A traveller came, with an axe in hand,
To the beautiful western prairle land;
He journesed many a weary day,
Till a noble river crossed his way:
On its banks he paused, with glistening eye
Upraised to an almost cloudless sky,
And gazed on the glant forest trees,
Swayed to and fro in the summer's breeze;
Gorgeous wild flowers grew, around: Gorgeous wild flowers grew around: Such brilliant hues are rarely found, Mid haunts of men, save on prairie ground.

"Here," he exclaimed, "where the wild deer roam, And free hirds warble, I'll build my home; A cabin of logs, with its thatched roof, for me, Near this broad clear stream, my dwelling shall be." "Nay, friend," said a voice "if thou!" listen to me, Who have felled from these woodlands many a tree, Choose firmer foundation—thou knowest not the land; Build high on yon rock, and not on the sand; Perchance through the winter securely thou! it dwell,—The spring tides will rush over valley and dell.

The spring duces will rush over validy ded bare, And the river banks were lovely and fair. A hut soon rose, and the yellow grain Promised many a loaded harvest wain. The wheat was garnered—a bounteous store Of Heaven's rich glifts the prairie farm bore: Oft the lonely man blest the guiding hand Which had led his steps to that fertile land. The summer was ended—the winter past; The ice-king had bound earth and ocean fas Whit he first breath of Spiring, a warning was heard,
Passing away as the song of the bird:
"Boware, beware of the rising tide!"
He heeded not—"I shall safely abide:
My roof-tree is strong, and the river is wide."

At midnight it came. He woke with the roar At midnight it came. He woke with the roar of the swelling waters entering his door. He climbed the roof in his agony; The waves seemed to mock at his misery, Higher, still higher!—away they bore. The hut, and its invade was seen no more. As he sank 'mid the darkness, one look he gave From the foaming billows—his fearful grave—To the barren Rock, standing firm and secure, Untouched by the tide, its foundation sure.

There are settlers of earth who, despise warnings given

THE BICETRE IN 1792.*

had been appointed, some time before, medical super- cal factions of the day with all the vehemence of his intendent of the Bicêtre, urgently applied for permission from the authorities to abolish the use of irons with which the lunatics were then loaded. Unsuccessful, but resolved to gain his object, he repeated his complaints with redoubled ardour before the Commune

mune, "to-morrow I will pay you and the Bicêtre a digious strength. Frequent excesses caused his disvisit. But woe to you if you deceive us, and are con- missal from his corps, and he squandered his scanty

a soft and feminine voice, pronounced sentences of breaking his chains by the mere force of his hands. Couthon wished to see, and personally to question, a few moments of liberty, he defied all the keepers the lunatics one after another. He was conducted to together to force him to return to his cell, and only their quarter of the building; but to all his questions did so after compelling them to pass under his uplifted howling but the chilling clank of the chains reverbera- henceforth his strength became a proverb at the Bicetre. ting through the disgustingly dirty and damp vaults. By repeatedly visiting him, Pinel discovered that good to think of unchaining such animals?

back, by means of which it is easy to prevent a lunatic ously, but in whose presence he now felt the full dignity

'mly. "Captain," said he, "if I take off your rator, chains, and give you liberty to walk up and down the

waistcoat in place of your heavy chains."

ceeded in preserving his equilibrium; and from the vanity of his belief; his gait was measured and the door. His first movement was to look up at the familiarity; everything, even to the arrangement of his heavens, and to cry out in eestacy, "How beautiful!" hair, which hung down in long curls on each side of How delightful!" In the evening he returned of his our Saviour. If they tried to perplex him, and said, Bicetre he never again had a violent fit; he even made vain shalt thou tempt thy Lord!" The sublimity of himself useful, exercising a certain authority over the human arrogance in derangement! other lunatics, governing them after his fashion, and The life of this man was a complete romance, in

