read them for the first time in the journals, and that I have not been consulted as to the communication of them, either to some persons, or to the public, through the medium of the press. "Nor do I dispute their importance; but, fully convinced that they are more honourable to their author than to the Church which be has so deeply afflicted, I confine myself to directing attention to them as being a fresh proof of the importance of the proof of tency of philosophical opinions over even the most eminent minds, when death comes and imparts to them its awful light. will not be deened during the next Session of the Twistian school is not sufficiently known. The confidence of those who, like the Prince de Talleyrand, have passed their lives in the vortex of the world and affairs, is feebler still. This explains why his faith survived the illusions of an existence, the happiest moment of which will be survived the illusions of an existence, the happiest whether the survived the illusions of an existence, the happiest whether the survived the illusions of an existence, the happiest whether the survived the illusions of an existence, the happiest whether the survived the illusions of an existence, the happiest whether the survived the illusions of an existence, the happiest whether the survived the illusions of an existence, the happiest whether the survived the illusions of an existence, the happiest whether the survived the illusions of an existence, the happiest whether the survived the illusions of an existence, the happiest whether the survived the illusions of an existence, the happiest whether the survived the illusions of an existence whether the survived the survived the illusions of an existence whether the survived the survi

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"P.S. Our circular was printed on Saturday evening, when

the first, written and signed by our predecessor, says in substance that the transmission of the two documents was to have taken place on the 18th of May, 1838, but that it was delayed until the country.—Belleville Intelligencer. until the moment when a trustworthy person might deposit them in the hands of the Sovereign Pontiff.

RAILWAY NOTICES.—Notices appear in the Official Gazette of intended applications to the Provincial Parliament at

April, 1842.
"N.B. This letter is not to be read from the pulpit."

A NEW CITY. - The following animated description of one of the last wonders of our day, the new city now rising at Birkenhead, is from the pen of a noble diplomatist, and will be read a large of the last wonders. with interest :- "I have made a very agreeable trip to Birken head, which is a place rising, as if by enchantment, out of the desert, and bidding fair to rival, if not eclipse, the glories of Liverpool. Seven years ago there were not three houses on that side of the Mersey—there are now about 20,000 inhabitants; and on the spot where within that time Sir W. Stanley's hounds killed a fox in the open field, now stands a square which are enormous; at Birkenhead there will gradually diminish until (appears to a page to a pa nish until (supposing trade to continue prosperous) they will almost disappear, and the docks become the property of the public at the end of thirty years. It would have been worth the trouble of the journey to make acquaintance with the pro-jector and soul of this gigantic enterprise, a certain Mr. Jackjector and soul of this gigantic enterprise, a certain Mr. Jackson. With his desire to create a great commercial emporium proceeds, pari passu, that of improving and elevating the condition of the labouring classes there; and before his docks are twen excavated, he is building houses for 300 families of workpeople, each of which is to have three rooms and necessary conveniences, to be free of all taxes, and plentifully supplied with water and case for 20 feb a week for each family. These water and gas, for 2s. 6d. a-week for each family. These houses adjoin the warehouses and docks, where the people are to be employed, and thence is to run a railroad to the sea, and every man liking to bathe will be conveyed there for a penny. There are to be wash-houses, where a woman will be able to wash the linen of her family for 2d.; and 180 acres have been devoted to a park, which Paxton has laid out, and nothing at Chatsworth can be more beautiful. At least 20,000 people were congregated there last Sunday, all decently dressed, orenjoying themselves. Chapels and churches, and or every denomination and sect, abound. Jackson schools, for every denomination and sect, abound. Jackson says he is sure he shall create as vigorous a public opinion against the public house as is to be found in the highest classes. There are now 3,000 workmen on the docks and buildings, and he is about to take on 2,000 more. Turn which way you will, you see only the most judicious application of capital, skill and experience—every thing good adopted, every thing bad eschewed from all other places; and, as there is no other country in the world, I am sure, that could exhibit us this nascent establishment, where the heat interference and additinations. ment, where the best interests of commerce and philanthropy are so felicitously interwoven, I really felt an additional pride at being an Englishman."

