Vicar, who, upon seeing the look of disappointment on Henry's face, fancied that his young friend had proved as ill a suitor as himself; and mentioned his fears to Mrs. Bradwell. The real state of the case, however, came out during the evening; and on the following morning Henry started off again to make a second attempt. In this he was more successful, and, bore her. after considerable hesitation, made known to Rachel the purport of his visit. Rachel was of course greatly surprised, as all ladies in such circumstances are, but was at length convinced that there was nothing very extraordinary in Henry's loving her, and admitted that for some time she had almost loved him. The explanations over, Henry was sent to her father, with whom he passed a very uncomfortable half hour: after this away, and dwell with thankfulness upon the prospect Bradwell fortunately called, to whom the case was re- of the better country, to which, through the merits

At first there were some objections raised by Mrs. Ford, who at one period settled in her mind that Ra- LETTER TO THE CLERGY OF THE DIOCESE OF EXETER ON chel was an eligible match for any son of Lord Duberley's, or at least for a Werdon or Stanley; but gradually these visions of greatness, one after the other, disappeared; and upon Mr. Ford's reminding her of their own real station in life, she consented that her daughter should marry a man whose parents belonged to the same class as herself and husband. Charles was delighted the had always felt a great regard for Henry, lighted; he had always felt a great regard for Henry, which, interrupted as it had been at different intervals for short periods, still remained unabated. His respect for him had never ceased, -and that, he observed, afforded the best prospect of his sister's happiness .-"For," as he added, "I may, perhaps, be foolishly tempted to regard a man of bad principles, but I could never respect him."

of you, the ciergy.

But even here we are very far from being exempt from being exempt from being exempt from the common evil. There are parishes in Devonshire, and still more in Cornwall, in which grave misunderstandings be done only by requiring that there be no longer any of stripping it of that factitious important it is in itself, the more mannest is the necessity of stripping it of that factitious important it is in itself, the more mannest is the necessity of stripping it of that factitious important it is in itself, the more mannest is the necessity of stripping it of that factitious important it is in itself, the more mannest is the necessity of stripping it of that factitious important it is in itself, the more mannest is the necessity of stripping it of that factitious important it is in itself, the more mannest is the necessity of stripping it of that factitious important it is in itself, the more mannest is the necessity of stripping it of that factitious important it is in itself, the more mannest is the necessity of stripping it of that factitious important it is in itself, the more mannest is the necessity of stripping it of that factitious important it is in itself, the more mannest is the necessity of stripping it of that factitious important it is in itself, the more mannest is the necessity of stripping it of that factitious important it is in itself, the more mannest is the necessity of stripping it of that factitious important it is in itself, the more mannest is the necessity of stripping it of that factitious important it is in itself, the more mannest is the necessity of stripping it of that factitious important it is in itself, the more mannest is the necessity of stripping it of that factitious important it is in itself, the more institution in itself, the more mannest is the necessity of stripping it of that factitious important it is in itself, the more manne

and Mr. Ford very heartily congratulated Henry as

his future son-in-law.

Mrs. Marles declared, it was the most extraordinary thing she ever heard of, and only wondered that her friend should marry a daughter to one of that abominable set, who, if not papists, were next door to it; and who, among their other enormities, thought nothing of putting away their wives, on a plea of living

in celibacy. Mrs. Dewis expressed herself equally surprised, alintroduced the subject of Henry Howard and Rachel Ford.

"You will, I dare say," remarked Bradwell, "be as greatly surprised in this matter as I was. I had not the least suspicion of it until within a very few days the least suspicion of it until within a very few days workmen and dependents as if in the same position in workmen and dependents as if in the same position in

of her coming to Weston, and order and objection of their Bishop.

Churchmen lived as he did, she should have no objection of their Bishop.

Sixteen members of the General Chapter of the Cathering Sixteen members of the Archdegeon of Totness tions, also, between Henry and her cousins, to which she had been an attentive listener, she learnt much on the subject of the real nature of the Church, and already entertained considerable doubts as to the safety tions. of remaining any longer in schism.