establishing himself as a kind of superintendent. He was an old French officer, who had been in chains and had then embarked for America, where, among for the past thirty years, having been afflicted with the savages, he risked his life in the hope of one of these terrible religious monomanias, of which converting them to the true faith. But all these we even now-a-days see such frequent examples. Of travels, all these voyages, had the melancholy effect weak understanding and lively imagination, he con- of turning his ruling idea into a monomania. ceived himself destined by God for the baptism of blood On his return to France, he publicly announced -that is to say, to kill his fellow-creatures, in order himself as Him whose gospel he had been preaching to save them from hell, and to send them straight to far and wide. Seized and brought before the heaven, there to enjoy the fecility of the blessed! Archbishop of Paris, he was shut up in the Bicette PROFESSOR OF THE PIANO FORTE, This horrible idea was the cause of his committing a as a lunatic, his hands and feet were loaded with frightful crime. He commenced his homicidal mission heavy irons, and for twelve years he bore with singular by plunging a dagger into the heart of his own child. patience this long martyrdom, and the incessant He was declared insane, confined for life in the Bicêtre, salcasms to which he was exposed. and had been afflicted for years with this revolting Arguments with such minds is useless; they neither madness. Calmness at length returned, but without can nor will understand it. Pinel, therefore, never reason: he sat on a stone, silent and immoveable, re- attempted to reason with him; he unchained him in sembling an emaciated spectre of remorse. His limbs silence, and loudly commanded that every one for the were still loaded with the same irons as when first future should imitate his reserve, and never address

without being aware of his release.

The third presented a strange contrast. He was a leave the Bicetre man in the prime of life, with sparkling eyes; his Fifty lunatics were in this manner released from OAKHAM HOUSE, CHURCH STREET, romances, full of love, expressed in impassioned lan- in the treatment of insane patients, which, until then, guage. He wrote unceasingly; and in order to devote had been looked on as impracticable, or at least himself with greater ardour to his favourite composi- fraught with the utmost danger. tions, he ended by locking himself up in his room, often passing the day without food, and the night without sleep. To complete all, an unfortunate passion added to his excitement: he fell in love with the daughter of one of his neighbours. She, however, soon grew tired of the poor author, was inconstant to him, and did not even allow him the consolation of a doubt. During a whole year the anguish of the poor dreamer was the more bitter from concealment. At length, one fine day he saw the absurdity of his despair, and passing from one extreme to the other, gave himself up to every kind of excess. His reason fled, and taken to the Bicêtre in a raging fit, he remained confined for twelve years in the dark cell where Pinel found him flinging about his chains with violence. This madman was more turbulent than dangerous, and, incapable of understanding the good intended to him, it was necessary to employ force to loosen his irons. Once he felt himself at liberty, he commenced running round and round the court-yard, until his breath failing, he fell down quite exhausted. This excitement continued for some weeks, but unaccompanied by violence, as formerly. The kindness shown to him by the doctor, and the especial interest he took in this invalid, soon restored him to reason. Unfortunately he was permitted to leave the asylum and returned to the world, It was in the latter end of 1792, that Pinel, who then in such a state of agitation; he joined the politi-

> Pinel entered the fourth cell. It was that of Chevingé, whose liberation was one of the most memorable events of that day.

passions, and was beheaded on the 8th Thermidor.