IMPOSITIONS UPON THE PRESS .- In common with every one of our contemporaries we received, on Wednesday evening, a report under the signature of a well-known and general contributor to the daily press, of the death of a Lieutenant-Col. Metcalfe, at Elstree, under very singular circumstances. The report had every appearance of genuineness; not only the signature but the general character of the handwriting resembled extremely that of our ordinary contributor, and, as our readers are aware, the report appeared in our Thursday's impression. We have size the strength of the streng We have since, however, been favoured with a communication from the coroner of Hertfordshire, who was said to have presided at the coroner of Hertfordshire, who was said to have presided at the coroner of Hertfordshire, who was said to have president at the coroner of the cor ded at the inquest, in which he assures us that no such inquest has ever been held, and that no such occurrence has ever, within human memory held, and that no such occurrence has ever, within human memory, taken place at Elstree. Upon reference to our John reference to our missing it appears that the report appeared originally in our columns in 1840, and has been copied, with some slight changes of names and dates, verbatim by the perpetrator of the fraud.—So adroit was the forgery that, as we have already said, every one of our contemporaries were, equally with ourselves, deceived, and a long report, probably with no better foundation, of an alleged "Case of shoplifting by a lady of fortune," by the same hand, appeared in most of them yesterday. The case was alleged to have been heard at Brentwood, and we have no doubt that the report will be found to be a transcript of one which that the report will be found to be a transcript of one which was published about a year since. Fortunately we possess some clue to the discovery of this public hoaxer, and no exertion. tions shall be spared to bring him to justice. - Times.

It is estimated that the present population of England gives bout 270 to each square mile; but in Flanders, which resembles England in many of its agricultural features, the populaamounts to 507 the square mile, in the Pays de Vaud, to 658, and in Holland to 284. Again—Jersey possesses but 40,000 acres of soil, with 47,546 inhabitants, and the Canton of Zurich 360,000 acres to 175,000 inhabitants, or about 23 cres to every individual; while Great Britain, with 77,394,433 acres has a population of 26,000,000, or more than three acres to every soul. "It is now generally admitted," observes the New Quarterly Review, from an able article in the last number of which publication the above calculations are taken, "that there are not less than five million of acres of land uncultivated and cultivateable in England and Wales, besides immense tracts of a similar nature in Ireland and Scotland; estimating the produce of this land at two quarters and four bushels per acre, it would give twelve millions and a half of quarters of corn; but the annual but the annual average of foreign corn imported is less than three millions of quarters; therefore it is obvious, were the soil of Frade and the second of Frade and the secon of England cultivated as it should be, millions of human beings might yet be added to our population, and our soil still be able to support them."—John Bull.

COURTESY OF A BRITISH SQUADRON.—Under this head the following extract of a letter is given in the American papers with much good feeling:—"Malta, August 24, 1845.—The corvette Plymouth, Commander Henry, left this island a few days since for Marseilles and Mahon. While Commander Hanner of 12 days duranteed to the control of the commander Hanner of the commander of the commander Hanner of the commander of t enry was undergoing a Syrian quarantine of 12 days dura-on, coming as he did from Beyrout, he saw a minute from the Navy Department, directing that the flags of all ships of war should be hoisted half-mast high and 21 minute guns fired, out of respect to the memory of the late hero and statesman, Andrew Jackson, of whose much-regretted decease we have at this island but recently heard. As there is a positive regulation at the this island but recently heard. As there is a positive regulation at this place that no ships shall fire in quarantine, this minute could not be obeyed as the order directed. It was therefore postponed until the 13th ult., when, at 8 o'clock it was carried into execution. As soon as the Vice Admiral, Sir Edward Owen, saw the flag of the Plymouth flying half-mast high, he sent on board to ask the reason why it was thus hoisted; and at mid-day, when the report of the first minute-gun was heard, the flag of every English ship in the harbour was lowered, and thus remained until this melancholy part of the ceremony was finally closed. I have mentioned this circumstance, as it struck me as a most appropriate and beautiful stance, as it struck me as a most appropriate and beautiful mpliment paid by a great and powerful nation to the memor of one of the most distinguished and worthy of men. I have only to add, that the *Plymouth* was thought to be a fine ship, and in first-rate order by the English who saw her, and that Captain Henry and the officers were received by them with

