NORRIS OF BEMERTON. (From Pictures of Christian Life, by R. A. Willmott, B.A.)

> "Vouchsafe, then, O thou most Almighty Spright! From whom all gifts of art and knowledge flow, To shed into my breast some sparkling light Of Thine ethereal truth, that I may show Some little beams to mortal eyes below, Of that immortal beauty there with Thee, Which in my weak distracted mind I see."

These verses of Spenser may very properly be written under a portrait of Norris. The poet's regard for the Platonic school is ascertained not only from his hymns, but from two passages, at least, in the Faëry Queen, in one of which he translates a line from the Timæus. His friend Sir Philip Sidney had previously spoken of the Immortal Beauty. Spenser-in whom a modern writer,* (not unlike him in sweetness of allegorical description,) discovers pre-eminently the sacred poet of England,-was peculiarly adapted, both by temperament and fancy, to appreciate the visions of the Academy. His own serious and religious spirit shines solemuly through his parabolical descriptions; and the drapery of Fancy often shadows the picture of some Christian virtue. Even in that garden, where

"bliss had newly Alighted, and shut close his rainbow wings To rest at ease, nor dread intruding ill,"† we may discover the faint image of a purer and holier

abiding-place. The name of Norris is now very rarely heard, even in the solitude of the scholar, and has long been entirely forgotten in the tumultuous paths of modern literature. In his own day he possessed a wide and distinguished reputation. Richardson, writing to Mrs. Carter, December 18, 1747, speaks of "the famous Mr. Norris of Bemerton." It might have been hoped, although his notes of philosophy had lost their melody, that the sweetness of his religious eloquence would In 1728 his discourses upon the Beatitudes had reached good one I think he is for his age,) and not being able style in this very remarkable book, which can never be the fifteenth edition. Their place has been taken by books which sometimes possess no recommendation but their novelty. Norris has left us his own portrait in admirer of his genius and his virtues may say, as Cow-

per said of a picture still dearer and more precious,-Thyself removed, thy power to soothe me left."

Norris was born in the year 1657, at Collingborne Winchester school, he was admitted a member of Exe- out of the papers of Mr. Jones. "The reverend and know in part, so we must also of necessity prophesy Godliness. Having been presented to the rectory of or after dinner, took him out into his garden, from makes our day. Much, therefore, I cannot pretend Newton St. Loe, in Somersetshire, Norris resigned his whence they had a full view of the city and cathedral. to, unless the medium were clearer, or my eyesight ton, near Salisbury. This was his last preferment; 'is that great cathedral! You are happy, sir, in this forth all that I may conceive. For there is a modesty

the pomp and vanity of life; here he sent up daily to the gate of heaven the music of a gentle and contented heart; here he wove those beautiful dreams of philosophy that seemed to recal not only the countenance.

The causes of Burnet's disregard of Norris would ples, by the Rev. Alex. Watson, 8vo. paper cover the ples, by the Rev. Alex. Watson, 8vo. paper cover the ples, by the Rev. Alex. Watson, 8vo. paper cover plain Instructions concerning the Nature and Structure of the Christian Church, by Bishop Jolly, and the probably be sought for in vain. "He permitted him," out doubt way the indigrent remark of a gentle and contented the ples, by the Rev. Alex. Watson, 8vo. paper cover plain Instructions concerning the Nature and Structure of the Christian Church, by Bishop Jolly, and the counterpart of the recent Misrepresentations of Church Principles, by the Rev. Alex. Watson, 8vo. paper cover plain Instructions concerning the Nature and Structure of the Christian Church, by Bishop Jolly, and the counterpart of the counterpart of the recent Misrepresentations of Church Principles, by the Rev. Alex. Watson, 8vo. paper cover plain Instructions concerning the Nature and Structure of the Christian Church, by Bishop Jolly, and the counterpart of the count but the voice of Plato;-

"The college boast, now turn'd the village guide.";

giveth songs in the night. Poverty and want saddened to character and merit. the dwelling of the humble villager; and over that threshold passed the minister of God, to speak of the Norris, my object is only to give a picture of Christian

Toverty and want saddened the dwelling of the humble villager; and over that threshold passed the minister of God, to speak of the Norris, my object is only to give a picture of Christian