Chevinge had been a soldier of the French Guard, of Paris, and demanded the reform of this barbarous and had only one fault—that of drunkenness. But once the wine mounted into his head, he grew quar-"Citizen," replied one of the members of the comcealing the enemies of the people amongst your madin despair, and his mind became affected. He ima-The member of the commune who spoke thus was gined that he had become a general, and fought all Couthon. The next day he arrived at the Bicêtre. who did not acknowledge his rank. It was at the Couthon was himself perhaps as strange a sight as termination of a mad scene of this kind that he was that which he had come to see. Deprived of the use brought to the Bicêtre in a state of fury. He had of both his legs, he was always carried about on men's been chained for ten years, and with stronger fetters shoulders; and thus mounted and deformed, he, with than his companions, for he had often succeeded in death; for death was the only logic at that moment. Once, in particular, when by this means he had obtained he received but insults and sanguinary addresses, and leg. This inconceivable act of prowess he performed heard nothing amidst the confused cries and mad on the eight men who were trying to master him. From Soon fatigued by the monotony of the spectacle and dispositions lay hidden beneath violence of character, the futility of his inquiries, Couthon turned round to constantly kept excited by cruel treatment. On one Pinel, and said, "Ah, citizen, are not you yourself mad occasion he promised to ameliorate his condition, and "Citizen," replied the other, "I am convinced that now ventured to announce to him that he should no laws God has promised to write upon the tables of our this promise alone had greatly tranquilised him. Pinel these lunatics have become so unmanageable solely longer be forced to wear his chains. "And to prove hearts. I believe (his voice becoming every moment because they are deprived of air and liberty, and I venture to hope a great deal from a thoroughly different consider you to be a man capable of doing good, you true to hope a great deal from a thoroughly different consider you to be a man capable of doing good, you true Messiah, and so far am I from an irreligious state, shall assist me in releasing those unfortunate indivi-"Well, then, do what you like with them; I give duals who do not possess their reason like you. If them up to you. But I fear you will fall a victim to you conduct yourself properly, as I have cause to hope you master of his actions, Pinel commenced the next day his enterprise, the real difficulties of which

he had never for a moment disgused to himself. He or complete a change: the keepers themselves were contemplated liberating about fifty raving madmen forced to respect Chevingé from his conduct. No without danger to the more peaceable inmates. He sooner was he unchained, than he became docile, attendecided to unchain but twelve as a first experiment. tive, watching every movement of Pinel, so as to exe-The only precaution he judged necessary to adopt was cute his orders dexterously and promptly, addressing to prepare an equal number of waistcoats-those made words of kindness and reason to those lunatics with of stout linen, with long sleeves, and fastened at the whom he had been on a level but a few hours previof liberty. This man, who had been unhumanised by The first whom Pinel addressed was the oldest in his chains during the best years of his life, and who this scene of misery. He was an English captain; doubtless would have dragged on this agonising exishis history was unknown, and he had been confined tence for a considerable length of time, became at once for I hope I have received the spirit of grace and supthere for forty years. He was considered the most a model of good conduct and gratitude. Frequently ferocious of all. His keepers even approached him in those perilous times he saved Pinel's life; and one with caution; for in a fit of violence he had struck day, amongst others, rescued him from a band of ruffione of the servants with his chains, and killed him on ans, who were dragging him off à la lanterne, as an the spot. He was more harshly treated than the elector of 1789. During a threatened famine, he others, and this severity and complete abandonment every morning left the Bicetre, and never returned only tended still more to exasperate his naturally vio- without provisions, which at that moment were unpurchaseable even for gold. The remainder of his Pinel entered his cell alone, and addressed him life was but one continued act of devotion to his libe-

Next room to Chevingé, three unfortunate soldiers yard, will you promise me to be reasonable and not had been in chains for years, without any one knowing the cause of this rigor. They were generally quiet "I will promise you; but you are making game of and inoffensive, speaking only to each other, and that me. They are all too much afraid of me, even you in a language unintelligible to the rest of the prisoners. They had, however, been granted the only privilege "No, indeed, I am not afraid," replied Pinel; which they seemed capable of appreciating—that of "for I have six men outside to make you respect me; being always together in the same cell. When they but believe my word; confide in me, and be docile. became aware of a change in their usual mode of I intend to liberate you, if you will put on this linen treatment, they suspected it to proceed from unfriendly motives, and violently opposed the loosening of their The captain willingly agreed to all they required of irons. When liberated, they would not leave their him, only shrugging his shoulders and never uttering prison. Either from grief or want of understanding, a word. In a few mimutes his irons were completely these unhappy creatures were insensible to the liberty