A PRECIOUS VOLUME. -- A curious circumstance occurred last week, at the sale of the books of the late Dean of Lincoln, at Sedgebrook Rectory, near Grantham. Amongst the persons at tracted by the advertisement of the sale was Mr. John Deighton, the eminent bookseller, of Cambridge. He was looking ton, the eminent bookseller, of Cambridge. He was looking over the lots shortly before the auction commenced, when, on taking up a copy of Donne's Death, Judgment, Heaven and Hell, he thought the volume felt very ponderous; and, on examining it, he discovered that in the bookbinder's "fly-leaf," at the beginning, several coins were sewed. He called the attention of the auctioneer (Mr. Wood) to the circumstance; and it was speedily ascertained that a manuscript letter was and it was speedily ascertained that a manuscript letter was fastened to the leaf, and that seven guineas and two half-guineas of the neas of the leaf, and that seven guineas and two many neas of the reign of Charles II. were strongly sewn within it, like so many buttons. The coins were quite bright and fresh; and though many of the books in the library were sadly damaged by damp and neglect, this volume and its contents had escaped injury from the leaf of 160 years. The letter had no escaped injury from the lapse of 160 years. The letter had no signature, but from its style seemed to be the writing of a father to him. ther to his son at one of the Universities. The lot, made interesting by this circumstance, was withdrawn from the auction tion .- Stamford Mercury.

Colonial.

Several of the Upper Canada papers received yesterday, and the Pilot, give it out as a rumour, that his Excellency Lord Metcaife, is going home immediately, and that his successor may be shortly expected. Sir Henry Pottinger and the Earl of St. Germains are both mentioned as likely to succeed Lord Metcaife. We have no positive authority to contradict these statements, but we have the best reason for believing them utterly devoid of truth.—Montreal Courier, November 15.

Proclamation proroguing the Provincial Parliament, to the 29th December next, and not then to meet for the despatch of

"How very feeble are the convictions of the writers who have sought their glory in the foundation of some anti-Christian will not be decided during the next Session of the Provincial

oment of which was that of his last repentance.

"Receive, M. le Cure, the assurance of my respectful attachent.

"† Denis, Archbishop of Paris.

"the control of this seat, we have no doubt. Durand's uneasiness is prophetic of this.—St. Thomas Standard.

"The control of this seat, we have no doubt. Durand's uneasiness is prophetic of this.—St. Thomas Standard.

"P.S. Our circular was printed on Saturday evening, when yesterday, the 12th of October, the prince's two letters, certified true copies by our respectable predecessor, were delivered to us. In informing you that they were not in our possession, we wished not only to avoid people coming to verify, at our secretary's office, documents which were not there, but also to deflate responsibility for a publication with which we had nothing to do. Nor is their publication to be imputed to the person in whose hands the prince's letters had been deposited.

"In order to complete this information, which is not without interest, we shall add that two notes are annexed to the letters; the first, written and signed by our predecessor, says in sub-OXFORD ELECTION .- We have noticed with some surprise,

"It is recorded in the second note, which is signed and written by one of your brethren, that he delivered the aforesaid
April, 1842.

"N.B. This letter is not to be read from the pulpit."

ARTHWAT NOTICES. Additional Parliament at its next session for Charters of incorporation in behalf of a Railroad from Kingston to Montreal, another under the style and title of the Toronto, Cobourg, and Kingston Line, and another from the town of Hamilton in the Gore District to the renewal of the Act of the Parliament of Upper Canada, incorporating the Cobourg Railroad Company, and also for an ex-tension of the privileges of that Act by which the said Company may be authorized to continue the line of Railroad to the town of Peterborough, in the Colborne District.

Quite a fleet of schooners have arrived at Port Stanley this week, and will have relieved the Storehouses of a large quantity of wheat. Among them is the Royal Tar, Louise, Henrietta, Adventurer, Rose.—St. Thomas Standard Nov. 6.

Wheat at St. Thomas and at Port Stanley 3s. 9d. to 4s. 43d.—Pork, 20s. to 22s. 6d. for Hogs 200lbs. and over—Bar-WHEAT .- We regret to say that in many places, the wheat on the ground is receiving great damage, from what is termed wire-worm, and it is said that frost is required to check the

(From the Pilot.) TO THE WARDENS AND DISTRICT COUNCILLORS THROUGH

evil.—Belleville Intelligencer.