We must so far anticipate the date of our tale, as to inform our readers, that Ann's prejudices, although of long standing, were eventually overcome, and that she is now a regular attendant at the parish church, having

In due time the marriage was solemnised, and Henry and his bride took up their residence in a small house "I know," replied Bradwell, "that you would not say this, if you had any doubts as to her attachment unostentatious way. Their income was good, as, independent of the profits from trade, Rachel brought with her a handsome fortune; but their furniture and manner of living were much like that of the Bradwells, tertained some fears on this head; but I suppose they and excited, again, the same surprise, and called forth

Nevertheless they lived up to their income; -not in are groundless now. Rachel Ford is as much attached the way, however, in which that phrase is commonly to the Church now, as either you or I; and I can tell unders oood, viz. by spending all upon themselves. you, understands a great deal on the subject. Thanks Their own luxuries and comforts they curtailed as much to Master Henry, I fancy, you need entertain no apprehensions on this point. Rachel is a good Church- others. This they spent freely; and so far from comwoman, and knows why she is so, which is what few plaining of the many calls that were made upon their girls in these days do know. Of course you have heard," purse, rejoiced in every good opportunity that was gicontinued the Vicar, "of Mrs. Marles' reports of poor ven them of laying up their treasure in heaven, where they knew neither moth nor rust do corrupt, nor thieves

The first stone of the new church was laid on the tively left the Church and joined the Socinians, and day of their marriage; they watched its progress with that Charles was become a Papist. Poor woman, her great interest, and had the satisfaction of seeing their account of their conversion, as she called it, was most first-born child baptised in the large font on the day amusing, although very distressing. Mr. M'Adams of consecration. That day was indeed one of rejoicing amusing, although very distressing. Mr. M'Adams and Campbell, she said, were both of them emissaries to the whole party who had been instrumental in the and Campbell, she said, were both of them emissaries of the Pope, and in league with the men at Oxford to work. Poor Bradwell's emotions it is impossible to work. Poor Bradwell's emotions it is impossible to and is so declared to be in the great Constitutional Act, destroy the Church of England. That it was well unthat from very fulness they took the guise of grief.

Mr. Hall, the long-tried and faithful curate at the consecration sermon, and exhorted the persons assembled, of whom Bradwell's workmen formed a large portion, to be thankful for the additional privileges vouchsafed to them, and to be careful to make a proper vouchsafed to them, and to be careful to make a proper use of them. After the administration of the holy Communion, which followed the sermon, the alms collected, amounting to nearly 100L, were distributed ship that his bishop should now recall him. He will, his congregation so long in church that their dinners were spoiled. 'I am sure,' said she, 'I shall not go to St. Paul's much longer, for I should not be surprised the consecration of St. Peter's Church will long be remembered with lively gratitude.

In the afternoon, Henry's child was baptised; the pity that she does carry about such stuff. Thus far, Vicar and Charles Ford standing sponsors. As soon

In the course of the evening, Bradwell's health was the law. two opposite channels, but so it was; and I cannot but proposed by the Bishop, who dined with him on the Need I add, that this very purpose of ensuring stability consists fallen, had not Henry Howard stepped in, and taught comments upon the circumstances connected with the plain and enlarge upon the positions laid down by of late years, would thankfully consecrate it to the rule to service of God and His Church.

When the Bishop sat down, Bradwell rose to return thanks, but his heart was too full; he made one or

The Fords were present at the consecration and at the subsequent events that took place, and learnt a lesson which was not thrown away upon them. Charles uniform and peaceful obedience to the laws of the Church matters, as far as he could, at St. Paul's. In pursuance of this object, he held many conversations with his father on the subject; and his endeavours were, at s his father on the subject; and his endeavours were, at length, so far crowned with success, as that Mr. Ford your own deep feeling of your duty.

I abstain at present from entering into details. Let length, so far crowned with acceptance and to purchase all the pews at a fair valuation, agreed to purchase all the pews at a fair valuation, me, however, say that I advise a very cautious and forme, however, say that I advise a very cautious and the latter and money to be laid out in some good investment, for the laid down in the rubric. For instance—you are bound to benefit of the clergyman. By this means, a certain read, at least, one sentence of the offertory whenever the income was secured, and the patron freed from the necessity of appointing a popular preacher, who, under the pew-rent system, was the only person that could

secure a livelihood. After some time, Mr. Fitzhugh left; and a successor upon this occasion; thus far, however, we feel justified was nominated, at Mr. Milles' recommendation, who, obeys in all points the directions of the Prayer-book; thus affording to the three congregations there, those privileges to which, as members of the Church of Engnd, they are, by her positive enactments, entitled.

There is little more to be told. In due time, as my readers will readily suppose, a tower was added to St. Peter's; and, in a few years afterwards, at different ntervals, a peal of bells and a clock. Schools had preceded the building of the church; and a pleasant parsonage, and presented to the living.