Several times he stood up, but sank down again: he had been in a sitting posture for such a length of time that he had almost lost the use of his limbs. However, at the end of a quarter of an hour he succeeded in preserving his equilibrium: and from the depth of his dark cell he advanced, tottering towards solemn; his smile, sweet yet severe, forbade the least During the whole day he never ceased running up and his pale resigned, and expressive countenance, gave down the stairs, always exclaiming, "How beautiful! him a singular resemblance to the beautiful head of own accord to his cell, slept tranquilly on a good bed " If thou art Him whom thon pretendest; in short, if that had been provided for him in the meantime, and thou art God break thy chains and liberate thyself!" during the following two years which he spent at the he immediately, with pride and dignity, replied, " In

which religious enthusiasm played the first part. He His neighbor in captivity was not less worthy of pity. had made pilgrimages on foot to Cologne and Rome,

* From the account of Dr. Scipion Pinel, son of the humane and scientific physician of that name.

a single word to this poor lunatic. This line of conduct, which was rigorously observed, produced an conduct, which was rigorously observed, produced an

he was confined, but which he had no longer strength effect on this self-conceited man far more powerful to lift. They were left on him as much from habit as than the irons and the dungeon. He felt himself from the remembrance of his crime. His case was humbled by this isolation, this total abandonment, in hopeless. Dr. Pinel had him carried to a bed in the the full enjoyment of his liberty. At length, after infirmary; his legs, however, were so stiff and contract- much hesitation, he began to mix with the other ed, that all attempts to bend them failed. In this invalids. From that time forward he visibly improved, state he lived a few months longer, and then died, and in less than a year was sufficiently recovered to acknowledge the folly of his former ideas and to

bearing haughty, and gestures dramatic. In his youth their chains in the space of a few days. Amongst he had been a literary character. He was gentle, them were individuals from every rank of life, and witty, and had a brilliant imagination. He composed from every country. Hence the great amelioration

> BOLD CONFESSION OF CHRIST BY A YOUNG JEW, IN THE MIDST OF HIS RELATIVES. (From the "Jewish Intelligence.")

We will imagine ourselves in the midst of that Jewish family. It is, as observed, Friday evening. The Sabbath has commenced. Our young convert's brother's wife is, as her manners bespeak, a very pious, and bigoted Jewess; not so her husband, who feels convinced that Christ was the Messiah, though his notions | 38, Queen-street East, 2 Doors from Church-street, about his person and work of salvation are a mass of confusion, and as often as he falls out against the system of the Talmud, and praises the Christian religion, his wife stops her ears, and reproves him sharply. Her father, one of the strictest sect of the Pharisees, is present, and listens with devotion to his daughter, whilst she is spreading out her hands over burning candles, and says: "Blesssed art thou O God, the God of our fathers, who hast commanded us to light candles to the honour of the Sabbath." Two wheaten loaves, covered with a snow-white napkin, lay at the head of the table, and the cup of blessing, filled with wine, is not wanting. The old gentleman, together with the pious daughter, wash their hands and pronounce the blessing: Blessed art thou, O God, who commanded us to wash our hands." The pious wife casts a sort of threatening look at her husband, because he does not stir to the wash bason; but to avoid any disturbance he at last moved, though very slowly, to wash his hands too. The father-in-law begins chanting the usual prayers, breaks the bread, pronounces a blessing, and hands to each a piece: our young convert takes it silently, and puts it on the side of his plate; the cup of blessing goes round, and coming to the convert, he gives it without drinking of it to his neighbour.

The pious wife of the house throws a shower of fiery and indignant looks on the young convert, the horizon becomes darker and darker, and at last she can hold no longer. "I suppose," she says, in an angry tone, you Mr. Nathan, (addressing the convert), have thrown all religion overboard. I knew that this would be the final result of your going to Pauli's Church. Go and be baptized at once! Why not disgrace and ruin us at once?"