Gentlemen,-Mr. Wm. Hamilton Merritt, member of the Legislative Assembly for the County of Lincoln, has recently published a letter addressed to "the Wardens and District Councillors throughout the Province," the object of which is to induce them to co operate with the Niagara District Council in petitioning the Legislature to make a specific appropria-tion of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands to the support of Common Schools and Township Libraries. With the object which Mr. Merritt professes to have in view no one can find fault, but his letter abounds in such gross and absurd misrepresentations, that it would be unfair to you and to the public who have little opportunity of knowing facts, to allow it to be circulated without contradiction. I have observed that the Niagara District Council have already taken action upon Mr. Merritt's recommendation, and have assumed the correctness of a Report from the Select Committee on Public Lands during last Session, of which Mr. Merritt was chairman, and which Report was prepared by him, assented to by his colleagues, who

"Prior to the Union, the management of the Public Lands were under the control of the Home Government, and out of the many thousands of pounds received from the Canada Company and other individuals for the sale thereof, and timber, not one farthing was ever paid into the Provincial Revenue, or a single

nue of this Province—out of which about one million remains; thus showing an entire loss of ten millions of acres, besides the expenses of management, and leaving an additional burthen of £6,655 per year to be paid out of the Revenue hereafter deri-

On the above I have little to remark. The old system der which large grants of land were made to favourites, has long since been abandoned. The principle of treating the proceeds of lands as revenue is now, I believe, universally condemned. My impression however is, that both the Report and Mr. Merritt's letter, are calculated to mislead the public with regard to the application of the money obtained from the Canada Company and others. It is affirmed by Mr. Merritt that "not one arthing was ever paid into the Provincial revenue." I know that this assertion has induced many to believe that the money in question was never accounted for. Such, however, Mr. Merritt well knows is not the case. Every farthing of that money has been spent for Provincial purposes, although prior to the Union it was not subject to the control of Parliament. And it may be observed here that the services which, prior to the Union, were provided for out of this Territorial Revenue, are now defrayed out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund. Mr. Merritt knows perfectly well. I do not think that the public will understand as much from his letter. The accounts the receipts and expenditure of this Crown Fund are to be found in detail in the journals of the House of Assembly of Upper Canada. Mr. Merritt goes on to assert.

"Since the Union, these Lands have been placed under the magement of the Provincial Government. Instead of profiting by past experience, to which it is painful to allude, the nauagement has been still more disastrous."

This is a broad assertion on the part of Mr. Merritt. The three grand evils of the old system were: lst—Making grants to office-holders and others; 2nd—Locating the U. E. and other lands under a system of favouritism; 3rd—Expending the proceeds of the lands as revenue instead of, to use Mr. Merritt's words, "creating a capital in money in lieu of the capital held in land." Have these evils existed since the union? I nhesitatingly answer, No! and I defy Mr. Merritt to prove his charge of "still more disastrous management." Mr. Merritt goes on :-

'Under the provisions of the Union Act, the proceeds are paid into and form part of what is termed a Consolidated Fund—the ostensible object of which was to secure the payment of Civil Government. How far this object has been, or is hereafter likely to be realized, will be seen from the following result:

From the 1st of July, 1841, to 31st Day 1841, three and a-half years, it appears by the official returns from the Crown Lands Office, there was due to the Government for

Received for Military Reserves, conceded 17,077 17 Inspection of Clergy Reserves..... Indian Annuities, £6,655 a-year 23,292 10 0 Expenses of the Crown Lands office and 58,465 15 2 Making in all £150,098 16 7

From which should be deducted the amount of Cash received during 31 years for sale of Land............£6,733 8 8
Do. for Fees on Land...... 3,491 16 10 £10,225 5 6 This deficiency of £139,873 11 1

has been paid from the following funds: Clergy Reserves, including amount due for Inspection £22,034 18 4 Indian Fund 5,892 11 5 Grammar Schools 149 4 6