Toverty and want saddened the dwelling of the humble villager; and over that threshold passed the minister of God, to speak of the manna that fell in the wilderness, and of the angels life, as displayed in the history of a contemplative of flowing at its own will with the freedom of nature, manna that fell in the wilderness, and of the angels who descended to that wanderer who had only a stone for a pillow. The predigal returned to the home of his childhood, and Norris led forth the relecting parent to fall upon his neck. Sickness overcame a father of the home of his childhood, and Norris led forth the relecting parent to fall upon his neck. Sickness overcame a father of the home of his childhood, and Norris led forth the relection of Norris, would lead me into an essay upon metaphysics. He belonged to a small, but distinguished band of writers, who, in the tendence of the will will the freedom of the will be sought in value. the hamlet,-no longer at church was seen "the bald, seventeenth century, introduced in England the New expulsion from Paradise, to carry with him "one fraround polish of that awful head,"-and the pastor sat | Platonism, which, two hundred years before, the exiled | grant bough" out of the Garden. The subject of the by the pillow of grief, refreshing the fainting soul with Greeks had revived at Florence. Lyon Smith, Cud- poem may, indeed, have been suggested by a perusal the promises of that heavenly Friend who wept with worth, Norris, Widrington, Wilkins, and Gale, were of our great Epic, which had appeared about twenty Martha, and commanded the funeral train to stand "Alexandrian, not Athenian Platonists." They did years before the publication of Norris's Miscellanies. still at Nain. The closing hour, at length, appeared: not advocate a religious philosophy, but a philosophical | The Ode to Sleep has also some sweet and flowing the earth of the little church-yard was thrown upon religion: they followed Plotinus more than Plato. - lines; and his little poem, entitled the Parting, conhim who had fallen asleep; and there, too, for the last The first impulse towards the study of the Platonic tains one stanza of remarkable beauty. time, stood Norris, to pronounce the sacred farewell school had been given by Whichcot, the founder of the over his remains, while the village children gazed upon Latitudinarians, who was impelled, according to Burthe scene with wondering and tearful eyes :-

"For he was one in all their idle sport,
And, like a monarch, ruled their little court." In this manner, indeed, he may be said to have "well and has won for him the love and admiration of every lain concealed;" although his reputation drew many reader. An universal benevolence distinguished him visitors to his abode, and the immediate neighbourhood | both in his character and his writings. Lord Shaftesof a great city exposed him to the intrusion of the cu- bury said that he ought to be called "the Preacher of rious. "It is good for us sometimes," exclaimed a Good Nature." Locke, when referring a friend to the writer of an early day, "to steal away from ourselves." most eminent practical divines of the English Church, "We shall never be able," said Norris, "to see the true associates the works of Whichcot with those of Barrow. expression of our minds in such an unsteady glass as He was also the friend of Cudworth, in whose house the world holds before us;" and in a poem, written he died in the spring of 1683. Fowler, Wilkins, and probably at Oxford, when he was about thirty years old, he had uttered a wish-

"Let me in some sweet shade serencly lie, Happy in leisure and obscurity; Whilst others place their toys In popularity and noise, Let my soft minutes glide obscurely on,

Like subterraneous streams, -unheard, unknown." But that mediocrity of fortune, which the humility of his temper enabled him to bear without a murmur, sometimes drew forth a complaint for the sake of his family. The following letter to Dr. Charlett is peculiarly affecting, from its simplicity and truth. It might have touched even the heart of Burnet:-

"I am obliged to you for the favour of your letter, as willing to undertake it, as I presume, upon such encouragement as you mention, he will, I shall be conso long ago, and when I was but a young man. Particularly what you are pleased to suggest shall be taken due reverence, though authority is an argument of the least weight with me in matters of a rational nature. But as to the continuation of his intended scheme, though I am indebted to my friends for their favourable opinion of my abilities, I cannot so easily think myself sufficient for such an undertaking,-nor will my stock of health serve for it, nor will my leisure;

† Pelican Island. * Professor Keble. Crabbe: The Borough. S Crabbe: The Village.

whereof, indeed, I have very little, not only by reason is both acute and honest. Norris certainly wants his of my parochial charge, but also because of the abun- transparency of diction, and his soothing fluency of dance of company I am exposed to, and the multitude manner; but, to me at least, he seems to speak with of visits wherewith I am continually interrupted and engaged. But, after all, I am not so well satisfied with the subjects of that scheme, whether they are the most the subjects of that scheme, whether they are the most that impeded "his way through so many wild and unuseful of any in the world to employ the consideration trodden coasts." But his voyage is cheered by the unless I had more encouragement.

ever to see it better, especially as the world now goes. templation of the highest themes; to him belongs The B. of S., I find, and am also well informed from those who well know his mind in that matter, is abso-If I am, I hope you will, however, pardon the boldness of fancy, and freedom of,

"Honoured Sir, "Your obliged and very humble Servant, "J. NORRIS."