The convert (very mildly), "You, and every one of you here present, do me great injustice in thus judging me to have cast away al! religion. I have never ceased to be a Jew, nor shall I cease to be one. By the grace of God I confess that I have renounced Judaism, that is to say 'Talmudism, and have returned to the faith of our father Abraham. Hence you see that I do not join to-night in your ceremonies. Do not be angry with me, when I tell you the scriptures have taught me, that the time of the coming of the Messiah has past who was to usher in the new covenant spoken of by Jeremiah the prophet, a covenant not consisting of such an infinite mass of intolerable ceremonies and that I can assure every one of you that I never knew what true religion meant, till I felt the need of a Saviour, as Jesus Christ is; for it is this Christ of whom all the prophets spake; he is the sacrifice for all our sins. You may charge me with renouncing all religion, because I have renounced all the human traditions, and hold fast the hope of our fathers, which the Seriptures speak of. Know, then, you are mistaken about me. In the days of my ignorance I also thought to worship God with all these external ceremonies; but worship God with all these external ceremonies; but I have learnt otherwise: God is a spirit, and those order in a style unsurpassed by any Establishment in the City. that worship Him, must worship Him in spirit and in truth, and none can thus worship Him, unless he is born again of the spirit. You know that also I used to chant, and to say all your long prayers, of which my

lication from Him whom they have pierced through, Time and space will not allow me to write down ow much more this young man spoke, and all appeared to be petrified. They did not know what to make of what they heard. At last the wife of the house broke the silence, and said : "We have heard awful things, alas! alas! how will that end?" However, the alarm the whole family felt was somewhat assuaged, when the young convert declared he would shortly leave for England, and be baptized there; "not for fear of any man," he said, " or to hide my principles, for the whole world may and ought to know that I believe in the Lord Jesus Christ; but solely that I must prepare myself some considerable time longer for holy baptism. My trade (he is a soap and candle maker) will support

heart knew and felt nothing; but now, I trust, I pray;

Advertisements.

Six lines and under, 2s. 6d. first insertion, and 7 d. 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. A discount will be allowed for advertisements of not less than twelve

AT THE OFFICE OF "THE CHURCH,"

No. 5, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO. COLUMBUS INSURANCE COMPANY, EDWARD G. O'BRIEN,

AGENT. Office removed to Church Street, four doors above the Court House Toronto, August 11th, 1849.

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Toronto, Jan. 13, 1847.

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N.B .- No extra charge on Coffins delivered within 10 miles of the

Mrs. DACK, FRENCH STAY MAKER, No. 58, King Street West.

ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

W. THOMAS, ARCHITECT, TORONTO.

HUGH PAYNE SAVIGNY, Provincial Land Surveyor and Draughtsman, YONGE STREET.

DR. DERRY Has Removed to 101, Bishop's Buildings,

ADELAIDE STREET.

ADDRESS, TORONTO POST OFFICE.

Toronto, May, 1848. DR. HALLOWELL,

HOUSE AND SURGERY Toronto, 17th March, 1849.

ROBERT MARTIN. HAS REMOVED TO No. 60, Victoria Row, King Street, Next Door to Mrs. Dunlop's.

T. BILTON, MERCHANT TAILOR, No. 2, Wellington Buildings, King Street,

TORONTO, MR. DANIEL BROOKE, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY AND BANKRUPTCY, Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c.

Office on Division Street, next door north of Messrs Brooke & Beatty's COBOURG.

DONALD BETHUNE, Jr. BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW Solicitor in Chancery and Bankruptcy, CONVEYANCER, &c.

DIVISION STREET, COBOURG,

CANADA WEST. Cobourg, Oct. 21, 1845. Mr. ROBERT COOPER, ARRISTER AND SOLICITOR,

Wellington Street, opposite the Commercial Bank, Toronto, Jan. 24, 1849. WILLIAMS & HOLMES.

ITY CARRIAGE REPOSITORY. 142 Yonge Street. JOHN ELLIS & CO.,

Official Seal and Bank Note ENGRAVERS, LITHOGRAPHERS. AND COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.