£28,076 14 3 Leaving to be sustained from the Provin-

cial Revenue £111,796 16 10 The foregoing statement, or as I would rather say, jumble of figures, will convey no information to any man. There is neither sense nor meaning in it. The first item of £26,262 14s. is a sum now due to the Government for instalments and interest on land sold prior to the Union. The money, not having been received, has never been in the public accounts. The next item is a sum of £12,000 said to have been received for Miling item is a sum of £12,000, said to have been received for Military Reserves. The next, a sum said to "remain due to the Clergy fund," although Mr. Merritt's own report and the public accounts show that it has been paid. The next item is a sum of £6,000 in block,—an estimate, I presume, of the cost of inspecting Clergy Reserves, which has nothing whatever to do with the general Provincial accounts. The expenses of the Crown Lands Department include the proportions paid by the Clergy Fund and the Indian Fund. What object there can be or adding together the amount received for Military Reserves, and the amount paid out for disbursements, I am at a loss to understand! the whole statement is grossly absurd, and totally unfounded in fact. Mr. Merritt has the public accounts before im, and he professes his inability to understand them, which I can readily believe. He makes out that the total cash received in $3\frac{1}{2}$ years, has been £10,225 5s. 6d. He certainly

that since the Union the capital of the public lands has been |

The Official Gazette of Saturday the 15th inst., contains a most grossly wasted; and I shall therefore proceed to lay before you a correct statement of the land operations since the Union of the Provinces. The territorial revenue may properly be divided into two heads, although at present in the public accounts it is kept in one. The reason for this, as 1 shall shew you, is that the cash receipts from land sales are not sufficient to meet the disbursements. Under one head should be classed what is strictly revenue, and which should be carried to the cre dit of the consolidated fund; under the other should be placed the sales of land, the produce of which should be invested, after deducting the charges to which this land is subject. I have said that these two branches of the territorial revenue have not been kept separate; it has been found difficult to do so, for this simple reason, that the sales of land do not produce sufficient cash to meet the necessary disbursements. Why is this? You must all be well acquainted with the nature of the U. E. and Militia claims, which constitute a charge on the public lands of the Province. To these claims the faith of the Crown is pledged. No man will venture to require that faith to be

If we are to judge of public opinion by that of the Representatives of the people, there is rather a disposition to extend the time allowed by law for making such claims, than to vio-late the public faith. Let it then be borne in mind that the

"In consequence of this arrangement (the old settlement system,) U. E. rights of 200 acres were then only worth from £5 to £10, since which period their value has increased from

sent it gives £40 of scrip. It is true that the poor U. E. unsent it gives £40 of scrip. It is true that the poor U. E. under the old system was necessitated to sell his claims to jobbers Africa ditto ditto 18 and speculators for £5 or even less, which jobbers and specu- North America..... and speculators for £5 or even less, which jobbers and speculators, as is well known, obtained in many cases valuable locations, and got deeds of 200 acres of land worth from £100 to £200. Under the present system the U. E. may use his scrip if he please in purchasing lands at government price, or if he sells it, can always obtain at least £20 for it. Thus the U. E. Scotland Scotland Ireland Scotland Ireland British Islands ON SHEETS.

The lowest estimated value of surveyed lands is 4s. per acre—but there is a large quantity to be surveyed lands is 4s. per acre—but there is a large quantity to be surveyed lands in the process of the surveyed lands is 4s. per acre—but there is a large quantity to be surveyed lands in the process of the surveyed lands is 4s. per acre—but there is a large quantity to be surveyed lands in the process of the surveyed lands in the process of the surveyed lands in the process of the surveyed lands are processed in the process of the surveyed lands are processed in the process of the surveyed lands are processed in the process of but there is a large quantity to be surveyed north of the Huron tract which is estimated at 7s. 6d. The Crown Land Commissioner values the surveyed land at 8s., which is the present missioner values the surveyed land at 8s., which is the present upset price, and in my opinion the fair criterion to judge by in this calculation. If, then, the U. E. claimants had continued to receive land instead of scrip, every claim would have cost the Province £30, say 200 acres at 8s., whereas at present it is settled for £40. I believe that taking an average of the lands already patented in settlement of U. E. claims, it will be found that they are worth fully £80 for 200 acres, and no one can pretend to deny that they are well worth £40, the amount for which they are now settled. You will thus perceive that, although under the present system the U. E. is a great gainer, the public are also gainers, the only sufferer being the "middleman" or speculator, and even he has now a field for his operations in the purchase of land scrip. He can, however, no longer tions in the purchase of land scrip. He can, however, no longer obtain favourable locations because he is an Executive Councillor, or a member of Parliament, as was the case under that system which Mr. Merritt prefers to the "still more disastrous" system which Mr. Merritt prefers to the "Stin more disastrous present one. I fearlessly assert that the scrip system has been the wisest that could have been adopted under the circumstances, that under it the land claims will soon be adjusted, but that until they are cancelled it is in the highest degree absurd to think of establishing an endowment for Schools, or for any other purpose. I maintain that Mr. Merritt's calculations are totally false, and that if the District Council take any action in reliance on them, they will have as much reason to regret it as those members of Parliament who signed Mr. Merritt's report without understanding it, or that District Council which has lent itself to his schemes. I shall without further preface lay before you two statements which I have prepared from the public accounts of the Province, and in which I have separated that portion of the Territorial Revenue which is strictly revenue Report was prepared by him, assented to by his conteague, who relied on the accuracy of his statements, and finally ordered by the House to be printed, although it has never been adopted, and I firmly believe never would have been. Mr. Merritt sets out with the following statement:

—

public accounts of the Province, and in which I have separated that portion of the Territorial Revenue which is strictly revenue [A] from the proceeds of land sales, [B]. I have commenced at the period of the Union which is a few months prior to the time to which Mr. Merritt refers in his calculations. (To be concluded in our next.)

The dry goods merchants of Montreal and Kingston, actuated by the same kind consideration evinced by their fellow merchants of Toronto, have arranged to close their stores at 7 farthing was ever paid into the Provincial Revenue, or a single acre appropriated for creating a capital in money in lieu of the rising generation, (except the University and Grammar Schools,) or for any other object. The management, during that period, is strikingly illustrated from the following results:

From 1818 to 1838, upwards of eleven millions of acres of Crown Lands were purchased from various Indian tribes—not from the Revenues of the Mother Country, but from the Revenues of the Mother Country, but from the Revenues of the Province—out of which about one million remains:

> can be gathered from her brother, who is yet a youth, it would appear that when she landed in Montreal, herself and her brother took lodgings in a tavern opposite the steamboat landing—that her brother, being young, was tempted to drink spirituous liquors—that about 11 o'clock at night, two young men asked his sister if she would not prefer more comfortable lodgings, and where there was no noise. The innocent youth re-plied yes. She accordingly left her trunk at the tavern and proceeded with her supposed friends, in company with her bro-ther. But here rests the question—where did they take her Her brother states that they passed by the Big Church -that they went to a house where there was a table, a rod and some balls, his sister was shown into a room, that he was enti-ced to play at the table, got plenty of rum and was kicked out of the house about 2 o'clock in the morning—does not know where he slept that night—does not know the house—thinks where he stept that hight—does not know the house—thinks he knows one of the young men—did not see his sister until the Sunday evening following [this happened on Friday night]—found her then in the tavern where they first left. She was much abused and said she had lost everything. He took her to a Mr. Simpson's in Griffintown, where he left her, and went to work at Mr. Wilcock's bakery. Thus ends the brother's story. In the early part of June, she was brought to the Emigrant shed, sent from the General Hospital. She was then speechless as well as deaf; and not being able to give an account of herself, the Superintendent refused to receive her, not knowing her as an emigrant. He sent her back to the General Hospital. The following day she was sent to the sheds with a person who knew her to be an emigrant of this season. She was then received and put into the Hospital, where she re-She afterwards got very violent; would tear her clothes, jump out of the windows, if not prevented—refusing for several days to make use of any victuals. In this state she remained for five or six weeks, when she betook herself to her bed, began to pine away, and was almost reduced to a skeleton before it pleased Almighty God to take her to himself. Thus ended the earthly existence of a beautiful, innocent little girl. But wo to the wretches who betrayed her and were the cause of all

CHURCH SOCIETY. A Meeting of the CLARKE PAROCHIAL COMMITTEE of the Newcastle and Colborne District Branch of the Church Society, will be held at the Village of Newton, in that Township, on Thursday, the 11th December next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. A Meeting of the Darlington Parochial Committee, with the Sanction of the Hon. and Right Reverend will be held on the evening of the same day, in the Village of will be held on the evening or the same Bowmanville, at half-past six o'clock.

J. Shortt, Secretary.

A BOX, ONTAINING several articles of white Stone China, has been sent (supposed by mistake) to a gentleman in this



CAPT. WILLIAM GORDON, TILL leave TORONTO, for NIAGARA, QUEENSTON, and LEWISTON, every day, (Sundays excepted) at 2 o'clock, P. M., and will leave Queenston for Toronto every morning, (Sundays excepted) at 8 o'clock, and Niagara at 9 o'clock,

Toronto, November 20, 1845.