"BEMERTON, April 9th, 1707."

was the indignant remark of a zealous admirer, the starve within the sound of his cathedral bells." The said concerning it, though nothing in comparison with An Account of the Life and Writings of S. Irenseus, sophy that seemed to recal not only the countenance, was the indignant remark of a zealous admirer, † "to out doubt may be known of it, and something may be gentle fancy, the glowing visions, and the mystical phi- what the thing is in itself, or to those more elevated That old and tranquil parsonage was to him a happy losophy of Norris found no echoes in the worldliness, conceptions which we shall hereafter have of its granhiding-place. "I account a person," was the admi- the sagacity, and the plain good sense of Burnet. The deur, when the scene of glory shall open, and our eyes rable saying of a writer whom Norris loved, "who has gulf between Spenser and Hobbes was not wider or shall be without a veil, and our sun without a cloud." § a moderate mind and fortune, and lives in the conver- more impassable. Burnet's mind was eminently prac- Such is the style of Norris in his philosophical treasation of two or three agreeable friends, with little tical. He regarded everything in relation to its utility. tises,—harmonious, variegated, yet somewhat obscure. commerce in the world besides, who is esteemed well In public life he was inquisitive and intrusive. Lord The philosophy of Norris was warmed by imagi enough by his few neighbours that know him, and is Dartmouth speaks of his readiness to encourage a pre- and as a poet he was not altogether without distinction truly irreproachable by anybody; and so, after a health- judicial rumour against any person whom he disliked; in his own day; he glimmered among the minor misful, quiet life, before the great inconveniences of old of his boisterous manner, and his invincible assurance. cellanists, and afforded another example of a pictuage, goes more silently out of it than he came in; this innocent deceiver of the world, as Horace calls him, I cal hostility and personal aversion. Swift esteemed observed in its adaptation to the late shround hythe Rev. Walter Blant resque and pleasing prose style, becoming inflated and hostility and personal aversion. Swift esteemed observed in its adaptation to the late shround hythe Rev. Walter Blant resque and pleasing prose style, becoming inflated and hostility and personal aversion. Swift esteemed observed in its adaptation to the late shround hyther l take to have been more happy in his part than the him as a man of letters, honesty, and virtue; and Dr. all its grace, when he put on the garments of the mintake to have been more happy in his part than the greatest actors that fill the stage with show and noise."

Routh thinks that he was a rewarder of merit to the Norris realised the pleasant vision of Cowley; but thinks that he was a rewarder of merit to the extent of his opportunities. We know that he recorded the normal street. Warburton said that poetry made Milton an extent of his opportunities. We know that he recorded the normal street. Warburton said that poetry made Norris into the extent of his opportunities. We know that he recorded the normal street. Norris realised the pleasant vision of Cowley; but extent of his opportunities. We know that he recorded enthusiast, and that enthusiasm urged Norris into his solitude was brightened by better thoughts and the openheartedness and sincerity of More; the sweet poetry. The antithesis is not without truth. The holier actions. He might be willing to lie hidden from temper of Tillotson; the delight of Wilkins in doing strength of his feelings found no utterance in the new the observation of men, but he did not forget that he good; the learning and moderation of Cudworth; the language he employed. The metaphysics of his verse was always in his "great Taskmaster's eye." Even universal charity of Whichcot; and, above all, that he want the fervour and harmony of the metaphysics of within the quiet precincts of Bemerton, Christian sym- lived in the most endearing familiarity of friendship his prose. It has been very gracefully remarked of pathy could find the house of mourning; and there with the apostolical Leighton during the long period Thomson, in his allegorical pictures, that, in meeting was heard the voice of Norris, telling of Him who of twenty-two years. These are powerful testimonials with the paternal spirit of Spenser, he seemed to be

> net, by an ardent desire to infuse animation and life into the dry and systematic theology of the times .-Tillotson has drawn his portrait with spirit and beauty, Whichcot, have been said § to exhibit the moral lustre of Christianity as drawn out into actions.