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BOOT AND SHOEMAKER (Next door to Messrs. Beckett, & Co., Medical Luboratory,) KING STREET WEST, TORONTO,

HAS constantly on hand a beautiful Assortment of Ladies French Kid, Morrocco, and Patent Leather Shoes, together with a quantity of Satin Slippers of the very best quality. Toronto, August 24th, 1848.

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No. 9, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO. A NEAT and good assortment of Jewellery, Watches, Clocks, &c. Spectacles, Jewellery and Watches of all kinds made and repaired to order. Utmost value given for old Gold and Silver. Toronto, Jan. 28, 1847

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AND AT 98, YONGE STREET, TORONTO, MPORTERS of Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Silver and

Plated Ware, Fancy Goods, Accordeons, Musical Boxes, &c. &c. Clocks, Watches and Jewellery, Repaired & warranted.

Accordeons and Musical Boxes tuned. Jewellery and Silver Ware made to order. Gilding, Silvering and Engraving. Old Gold and Silver bought.



THE STEAMER AMERICA, CAPT. ROBERT KERR,

WILL leave Toronto for Rochester, touching at WINDSOR BAY, OSHAWA, DARLINGTON BOND HEAD, PORT HOPE and COBOURG, (weather permiting,) every Tucsday, Thursday and Saturday morning, at Eleven o'clock.

THE STEAMER ECLIPSE

WILL (weather permitting) leave HAM-

LE P THE LOW PRESSURE STEAMER BEAVER CAPTAIN BELL,

WILL ply, during the Season, between Kingston and Bytown, and vice versa, twice a-week, as ows—leaving Kingston every Tuesday and Friday Morning, at the o'clock, and Bytown every Wednesday and Saturday Evening, or the arrival of the Phamis from Grenville, affording to Western wellers the most interesting and comfortable route to or from the

DOWNWARDS: Will leave Kingston at 9 A. M.
Kingston Mills 10 "
Upper Brewer's 1 P. M.
Jones' Falls 3 " Jones' Falls 3 "

Isthmus 6 "
Oliver's Ferry 9 "
Smith's Falls 10 "
Kimarnock 12 Midnight.
Merrickville 2 A. M.
Burritt's Rapids 5 "
Beckett's Landing 6 "
Long Island 9 "
And arrive at Bytown at 12 o'clock, noon. UPWARDS: Will leave Bytown at 9 P. M.

"Long Island 12 Midnight.

"Beckett's Landing 3 A. M.

"Burritt's Rapids 4 "

"Merrickville 7 "

"Kilmarnock 8 "

Smith's Falls 10 "

Oliver's Ferry 1 P. M.

Isthmus 4 " Jones' Falls 7
Upper Brewer's 9
Kingston Mills 11

MACPHERSON & CRANE

Ecclesiastical, University and Missionary Intelligence from all parts of the world. The effort to establish the Church Review has been warmly commended by a large number of the Bishops, and of distinguished Presbyters of the Church. The first number has just been issued. PRICE, to Subscribers in Canada, Sixteen Shillings and Threepence, which includes the United States Postage.

May, 1848. QUESTIONS FOR SELF EXAMINATION

> SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHER, AND HIS RESOLUTION.

EDUCATION.

THE REV. H. N. PHILLIPPS, formerly Mathematical Master at the Camberwell Collegite School, in connexion with King's College, London, and for many years Head Master of the Antigua Grammar School, West Indies, has made arrangements in Toronto for the Boarding and Tuition of a limited number of Young Gentle-

men.

The Plan of Instruction intended to be pursued by him in every Branch of Education,—Commercial, as well as Mathematical and Classical,—is of the most substantial kind, the good effects of which are evinced in the number of his Fupils in the West Indies who have been admitted to Holy Orders.

In cases of Pupils intending to become Candidates for Collegiate Exhibitions, and University Degrees, or for admission to the Legal or Medical Professions, suitable routines of Study will be adopted, with a view to insure success.