THE STEAMER AMERICA WILL leave Toronto for Rochester, via Cobourg, &c., on Tuesdays and Fridays, at half-past ten o'clock, A. M.; and will leave Rochester Landing on Mondays and Thursdays, ne o'clock, A. M. Royal Mail Steam Packet Office,

Toronto, 8th Nov., 1845.

STEAMER ECLIPSE,

CAPT. JOHN GORDON, WILL, until further notice, leave Toronto for Hamilton, o'clock, P.M., as formerly. Returning, will leave Hamilton, at Eight, o'clock, A.M., commencing on the 13th instant.

Teeth! Teeth!! Teeth!!! R. COWLES has again returned to Cobourg and will resume the practice of his profession as Dentist. Having supplied himself with new Instruments as well as beautiful Porcelain Teeth and Gold Foil, he is now prepared to wait upon his first their names, and is duly authorised to receive the same.

(Signed) SHELDON HAWLEY, Mr. Merritt's grand object is to convince you, gentlemen, upon his friends at his office or at their dwellings. Cobourg, 8th Sept., 1845.

EDUCATIONAL BOOKS. READING SERIES, No. I.
Lesson Book, No. I, per doz. ... ATECHETICAL SERIES: to. 1. Preface and First Steps to the Catechism.....

2. The Catechism of the Church of England..... 3. The Church Catechism broken into Questions 11
4. Scripture Proofs and Illustrations of the Church 5. The Church Catechism with Scriptural Refe-6. The Catechism set forth in the Book of Common Prayer, cloth.

7. Questions illustrating the Catechism of the Church of England, by Archdeacon Sin-8. The Church Catechism Explained, by Bishop Beveridge, bound, each
Nos. 1 and 8 bound together, cloth bound, each HISTORICAL SERIES: No. 1. History of England, bound, each GEOGRAPHICAL SERIES: For Sale at the Depository of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, 144 King St., Toronto. SCHOOL MAPS. ON CANVAS ON ROLLER, COLOURED.

Now this statement, however true as regards the U. E. claimaints, is wholly untrue as regards the public. Under the old System the public gave 200 acres of land—while under the pre-England and Wales 10 Eastern and Western Hemispheres, for School Exer-

For Sale at the Depository of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, 144 King St., Toronto. BOOKS FOR CHURCHES.

To Members.
Morocco. Rough Calf. 95 0 Folio Prayer Book, red lines 80 0 Quarto Prayer Book, rea lines

Quarto Prayer Book

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KING STREET, TORONTO, THE JUVENILE ENGLISHMAN'S LIBRARY, In 18mo., neatly bound, with Engravings, NOER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF THE REV. F. E. PAGET, M.A. Vol. 1. Tales of the Village Children, first series, by the s. d.

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King Street, Kingston, Sept. 16, 1845.

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MARRIED.

At St. Luke's Church. Wellington Square, on the 18th inst., by the Rev. J. G. Geddes, Hugh Cossart Baker, of Hamilton, eldest son of Captain G. W. Baker, of Woodrooffe, Ottawa River, late of the Royal Artillery: to Emma, eldest daughter of Henry Wyatt, Esq., late of Long Ditton, Surrey.

At Brighton, on the 20th inst., by the Rev. J. Wilson, Dr. Samuel McMurray, second son of Thos. McMurray, Esq., of the Hon. Hudson's Bay Company, to Adelia Ann, second daughter of Joseph Bettes, Esq., of Brighton, Newcastle District.

DIED. On the 18th day of November instant, at the residence of her mother, Kingston, after a protracted illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, Amelia, the beloved wife of William

Holditch Esq., of Sydenham, aged 43 years.

In the Township of Niagars, on the 17th inst., Mrs. Geo. Ball, in her 59th year, deeply regretted by an extensive circle of relatives and friends. In Toronto, on the 15th inst., aged 30 years, Robert Paterson, Esq., cldest son of Alex. Paterson, Esq., Irvine, Scotland, and a partner in the firm of Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.

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satisfaction to his customers and merit a share of public patronage.

Use the venerated party referred to, thinks it most advisable, though with many thanks for the kindness of the writer, to decline.

433-tf decline.

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