Mackintosh says that Norris well copied, without equalling, the clearness and choice of expression that belonged to Malebranche. To rival Malebranche would have been a difficult enterprise. He was born with a genius for metaphysical inquiries. Happening to be in a bookseller's shop, a posthumous treatise of Descartes was shown to him. The effect was surprising. Cowper's account of his own feelings on reading "Paradise Lost," in boyhood, is not more romantic than the picture of the excited philosopher. He immediately began to live in a new world of thought; and the and since you are pleased to think that little tract of to declare his genius and astonish Europe. The charm mine worthy of another impression, if my bookseller be of his style is familiar to every reader. It is the serenity of a clear and beautiful day, in which every object tent to be at the pains to revise it, and to correct what expansion of a phrase of Fontenelle. He has been is visible without a shade. The metaphor is only an I think may need correction in it; for which it is not called the great dreamer of the Oratory. His visions unlikely that there may be occasion in a thing written are recommended by their brightness. Even when he deceives us, we are pleased; for he darkens our eyes, into consideration; that especially which concerns "a splendid blindness." || His chapter on the force of -to borrow his own image, applied to Seneca, -with Bishop Sanderson,—for whose judgment I want no the imagination of contains several observations not inappropriate to himself. He can persuade without convincing; and the criticism of Bossuet, that many of his arguments were beautiful, novel, and erroneous,

> * Literary Anecdotes, vol. i. p. 639. + The late Hugh James Rose. ‡ See Quarterly Review, vol. lxvi. p. 69. § Hallam: Introd. Lit. iv. p. 149. ¶ Chap. iii. liv. 2, t. i.

he has been wandering upon holy ground.

"Not that I am ambitious of preferment, or covetous An analysis of the philosophical system of Norris of much wealth. God knows, I am neither. But I would be equally impossible and inexpedient in these might, perhaps, be glad to be a little easier in the pages; but some notice should be taken of a work world, which indeed is but strait and hard with me, - that allured the brightest eyes of genius in a former the clear income of my parsonage not being much above threescore and ten pounds a year, all things discharged; and what that is to maintain and breed up a family, and to live with some credit decency, and reputation it is not the vain and cold speculation of a thoughtful three clear income of my parsonage not being much above day, and that will not often be consulted without The tillage of Grafton, a Village Lot, containing One-awaking our own admiration and esteem. The philosophy of Norris is coloured by the beams of truth; and to live with some credit decency, and reputation it is not the vain and cold speculation of a thoughtful and to live with some credit, decency, and reputation, it is not the vain and cold speculation of a thoughtful (as I must do,) in a dear country and so public a place, but unbelieving intellect, proud of its attainments, being so near a great town and a great road, where I and eager to array them against the doctrines of inspiam exposed to so much company from all parts, I leave ration. If the imagination of Norris burns with a you, sir, to judge. I have but little reason to hope poetical ardour, he continually employs it in the con-

"the beaming eye That lifted, speaks its commerce with the sky."* lutely resolved I shall never have anything here. And There is something beautiful in his longings for that fata, you know, non sunt demulcenda. But as I expect day, "when we shall see truth as she is, and converse no preferment, so I thank God I can be contented intimately with wisdom, and enter into the light, as without it. Only, if my friends in the University, well as into the joy of our Lord." In the meantime particularly yourself and the worthy Warden of All he is "happy in his remote communications, in those Souls, would be so kind as, for my sake, to show some obscure discoveries of truth, those broken glimpses of kindness to my son, (who is almost ready to come thi- ideal light, which shine forth upon contemplative minds ther,) in giving him their assisting hand towards the even in this life."† The Essay on the Ideal Worldprocuring of a fellowship, I should accept the favour | the principal philosophical work of Norris-was pubvery thankfully, and think the pains sufficiently re- lished in 1701; it grew out of two Latin chapters warded which I have bestowed to serve the public. upon the same subject, written when Norris was a Sir, it is not my talent to solicit for preferment; but Fellow of All Souls, and subsequently laid aside. A having bred one of my sons a scholar, (and a pretty | brief specimen will show the vivacity and grace of his out of my little income to afford him a maintenance | forgotten by the philosophical student, or the lover of for the finishing his education, I am forced to bespeak | beautiful imagery and graceful illustrations. Norris the favour of my friends in his behalf; and I hope I will continue to live among the writers who have emhis works; and, while gazing upon that picture, the