Many years have now elapsed since the above events took place. Bradwell is still alive, but alone; his wife has preceded him to the "land which is very far off," and yet close to us all. She died in peace with off," and yet close to us all. She died in peace with off, and yet close to us all. God, and with all mankind: her remains rest in the churchyard at St. Peter's, and the beautiful coloured

Henry and his wife have now reached what is termed middle age, and continue in the same pious course in which they began their married life. They are a blessing to each other, and to their children, and to all around them; and in the conviction of a sincere but imperfect obedience to God's laws, they experience that peace which the world can neither give nor take ferred as to some particulars connected with settle- and mediation of a Saviour, they hope, in God's good ments, &c., when the marriage was declared feasible; time, to come.

English Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

OBSERVANCE OF THE RUBRIC IN THE BOOK OF COM-MON PRAYER. - BY HENRY LORD BISHOP OF EXETER, Bishopstowe, Nov. 19.

Rev. and dear Brethren, -I address you on a subject of very deep interest to us all—the diversity of practice in the worship of Almighty God, which, in concurrence diocese as in some others, while it calls for our especial thankfulness to Almighty God, may, we hope, be ascribed in no small measure to warm and steady attachment to the church on the part of the laity, and not less, I rejoice in thinking, to the general soberness and discretion

have arisen between the minister and the people, from "diversity," that all either use or disuse the surplice when

the Church, though they found among us no vehement partisans on either side, have led, in several instances, to very painful results. While they have excited in many of the clergy a livelier sense of the responsibility imposed on them by their engagements to the Church, and have made them solicitous to follow out its requisitions to their full extent; they have at the same time indispos-

workmen and dependents as if in the same position in the corrupt usages from which it was reformed.

It was therefore actual experience of great, and pressing, and growing evils, which recently induced me to have recourse to the unusual, but strictly canonical, exwhich his father had been.

Ann Croft was really pleased. She had seen and admired Henry's consistency of conduct, from the time of her coming to Weston, and often said that if all Churchmen lived as he did, she should have no objective.

It was therefore actual experience of great, and pressing, and growing evils, which recently induced me to direction, as it was not contemplated when the Book of Common Prayer was compiled:—I mean the sermon at the time of evening prayer. The power of the Bishop to order it rests on a modern statute, which does not control his discretion in ordering how it is to be introduced. I therefore actual experience of great, and pressing, and growing evils, which recently induced me to direction, as it was not contemplated when the Book of Common Prayer was compiled:—I mean the sermon at the time of evening prayer. The power of the Bishop to order it rests on a modern statute, which does not control his discretion in ordering how it is to be introduced. I therefore actual experience of great, and pressing the control of the Book of Common Prayer was compiled:—I mean the sermon at the time of evening prayer. The power of the Bishop to order it rests on a modern statute, which does not control his discretion in ordering how it is to be introduced. I therefore direct (and I do so with the express sanction of their Bishop.

fortunately absent through illness), met in the Chapter Room, and gave to me the benefit of their united delibera-Another distinguished Prebendary (reluctantly detained by sickness) sent to us his judgment, founded on long experience in one of the most populous and im-

ortant districts in Cornwall.

They were unanimous in deploring existing evils, and They were unanimous in deploring existing evils, and in apprehending greater, if some timely check be not applied. And, if they were not unanimous in advising what that check should be, this very want of unanimity gave to me the advantage of more fully hearing all that could be urged by able and experienced men on either side. After a discussion of three hours, more than two-side. After a discussion of three hours, more than two-side. After a discussion of three hours, more than two-side. thirds of the whole number agreed in advising me, that the only proper, and, under God, the only effectual remedy, appeared to be at once to restrain all undue change, and to look to the law as our sole guide. Of that law, the law of the whole Church of England, including under that comprehensive term not the pastors and teachers alone, but the people also—that is, the State—of that law, one main and leading object, since the Reformation, has ever been to establish 'uniformity of public prayers, and administration of sacraments, and other rites and cere-

This object, good in itself, becomes inestimable, when we look to the evils which it alone can prevent. But uniformity, it is manifest, can only be secured by laying down one rule. This the law has done. And, if process of time have introduced some relaxations in practice, issuing in the great evils we now deplore, it is a convincing proof that the true remedy for those evils must be sought in returning to a faithful observance of the Act of

Uniformity.