Terms per Quarter. For Tuition in the Ordinary Branches of an English Edu-. 2 10 0 For Tuition in the Greek and Latin Classics, and the

The School will be opened on the 18th September next, at No. 2, Sr. George's Square.

TESTIMONIALS of Qualifications from the Rev. Hy. Melville, Chaplain to the Tower of London, and Principal of the East India Company's College, Aylebury; from the Rev. J. S. Brockhurst, Head Master of the Cambervell Collegiate School; and from the Bishop of Antigua, may be seen at the Church Depository, King Street, August 16th, 1848.

EDUCATION.

TAMES WINDEAT, B.A., Master of the District Grammar School at Brockville, and late of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, is desirous of receiving into his Family three or four additional BOARDERS, whom, if required, he will prepare, by a particular course of studies, either for the Exhibitions of the Upper Canada College—the Scholarships of the University—the Previous Examination before the Benchers—or the Theological Institution at Cobourg.

Terms and other particulars made known upon application Brockville, Jan. 24, 1848.

MRS. AND THE MISSES DUNN'S Establishment for Young Ladies.

References kindly permitted to the Honourable and Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Toronto; the Venerable the Archdeacon of York, Cobourg; Rev. W. H. Ripley, Toronto; G. M. Boswell, Esq., Cobourg.

TERMS, for Boarders receiving an English Education £30 per an-

French, Music, Drawing &c. on the usual terms. Nov.30th. 1848. HAGAR & VOGT. ORGAN BUILDERS,

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ORGANS of every size and description rders thankfully received and punctually attended to.
N.B.—All work done by Messrs. H. & V. will be warranted. Hamilton, May 10, 1849

> T. HAWORTH, IMPORTER OF

BRITISH AND AMERICAN HARDWARE, No. 44, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

CONSTANTLY on hand, English, Scotch, Banks and Swedes Iron; Cast, Spring, Blister, and German Steel; Anvils. Vices, Sledges, Chains, Spikes, Nails of all descriptions; Bar, Sheet, and Lead Pipe; Rasps, Files, Hammers; with a general assortment of Joiners' Tools. Carriage and Saddlery Trimmings in all their variety.

Cooking and Fancy Stoves, Hollow Ware, Britannia & Plate Ware, Table Cutlery Silver Spoons, &c. &c.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is invited to the extensive and well-selected assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Trees grown at the Toronto Nursery,

For Sale in the ensuing Fall and Spring. Persons about to plant Trees are respectfully requested to visit the grounds, and examine the stock, which for extent and varieties of large, well-grown, healthy trees of the most approved varieties, now equals any establishment of the kind between this and New York. FORTY THOUSAND APPLE TREES & UPWARDS.

four and five years from the Graft, are now ready for sale, togethe with a proportionate number of the most desirable sorts of Pear Plums, Cherries, Peaches, Nectarines, and Apricots. Also, Grape vines, Gooseberries, Currants, Raspberries, and Strawberries. Man of the finest varieties of Pears may be had on Quince-stocks, now a much esteemed for Garden culture. The collection of Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs and Hardy Roses, is quite extensive, and contains all the hardy varieties desira-ble for Pleasure-grounds and Shrubberies. Also, a large stock of Double Dahlias, Herbaceous and Greenhouse plants.

The supply of Hedge-plants is also worthy of special notice—up-ards of 100,000 plants of English Thorn, Privat, &c., can now be Nurserymen commencing business, in want of Specimen Trees and Plants, and parties purchasing in large quantities to sell again, are supplied on liberal terms; and will find it to their advantage to give this Nursery a call.

A New Descriptive Catalogue, containing directions for successful transplanting, has lately been published, and is furnished gratis to all post-paid applicants.

Orders from a distance, accompanied by a remittance or satisfactory reference, punctually attended to. Trees sent out are correctly labelled, and securely packed, to ensure safe transmission to any part of the Upper and Lower Province. GEORGE LESSLIE.

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