"And strewed with flowers the thorny paths of truth." ‡ "The intelligible world, though more certain, is yet not so easily described as the natural; our views here are very imperfect, and so must our discourses and representations be. Here the most enlarged and The neglect of Burnet may be confirmed by a very enlightened capacity must be confined within that Kingston, in Wiltshire; and having been educated at interesting anecdote which has been related by Nichols, apostolical limitation of knowing in part. And as we ter college in 1676; and four years after was elected a laged Mr. Thomas Colburne told me lately, (1761) in part. The intelligible sun shines bright and clear, fellow of All Souls. He soon became a student of phi- that, when he was a young man, at Salisbury, he made but we see through a glass darkly. The veil of flesl, losophy, and Plato and Plotinus were the especial ob- a visit to this ingenious and exemplary clergyman the partition-wall of mortality, as a cloud interceps jects of his regard. These feelings of affection were (Mr. Norris). This was, I suppose, not long after the its rays. And, besides, one world eclipses the light deepened by his correspondence with Henry More, the Revolution, when Dr. Burnet was bishop of that see. of the other; the sensible that of the intelligible, a eloquent and enthusiastic author of the Mystery of Mr. Norris treated him very civilly; and, either before the opaque moon does that of the radiant star which fellowship, and in 1691 obtained the living of Bemer- 'What a magnificent structure,' said young Colburne, better; nor, perhaps, will it be convenient to bring he held it for twenty years, and died in 1711, in the delightful prospect.' 'Yes,' said Mr. Norris, 'it is all and a reserve due to all such mysteries as are behind fifty-fourth year of his age; having exhausted his the prospect I have with respect to that cathedral."* the veil, which, as they ought not to be pryed into strength by intense application and long habits of severe It may be remarked, that the garden of the parsonage with too much curiosity, so neither should they be Faith and Practice of a Church of England Man, reasoning. On the south side of Bemerton church a is watered by the stream of the Wily, and from the published with undue freedom and confidence. But marble tablet commemorates his piety and his genius. midst of a grove, composed by the venerable trees of yet, however, since we dwell and converse in the in-The words of the epitaph are melancholy and ap- the cathedral close, rises the majestic spire. Colburne telligible world, and have in it, as I may say, our life, propriate, -Bene latuit. Here he lay, concealed from had been the early friend and companion of the poet our motion, and our very being; since it is the imme- A Le

"admitted more intimately into the home of inspira-

"How fading are the joys we doat upon; Like apparitions seen and gone;
But those who soonest take their flight,

Pleasures of Hope, and has now passed into a poetical Pleasures of Hope, and has now passed into a poetical proverb. But the beauty of the image belongs to Norris.

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† Theory of the Ideal World, part i. p. 443. ‡ Lord Lyttleton's Monody. § The Theory of the Ideal World, vol. i. p. 227, edit. 1701.

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TO OLD SETTLERS, EMIGRANTS, AND OTHERS.

THE CANADA COMPANY offer about Eight Hundred Thousand Acres of their Lands, mentioned in the printed List of this year, which are in Blocks containing from 2,000 to 9,000 Acres each, situated in the Western District, and in scattered Lots, containing from 80 to 200 Acres each, situated in almost every Township in Canada West, on terms, it is believed, the most liberal and advantageous that have yet been made public. By this new plan, the Company dispose of their Lands by way of Lease for a term of Ten Years,— NO MONEY BEING REQUIRED DOWN.

The Rents payable annually being only equal to the Interest upon the present upset value of the Lands—thus for example, suppose 100 Acres, being now worth 10s, per Acre, is £50, the Interest thereon is £3, which latter sum, and no more, is the amount of Rent to be paid each yearfull power being secured to the Settler to Purchase the Freehold, and take his Deed for the Land he occupies, at any time during the Lease, when most convenient to himself, at a fixed advance upon the present upset price; and of course, thereby saving all future payment of Rents-Assuming the value to be as above, (10s. per Acre) the advance required for the Deed would be 1s. 3d. if paid within the first five years from date of Lease—or 2s. 6d. per Acre, advance, if paid subsequently and previous to the expiration of the Lease.