That act has, in truth, every claim a law can have on Rasad the dutiful and cordial obedience of Churchmen. Based on the soundest principles, recognizing and declaring the liturgy itself to be purely spiritual in its origin, and applying temporal sanctions only to enforce the use of it, this illustrious statute bears on it the character of a solemn compact; by which the Church having provided for the compact; by which the Church, having provided for the nation a pure form of Christian worship, received for that the Act of Union between the realms of England and

Now, I do not say, that every departure from any miparish church, was appointed pastor of the flock assigned to the new district. The Bishop preached the as a violation of the national compact; but I say, that the duty of strict obedience to it cannot be too strongly felt by any-least of all, by the clergy. To this duty we edged ourselves in our ordination vows. We renewed that pledge as often as we undertook the cure of souls, or lected, amounting to nearly 100c, were distributed among the poor communicants in the town, by whom the consecration of St. Peter's Church will long be returned by which our practice in public prayer can be hon-

estly or safely regulated.

And, while a willing and hearty obedience is thus confidently anticipated from the Clergy, can we apprehend love of change, but to prevent change -to enable us, at

two opposite channels, but so it was; and I cannot but occasion. His Lordship made many and appropriate occasion. His Lordship made many and appropriate as well as uniformity in our public worship, is the very end and object of the statute, as thus declared in its prefallen, had not Henry Howard stepped in, and taught them the real doctrines held by the Church of England. I have seen them very frequently of late, and had much conversation with them on the points wherein had much conversation with them on the points wherein had much conversation with them on the points wherein the fallen, had not Henry Howard stepped in, and taught events that had during the day been engaged in; and settling of the peace of this nation (which is desired of all cohorts). The fallent had object of the statute, as thus declared more to the settling of the peace of this nation (which is desired of all cohorts). N. B.—A large stock of WINES say Claret, Champaigne, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. they doubted, but have had little more to do than ex- of charity and goodness, as had been the case too much public worship of Almighty God; and to the intent that which he is to conform in public worship, and administration of the sacraments, and other rites and nies of the Church of England."

For these reasons I scruple not to address you all in the assortment of thanks, but his heart was too full; he made one or two ineffectual attempts to speak; words failed, but his tears spoke more than words could have uttered.

language of most earnest entreaty—entreaty which I thankfully acknowledge, after the experience of 14 years, but his tears spoke more than words could have uttered.

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c. &c. with far greater anxiety than I ever before testified-that attempt to divide us into parties, by rendering a steady, Ford, who had now imbibed a thorough knowledge of Church principles, resolved, in his own mind, to mend Church principles, resolved, in his own mind, to mend Common Prayer. If to this my earnest entreaty I add, as I am bound to add, the language of authority and order, you will, I am sure, see in it only the fuller sanction and

communion service shall be read. But it is left to your discretion whether you shall read more, in other words,

discretion whether you shall read more, in other words, whether you should enforce a collection.

Now, in every Church in which the congregation in general is prepared to regard the collections as the exercise of a high Christian privilege—the privilege of offering to God—of giving to him of his own—there I advise that a collection be always made. But wherever the pervading tone and feeling is not yet of this high order, be panet of the parayer to God. tient, strive, but strive gently, and with prayer to God, to raise your people to a better mind; and till they have attained to it; shock not their prejudices, irritate not their selfishness, it may be their worldly-mindedness. Only let them not deceive themselves; let them see and feel that you "seek not theirs but them." Tell them the truth in love, and leave the rest to God.

One further caution I would add, though I hope it is

While I urge you to return to a full observance of the rubric-falling short of your prescribed part in nothing-beware of exceeding it. The peculiar dangers of the times, as well as the prevailing tone of public opinion, call upon you most powerfully, as you would avoid being in the number of "them through whom offences come,"

which are associated in the many properties of Rome.

This letter will reach you through your Deans Rural; window over the altar attests the love her husband and I advise you to communicate together in your several deaneries; thus of yourselves you will on most points come to an accordance. Should doubts arise, the Preface come to an accordance. Should doubts arise, the Preface to the Book of Common Prayer, "concerning the service of the Church," tells you how to act. You are to have recourse to your Bishop, who, if he be in doubt, himself, is "to send to the Archbishop for the resolution thereof."

I also advise that you make no deviation from the mode in which you may be now severally in the habit of his Figure and st very low prices, for CASH. King-street, Cobourg, Oct. 1844.

King-street, Cobourg, Oct. 1844.

King-street, Cobourg, Oct. 1844.

No. 6, Waterloo Buildings.

NEXT DOOR TO STONE'S HOTEL, TORONTO.

OBERT HAWKE, in tendering his sincere thanks to be a property of the Public generally begs.

mode in which you may be now severally in the habit of performing Divine Service, until there shall have been an opportunity of collating the different practices and propositions of the different deaneries.

We may too, perhaps, be thus enabled to profit by the construction put on the rubrics in other dioceses, if any similar consideration of the matter meanwhile be had

One great advantage must arise from this delay, that it will enable us to make all the change, which shall be found necessary, at once, and thus to avoid future change.

A very few months at the utmost will more than suffice to enable you to bring all questions to a decision. Should it be necessary for me to explain the grounds of the resolution of any of the doubts submitted to me, an oppor-tunity will soon be afforded, if it please God that I have health and strength to hold my visitation in the next year,

which it is my present intention to commence immediately after my ordination on Trinity Sunday.

There is one "diversity," "for the quieting and appeasing of which" I will now "take order." This I feel my-

strong feeling in any reasonable man. But the more unimportant it is in itself, the more manifest is the necessity

causes for which neither he nor they have been primarily responsible.

they preach.

If there were no law, one way or the other, there might responsible.

Discussions of important principles in other parts of the Church though they found among us no vehement on due investigation, is clear; however complicated may

That law, beyond all question which can now arise, requires that the surplice be always used in the sermon, which is part of the Communion service; and as to all other times, whenever a sermon is part of the ministration of the parochial Clergy, there is so little reason for ques-ting tion, that I resolve the doubt, by requiring (as it was re-

dral of Exeter, together with the Archdeacon of Totness and Barnstaple (the Archdeacon of Cornwall being unfortunately about the archdeaco accustomed manner—that is, preceded by a collect (unless the bidding prayer be used,) and the Lord's Prayer, and

followed by the blessing. I hope it is unnecessary for me to add, that there must be no prayer of your own composing either before or after the sermon.

I conclude with entreating you to join with me in fervent prayer to Him "who is the author of peace and lover to Him" who is the author of peace and lover. ord," that He will accept and bless this our humble

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Six lines and under, 2s. 'd., 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. 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.

Advertisements from the City of Toronto, may be left in the hands of the Agent of this Journal, Thomas Champion, Esq., 144, King St. and will be forwarded by him free from the charge of postage to the parties advertising.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JOB WORK. DONE IN A SUPERIOR MANNER At the Office of "The Church."

GOODEVE & CORRIGAL, IMPORTERS,

KING STREET, COBOURG, BEG to inform their friends and the public, that they are now opening a large and extensive assortment of GOODS, selected by one of themselves in the English, New York, and Montreal Markets, the whole of which having been bought for CASH, they feel confident their prices will rule as low as any ouse in the Province; amongst their Stock will be found— Linen and Woollen Drapery, Hosiery, Haberdashery, Muslins, Lace Goods, Furs, &c. &c.

Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Cocoa, Fruits, Sauces, Pickles, Oils, Wines and Spirits, Ale and Porter, Dyc Stuffs, &c. &c. Plain and Fancy Stationery, Account and School Books, Perfumery, Crockery, Glassware.

To an early inspection of which G. & C. would recommend their friends, as they are determined to sell at a very small ALSO:

A good assortment of choice North-West Buffalo-Robes. Cobourg, November, 1844.

FALL IMPORTATIONS. GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

THE Subscriber is now receiving direct from Great Britain, his FALL AND WINTER SUPPLY OF GOODS, most providential escape. They have been brought up in the ultra-protestant school; and when attacked by to purchase an organ, a thank-offering from his wife love of change, but to prevent change to enable us, at length, to find a rest for ourselves amidst the fluctuation flatters himself that the cheapness and quality of his Goods will of usages around us, and to find it in strict obedience to give satisfaction to his customers, and insure a continuance of that very liberal patronage hitherto received. His stock

> FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, Groceries, Liquors, Hardware, Crockery, &c. BENJAMIN CLARK. N. B .- A large stock of WINES, in wood and bottles,-

NEW STORE, AT GRAFTON. THE Subscriber begs to inform the Inhabitants of Grafton and vicinity, that he is now opening out at the Store occupied by Mr. Mackenzie, a very choice and complete

All of which are being selected from a stock lately imported by him from Great Britain, and which he intends selling at the very lowest Cobourg prices, for Cash or short approved credit. BENJAMIN CLARK.

Cobourg, 24th Sept., 1844. N.B .- Oats, Pease, Barley, Rye, Indian Corn, and Pork taken on account, or in exchange for Goods. NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

EASTON & WRIGHT, Importers of British and Foreign Dry Goods, GROCERIES, WINES, SPIRITS, &c. &c.