The Lands offered (excepting only the Park and Town Lots in Guelph) vary in price from 2s. up to 13s. 9d. per Acre—the Rents upon which would be respectively as follows, viz:—

Upon 100 Acres, upset price being 2s. per Acre, the whole yearly Rent would be

ands are also to be disposed of upon the Company's former plan, viz.—for Cash down, or by One-fifth Cash, and balance in five equal Annual Instalments, with Interest
The Company will remit from Canada any sum of money, however small the amount, to any part of the United Kingdom and Europe, free of all charge. The Company will also remit any sum of money from Europe to Canada, by Letters of Credit upon their Commissioners in the Province, free of expense, thus insuring the benefit of the premium of Exchange to the Emigrant, and likewise saving him from the inconvenience and too frequent loss arising from bringing his money with him in coin.

The Company, with a view to accommodate Emigrants having no immediate use for their funds, will allow Interest, at Four per Cent. per annum, for Money left with them for any period not less than Ninety Days,—the money, however, being always at the Emigrant's disposal, without untice.

without notice.

Every kind of information upon Canada, and directions, that can possibly be useful to intending Emigrants to Canada, will be readily furnished, free of all charge, by applying, personally or by letter, to the Company's Office in England,—Canada-House, St. Helen's Place, Bishopsgate-Street, London.

The new printed Lists of Lands, (which may also be seen in every Post-Office and Store in Canada West,) and any particulars, may be obtained, free of charge, upon application (if by letter, Post-paid,) to the Company's Office at Toronto.

Canada Company's Office, Frederick-Street, Toronto, 17th February, 1843.

factories, &c.



1843.—ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED THAT THE FOLLOWING ARE THE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THIS SEASON:

LAKE ONTARIO, BETWEEN KINGSTON AND TORONTO, Princess Royal, Colcleugh; Sovereign,

ELMSLEY; City of Toronto, Dick; From Kingston: PRINCESS ROYAL;

At 8 o'clock, Evening—Monday and Thursday, SOVEREIGN; At 8 o'clock, Evening-Tuesday and Friday, CITY OF TORONTO; At 8 o'clock, Evening—Wednesday and Saturday,
—and arrive at Toronto early next day.

From Toronto: SOVEREIGN; At 12 o'clock, Noon-Monday and Thursday, CITY OF TORONTO;

At 12 o'clock, Noon-Tuesday, and 12, Noon, Friday, PRINCESS ROYAL; At 12 o'clock, Noon—Wednesday and Saturday,
—and arrive at Kingston early next morning. The above Steamers call at Cobourg and Port Hope each way. Toronto, May 4th, 1843.

DAILY MAIL LINE,

BETWEEN TORONTO AND ROCHESTER DIRECT.

THE STEAMERS ADMIRAL and AMERICA, VILL leave Toronto for Rochester Daily at 7 o'clock, P.M.,

(Sundays excepted.) Will leave Rochester for Toronto Daily, at 7 o'clock, P. M., (Sundays excepted.) The Steamer GORE will ply regularly between Roches

ter, Cobourg, and Port Hope. Toronto, August 15, 1843.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMER ECLIPSE,

CAPTAIN JAMES SUTHERLAND. HIS NEW and FAST Sailing Steamer will, until furthe and reast Saling Steamer will, until further notice, leave Hamilton for Toronto, at 7 o'clock, A. M., and returning, will leave Toronto at 3 o'clock, P. M., touching at the intermediate Ports. The above Boat has been built expressly for this route, and offers superior accommodation to the travelling nublis.

Hamilton and Rochester Steamboat Office, { Toronto, 31st July, 1843.

MONTREAL DIRECT. THE NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM-BOATS, CHARLOTTE,

BYTOWN,

WILL leave Kingston for Montreal, descending ALL the Rapids of the St. Lawrence; and Montreal for Kingston, alling at all the intermediate Ports, as follows, viz:— DOWNWARDS.

THE CHARLOTTE Leaves Kingston every Monday, at 4 o'clock, P.M.

"French Creek "do "6 " "

"Prescott, "Tuesday, "3 " A.M.