R ESPECTFULLY intimate to the Inhabitants of Cobourg and surrounding country, that they have commenced business in the West Store, Mr. SCOTT'S NEW BUILD-INGS, corner of King and Division Streets, with an extensive stock of SEASONABLE STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, bought in the Home Markets under the most favourable circumstances by a person of judgment and experience, and expressly intended for the trade of this place. In purchasing their heavy Stock of

Teas, Groceries, Wines, Spirits, Glassware, &c. they have been particularly careful to exclude inferior qualities altogether; and they come before the public to solicit their patronage with confidence, promising that their prices will be INIFORMLY LOW, the most strict attention paid to the wishes of their patrons, and the skill in business acquired by long practical experience, made subservient to their interests. 100 Doz. TTS Ground-bottom FLINT TUMBLERS,

Cobourg, 4th November, 1844. NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS. J. HOLMAN.

Tailor and Draper, BEGS leave to acquaint his Customers, and the public generally, that he has just received a large supply of GOODS, ADAPTED TO THE WINTER TRADE, Consisting of the best West of England Broad Cloths, Beaver

Cloths, Cassimeres, Striped and Figured Doeskins, &c. &c. Also, a superior assortment of Vestings. All of which he is prepared to make up to order, in the best and most fashionable style, and at very low prices, for CASH.

ROBERT HAWKE, in tendering his sincere thanks to his Friends particularly and the Public generally, begs leave to inform them, that he keeps constantly on hand a welllected stock of

West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, &c. &c. VESTINGS, IN GREAT VARIETY,

Which he is prepared to put up to order in the most fashionable N.B.—Cassocks, Clergymen and Queen's Counsel's Gowns, Barristers' Robes, &c., made on the shortest notice and in Toronto, May 30, 1844.

THOMAS H. EDMUNDS, TAILOR, ROBE MAKER, AND DRAPER, NO. 2, CHURCH STREET, TORONTO,

returning his most sincere thanks to his friends and the 1 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 assortself called upon to do, because, unhappily, the "diversity" to which I refer is regarded by many of the people as exhibiting the badges of party, on one side, at least, if not on both. It cannot, therefore, too soon be settled.

I refer to the use of the surplice in preaching, a matter so inconsiderable, that it could not, of itself, excite any jets the more understands. The province is the surplice in the more understands of the surplice in the more understands. 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,

THOMAS BILTON, WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR, No. 2, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING STREET,

TORONTO. [LATE T. J. PRESTON,] WOULD inform his friends and the public that he has purchased the entire Stock of Mr. T. J. PRESTON, and will continue to carry on the business of a MERCHANT TAILOR, in the same Style, and on the same Terms as his predecessor, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage so favourably extended to him. T. B. will always keep on hand a well selected stock of the

Best West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimere, Doeskins, &c. &c. ALSO, - A selection of superior VESTINGS, all of which he is prepared to make up to order in the most fashionable

manner, and on moderate terms.

P.S.—A variety of styles of Gold and Silver Laces, Cord &c. suitable for Military Uniforms, Liveries, &c.

Ladies' Riding Habits, Cassocks, Clergymen, and Queen's Counsel's Gowss, Barristers' Robes, Naval and Military Uniforms, &c. &c. made on the shortest notice and in Toronto, May 13, 1844.

J. H. JONES, MERCHANT TAILOR,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general for the liberal patronage he has received since his commencement in business, and begs to inform them that he has just received a FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS, suitable for the season, which he is prepared to make up in the most fashionable manner, and on moderate terms. Cobourg, 15th April, 1844.

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

RESPECTFULLY returns thanks for the kind support he has received while in copartnership, and desires to acquaint his friends and the public that he has Removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Popplewell. . . o. 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, to still merit a continuance of subblic partnerships. Toronto, 25th May, 1842. EMPORIUM.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE UNIVERSITY. W.H. EDWOODS,

HAIR-DRESSER AND PERFUMER, No. 2, St. JAMES'S BUILDINGS, KING-STREET, BEGS respectfully to acquaint his Friends and the Gentry of this City that he has recently fitted up A PRIVATE DRESSING-ROOM

for their convenience, and he hopes they will favour him with their patronage.

Also, a Room for the accommodation of Ladies and Children He would mention that he has on hand a quantity of

RAZORS, HAIR-BRUSHES, AND PERFUMERY. A Composition for the certain cure of Ring-worms. RAZORS CAREFULLY SET.

Private Entrance to the Dressing-Room, one door w of the Shop. Toronto, May, 1844.

JOHN BROOKS, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, FROM LONDON,

THANKFUL to his friends and the public in general for the very liberal support received since he commenced business in this city, begs leave to intimate that he has No. 4, VICTORIA ROW,

(his former Shop having been partially destroyed by the late fire in King Street), where he hopes, by close diligence and punctuality in business, to merit a continuance of the favours therto extended to him. Toronto, September 26, 1843.

A Suor and Offices To LET at No. 4, Victoria Row. Apply to JOHN BROOKS, on the premises.

CARVING, GILDING, LOOKING-GLASS & PICTURE-FRAME MANUFACTORY, A FEW DOORS WEST OF THE MARKET. King Street, Cobourg.

SIMON MUNRO RESPECTFULLY begs leave to announce, that he has opened, in the TOWN OF COBOURG, an establishment for the above Business,—such as Carving, Gilding, Looking-glass and Picture-frame Making; House, Sign, and atal Painting; Glazing, Graining, Marbling, Paper-

hanging, &c. &c. Window Cornices; Rich Ornamental Frames for Oil Paintings; Plain Gold, and Walnut and Gold Frames for ade to order, and on the shortest notice. Prints, Maps, and Oil Paintings, Cleaned and Varnished in

Gilt Mouldings, for bordering rooms, always on hand. Orders from the Country punctually attended to.

361-tf Cobourg, 12th June, 1844. RIDOUT & PHILLIPS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS. DEALERS IN WINES AND LIQUORS.

Wellington Buildings, CORNER OF KING AND CHURCH STREETS. Toronto, February 2, 1843. MESSRS. BETHUNE & BLACKSTONE,

BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, &c. OFFICE OVER THE WATERLOO HOUSE, No. 134, King Street, Toronto, ONE DOOR EAST OF RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co

MR. GRANT, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, ATTORNEY, &c. HAVING RESUMED THE PRACTICE OF HIS PROFESSION, HAS OPENED HIS CHAMBERS,

AT No. 361, YONGE STREET, OPPOSITE ELLIOTT'S FOUNDRY, And immediately over the Warehouse of Mr. J. M. Strange, WHERE HE MAY BE CONSULTED DAILY From Ten to Five o'clock. Toronto, November, 1844.

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. DR. PRIMROSE, (Late of Newmarket,) OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S,

J. W. BRENT, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, KING STREET, KINGSTON. SICIAN'S AND FAMILY PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

MR. J. D. HUMPHREYS, (FORMERLY OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC) PROFESSOR OF SINGING AND THE PIANO FORTE. 330-tf

Toronto, Oct. 7, 1843. Mr. W. SCOTT BURN, ACCOUNTANT, NO. 4, VICTORIA ROW, KING STREET, TORONTO. Toronto, June, 1844. 364

FOR SALE, BANK STOCK, LAND SCRIP, &c. BY EDWARD G. O'BRIEN, No. 4, Victoria Row, King 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. 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.

OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, COACH BUILDERS,

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

EDWARD GEORGE O'BRIEN, GENERAL AGENT,

No. 4, VICTORIA ROW, KING STREET, TORONTO: OPPOSITE WELLINGTON BUILDINGS. 332-tf

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

LEVEN splendid Building Lots for sale, containing about half an acre each, beautifully situated on the East Bank of the River Don, about a quarter of a mile from the Bridge, and well adapted for the erection of Rustic Cottages with unburnt bricks, several of the lots run down to the river, the soil is excellent, and the price extremely low. For further particulars apply to Mr. J. G. HOWARD, Architect and D. P. Surveyor, 243, King Street, Toronto.

BUILDING LOTS.

Toronto, October 27, 1842. 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 Evening, 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 of an acre each,) cheaper, (see hand-bills,) and upon easier terms than any lots now offered for sale. The soil is well adapted for Pasture, Orchard, or Garden; and those lying at

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, Mer. 1844. Toronto, May, 1844.

FOR SALE, THAT very valuable property, beautifully situated on the Shore of Lake Simcoe, Township of Georgina, being THE BRIAKS," 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

"THE BRIARS" is within a mile of the Charch, Post Office, excellent Grist Mill, Saw Mill, and Store. and a few minutes walk from the Steamboat Wharf at Jackson's Point, the cove 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 Cant. I. be pointed out by Capt. LAUGHTON, the intelligent commander of the Steamboat Beaver, who is acquainted with the place, and of the Steamboat Beaver, who is acquainted 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.