"Ogdensburgh "do "3½ "

"St. Regis, "do "8 " " St. Regis, " do "8" "
Coteau du Lac " do "1" And arrives in Montreal the same evening, at 5 o'clock. THE BYTOWN

Leaves Kingston every Wednesday, at 4 o'clock, P.M. ### Armston every "cutestary, at 4 o clock, F.M.

"French Creek " do " 7 "

"Prescott "Thursday, " 3 " A.M.

Ogdensburgh " do " 3½ " "

"St. Regis " do " 8 " "

"Coteau du Lac " do " 1 " P.M. And arrives in Montreal the same evening at 5 o'clock. UPWARDS. THE CHARLOTTE

Leaves Montreal every Wednesday, at 6 c'clock, P.M.

" Lachine " Thursday, " 4 " A.M.

" Carillon " do " 1 " P.M.

" Grenville " do " 7 " "

" Bytown " Friday, " 8 " A.M.

" Kemptville " do " 2 " P.M.

" Merrickville " do " 7 " "

" Smith's Falls " do " 11 " "

" Olivar's Farent Statute " 4 " " Smith's Falls" do
" Oliver's Ferry" Saturday, " 4
" Lethmus " do " 7 And arrives in Kingston the same evening. THE BYTOWN

Leaves Montreal every Friday, at 6 o'clock, P.M.

" Lachine " Saturday " 4 " A.M.

" Carillon " do " 1 " P.M.

" Grenville " do " 7 " " "Bytown "Sunday "8 "

"Kemptville " do "2 "

"Merrickville " do "7 " P.M. " Smith's Falls " do "11 " " Oliver's Ferry " Monday " 4
Isthmus " do " 7 And arrives in Kingston the same evening.

These Boats being strongly built, expressly for the naviga-tion of the River St. Lawrence, and having Low Pressure Engines, afford a desirable conveyance to persons wishing a Safe, Comfortable, and Speedy Passage. Apply to the Captains on board, or to

MACPHERSON & CRANE. Kingston, July, 4th 1843.

LOAN WANTED.

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

DIRECTORS. James Beaty,
Benjamin Thorne,
P. Paterson, Jun'r.
J. B. Warren, Thomas Clarkson, Charles Thompson, James Lesslie, B. W. Smith, T. J. Farr, John Eastwood. J. RAINS, Secretary. T. D. HARRIS, Pres't. All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail must be sost-paid. July 5, 1843. 317

NOTICE. BRITISH AMERICA FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

INLAND MARINE ASSURANCE. THIS Company will be prepared, on the 25th instant, to take risks in the MAKINE DEPARTMENT, as empowered by Act of The MARINE DEPARTMENT, as empowered by Actor Provincial Legislature, 6th Victoria, cap. 25.

The Rates of Premium, and other information, may be obtained at this Office, or of the undermentioned, who have been appointed Agents of the Company, and are authorised to grant Assurance, either in the FIRE on MARINE DEPARTMENTS, in the name and on behalf

naging Director.

British America Assurance Office, Toronto, 13th April, 1843. BRITISH AMERICA

FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY Incorporated under an Act of the Third Session of the Eleventh
Parliament of Upper Canada. OFFICE, DUKE STREET, CITY OF TORONTO. ${
m A}^{
m SSURANCE}$ against Loss or Damage by Fire is granted by this Company at the usual rates of premium.

T. W. BIRCHALL, Managing Director.

A few Shares of the Stock of this Institution may still be had application at the Office.

Toronto, March 11, 1842.

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 receive to be made to the undersigned, who is also authorised to receive remiums for the renewal of policies.

MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co.

3

FIRE INSURANCE.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT
CAPITAL—\$200,000. THIS well known Company, for many years in active operation in Montreal, Insures against loss or damage by Fire, on terms as liberal as those of the Established Companies of the Province.

Toronto, Feb. 3, 1843. J. WALTON, Agent, New Street. BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, No. 1, PRINCES STREET, BANK, LONDO CAPITAL, ONE MILLION, STERLING.

(Empowered by Act of Parliament.) PROSPECTUSES, Tables of Rates, and every information, may be obtained by application to FRANCIS LEWIS,

No. 8, Chewett's Buildings, Toronto. THE ENGLISHMAN'S GREEK CONCORDANCE. THE Englishman's Greek Concordance of the New Testa ment, being an attempt at a verbal connexion betwee2 the Greek and English Texts.