353-tf

FOR SALE,

IN the village of Grafton, a Village Lot, containing Onefourth of an Acre, with a Cottage erected thereon, nearly opposite the Store of John Taylor Esq. Apply to

WM. BOSWELL, Solicitor, Cobourg.

Cobourg, 12th July, 1843. BRITISH AMERICA FIRE & LIFE & MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY, (INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT)

AGENT AT COBOURG-ROBERT HENRY, Esq. November, 1844. THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-PANY OF LONDON.

A PPLICATIONS for Insurance by this Company are requested to be made to the undersigned who is also authorised to receiv premiums for the renewal of policies. MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co. Toronto, July 1, 1841.

Home District Mutual Fire Company. OFFICE-NEW STREET. OPPOSITE NEWGATE STREET, TORONTO. I NSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings in general, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Mills, Manu-

DIRECTORS. John McMurrich. John Doel. James Beaty, Charles Thompson, Benjamin Thorne, J. B. Warren, John Eastwood. James Lesslie, Capt. J. Elmsley, B. W. Smith J. H. PRICE, Esq., President. J. RAINS, Secretary.

All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail miss July 5, 1843. post-paid. MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

AND PHŒNIX BITTERS. THE high and envied celebrity which these pre-eminent Medicines have acquired for their invariable efficacy in all the diseases which they profess to cure, has rendered the usual practice of puffing not only unnecessary, but unworthy of them. They are known by their fruits; their good works testify for them, and they thrive not by the faith of the credulous.

IN ALL CASES OF Asthma. Gravel.

Acute and Chronic Rheumatism. Headaches, of every kind.

Affections of the Biadder and Kid- Inward Fever. neys.

neys.

Inglammatory Rheum

COMPLAINTS and LIVER Impure Blood.

others who once use these Med-icines, will never afterwards be MERCURIAL DISEASES. Nelious Cholic and Serous olds and Coughs.

MERCURIAL DISEASES.

ver fails to eradicate entirely all the effects of Mercury infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparation of Sarsaparilla.

Night Sweats.

Nervous Debility.

Nervous Complaints, of all kinds.

Organic Affections.

Paipitation of the Heart.

Painter's Cholic.

PILES.—The original proprietor of these medicines was cured of piles of 35 years standing by the use of the Life Medicines alone.

Pains in the head, side, back, limbs, joints, and organs.

RHEUMATISM.—Those afflicted with this terrible disease will be sure of relief by the Life Ma-ONSUMPTION. Used with rrupt Humors. Dropsics.
DYSPEPSIA. No person with this distressing disease should delay using these medicines im-Eruptions of the Skin. ed with this terrible disease be sure of relief by the Life Mc

FEVER AND AGUE. Rush of Blood to the head. For this scourge of the western ountry these Medicines will be Sucitives.

SCHOFULA or KING'S EVIL.
in its worst forms.
Ulcers of encry description.
WORMS, of all kinds, are effectually expelled by these meditailes. Parents will do well to administer them whenever their existence is suspected.—Relief will be certain. GENERAL DEBILITY.

THE LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS PURIFY THE BLOOD, AND THUS REMOVE ALL DISEASE FROM THE SYSTEM. A single trial will place the LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BIT-TERS beyond the reach of competition, in the estimation of every

TERS beyond the reach of competition, in the estimated patient.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by **Dr. WILLIAM **B. MOFFAT*, 335 Broadway, comer of Anthony Street, New York.

The Genuine of these medicines are now put up in white wrappers and labels, together with a pamphlet, called "Moffat's Good Samarian," containing the directions, &c., on which is a drawing of Broadway from Wall Street to our Office, by which strangers sisting the city can very easily find us. The wrappers and "Samaritans" are copy-righted, therefore those who procure them with the white wrappers can be assured that they are genuine. Be careful, and do not buy those with yellow wrappers; but if you do, be satisfied that they come direct from us, or don't touch them.

J. M. GROVER, Agent for Colborne, C. W.

Ecclesiastical Music.

SHORTLY WILL BE PUBLISHED, BY H. & W. ROWSELL,

WITH THE SANCTION OF THE HON. AND RIGHT REVEREND THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO, A Selection of Psalm Tunes, Chants, &c. EDITED BY J. P. CLARKE, ORGANIST OF CHRIST'S CHURCH, HAMILTON, (Formerly of St. Mary's, Glasgow.)

Toronto, August 1st, 1844. The Church

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