4to Calf, price £4 4s.

H. &. W ROWSELL, Joronto. SIR JAMES MURRAY'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

THIS elegant preparation is now in general use in all cases of Bile.

Accidities, and Indigestion, Gost, and Gravel. Dr. J. Johnston states, in his Review of Dr. MURRAY'S INVENTION:—"PELLUCO SOLUTION OF MAGNESIA.—This very useful and elegant preparation, we have been trying for some months, as an aperient anti-acid in dyspeptic complaints, attended with acidity and constipation, and with very great beneft."

Sir Philip Crampton, Eart., says, "Sir J. Murray's Fluid Magnesia is a very valuable addition to our Materia Medica."

Mr. Mayo, "It is by far the best form in which that medicine has been hitherto prepared for use."

Dr. Ke nedy, Master of the Lying in Hospital, Dublin, considers "the Fluid of Magoesia of Sir James Murray to be a very valuable and convenient remedy in cases of irritation or acidity of the stomach, but more particularly during pregnancy, febrile complaints, infantile diseases, or sea siskness."

Dr. S. B. Labatt, Richard Carmichael, and J. Kirby, Esqrs., Surgeons, of Dublin, "consider the exhibition of Magnesia in Solution to en an important improvement on the old method of mechanical

Dr. S. B. Labatt, Richard Carmichael, and J. Kirby, Esqrs., Surgeons, of Dublin, "consider the exhibition of Magnesia in Solution to be an important improvement on the old method of mechanical mixture, and particularly well adapted to correct those acids which generally prevail in cases of gout, gravel, and heartburn."

Sir James Clarke, Sir A. Cooper, Dr. Bright, and Messrs. Guthrie and Herbert Mayo, of London, "strongly recommend Murray's Fluid Magnesia, as being infinitely more safe and convenient, than the solid and free from the danger attending the constant use of soda or potass."

Drs. Evory, kennedy, Beatty, Burke, of the Rlife Brigade, Comins, Deputy Inspector of Hospitals, and Surgeon Hayden, of Dublin, have sir J. Murray has been solicited by the heads of the profession to superintend the New Process of this preparation, and has appointed Mr. Bailey, of North-street, Wolverhampton, to conduct the commercial department of the business with all agents.

Sold in bottles, 1s. 3d. and 2s. 6d.

The Acidulated Syrup, in bottles, 1s. 10jd. each.

Caution.—Sir James's preparation being imitated by a retail druggist, formerly an agent in London, the public is cautioned that none is genuine that does not bear the name of Sir J. Murray on the label.

N.B.—With the Acidulated Syrup the Fluid Magnesia forms the

oel. N.B.—With the Acidulated Syrup the Fluid Magnesia forms the N.B.—With the Acudance Syrup the Find American and their asst delightful of saline drinks.

Physician's will please specify Murray's Fluid Magnesia in their rescriptions, to avoid the danger of adulterations and substitution.

A G E N T S:

Messrs, Lyman, Fair & Co.

"J. Brekett & Co.

"W. Lyman & Co.

"J. Carter & Co.

"J. Carter & Co.

"J. Carter & Co.

"J. Heath, Kingston.

Messrs. Gravely & Jackson, Cobourg.

Charles Hoghes, Port Hope.

The Church Is published by the MANAGING COMMITTEE, at COBOURG, every Friday.

TERMS:—Firteen Shillings per annum To Post Masters, Ten Shillings per annum. Payment to be made yearly, or, at least, half yearly, in advance. WANTED to Borrow, One or Two Hundred Pounds, for a year or two, on improved Freehold Property in the town of Cobourg. Enquire (if by letter, post paid) of Messrs. H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto.

June 8, 1843.

309tf

WANTED to Borrow, One or Two Hundred Pounds, for a year or two, on improved Freehold Property in the town of Cobourg. The terms in Great Britain and Ireland are, Thirteen Shillings and Six Pence Sterling per annum, payable in advance to the Agent of the paper Mr. Samuel Rowsell, 31, Cheapside, London.

No orders for discontinuance will be attended to, unless accompanied (Post-PAID) with a remittance of all arrears in full. 309tf No orders for discontinuance will be attended to, unless accompanied (POST-PAID) with a remittance of all arrears in full.