"Paris, Oct. 26, 1844.

"TO THE ADMIRAL SIR CHARLES ROWLEY.

"Sir,—The official reports which I have received from Vice Admiral Baron de la Susse contain the most minute accounts of what took place at Portsmouth in the reception given to the officers of the French squadron by the eager assembly of the population of that port, together with every honourable manifestation from the English Royal Navy, which was added thereto.

"I have at the same time received an account of the additional splendour which was united to these noble demonstrations by the visit which her Majesty the Queen of England condescended to pay to the frigate Le Gomer, after the departure of his Majesty the King of the French.

"The first professions, which, according to the example constantly given by your Excellency, had so handsomely taken place on the part of the officers of the English Royal Navy, and of the principal authorities and other inhabitants of Portsmouth, have been crowned in the most flattering manner by its having pleased her Britannic Majesty to grant the distinguished favour of her presence on board the vessel which bore the flag of Vice Admiral de la Susse, and these testimonials have been warmly felt by the whole Royal Navy of France.

"I come, therefore, M. Admiral, in the name of the naval and military body at the head of which I have the honour to be placed, to request your Excellency to receive for yourself our thanks, and to express as much as possible to the Royal Navy of England, as also to the different persons who were kindly pleased on that occasion to unite in the feelings by which they have shown themselves actuated, the deeply gratifying remembrance which we shall preserve of the reception which has been given us in that port of Great Britain where the flag of your Excellency floats.

"This reception, which accords so well in every respect with the existence of the reports of the perfect harmony which I have so frequently seen manifested between the natives of the two countries, is at this time the indelible sign of the just and mutual esteem which unites them.

"In congratulating myself most truly, M. Admiral, on being called to become the faithful interpreter of these sentiments, I esteem myself happy in having to add thereto the personal confidence with which I have the honour to be,

"Your Excellency's very humble and obedient servant,
"Baron MACKAU,
"Vice Admiral, Peer of France, and Secretary of State for the Navy and Colonies."

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON AND HIS VETERAN SOLDIERS.

To the Editor of the St. James's Chronicle.

SIR,—In passing through the Tower on the 5th inst., it being the usual half-yearly muster of the troops in that garrison, I observed on the right, and opposite the governor's house, the muster also of the warders in their ancient costume. The sight of the latter was truly interesting from the number of Waterloo and other medals of distinction that adorned the breasts of these veterans, while the whole Regiment of the Guards at present stationed there exhibited not one. This shows what a change a few years makes in the ranks of an army. Some short time back might be seen several of this distinguished regiment—the Coldstream Guards—with that honourable badge, a Waterloo medal, dangling at their breasts; now not a solitary one. How different the warders, whom his grace has selected from the British army—generally meritorious non-commissioned officers, who, no doubt, fought beside his grace in many a hard battle; as few, indeed, whose breasts were not decorated with a military order.

It appears that since his grace took the constableship of the Tower in 1826, he has given 32 old soldiers this office of warder, without receiving any fee, although his predecessors invariably received 300*l.* for each warder's appointment; thus presenting the noble sum of 9600*l.* to his old Peninsular companions. But his magnanimity did not rest here, as the noble duke corrected other abuses for the benefit of his old campaigners.

Before his grace took command of the Tower, not only places but houses were also sold by the constables. Some of these noble mansions, formerly *state prisons*, containing from eight to sixteen rooms each, were either presented to favourites, or sold to the highest bidder; so that a warder of ten or twenty years' standing, if without money or interest, had not the slightest hope of obtaining shelter within the garrison unless he paid heavy rents to his brother warder, the lucky owner, for part of his little palace. The moment, however, his grace became acquainted with this traffic he issued orders that a regular division might be made amongst the whole body, giving each warder a proportionate share, with directions that they should all reside within the gates of the fortress. These kind gifts of the noble donor should be made known to the public, as well as to the army; it will, no doubt, cause emulation amongst that essential part of our army, the non-commissioned officers, to become worthy of such an appointment by their good conduct.—I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

A VETERAN OF THE PENINSULA.

MORTMAIN ACT.—The report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Law of Mortmain, appointed last session upon the motion of Lord John Manners, has just been printed. The following is the concluding paragraph of the report:—"In conclusion, although your committee do not feel authorised by the terms of reference, to report in favour of any specific alterations of the Laws of Mortmain, they feel bound to state, from an attentive consideration of the evidence submitted to them by witnesses whose means of information and authority must be held to be great, that the operation of the laws is most unsatisfactory, leads to doubt, expense, uncertainty, and litigation, and frequently defeats good and pious purposes, which the present aspect of the country would induce all men to wish fulfilled; while from the existing facilities for evasion, they cannot be regarded as serving the main purpose for which they are supposed to be maintained, by securing the heir from the unexpected alienation of property to which he might reasonably have hoped to succeed."

DEATH OF DR. ABERCROMBIE.—The Edinburgh papers announce the sudden death of Dr. Abercrombie, of that city. He had been slightly indisposed for some time, but was able to attend to his professional duties to the last. On Thursday morning he was found by his servant lying dead in his own room. It is supposed that he was carried off in a fit of apoplexy. Dr. Abercrombie was a man of great eminence in his profession, and was held in the highest respect by his medical brethren. He was a man of refined literary taste, and had a philosophical cast of mind. He is the author of various popular works on moral and intellectual subjects.

COMMERCIAL.

Liverpool Markets, Nov. 18.

Ashes.—500 barrels have found buyers at 24s. 6d. for first pots, and 25s. 6d. for first Pearls, at which there are now plenty offering.

Corn.—A change of wind has considerably increased our supplies of wheat, flour, &c.; holders have, however, continued firm, and at yesterday's market, a tolerably fair quantity of Irish new wheat was taken by the local millers and dealers, some very choice red realizing 1d. per bushel over Tuesday's prices: in other respects there was no change. Flour and oatmeal dull, at barely previous rates. Oats, with the accession of supply, have been rather easier to buy; good mealing samples, however, have not offered under 2s. 11d. per 45 lbs., at which some lots have been taken for the country. Barley has been sold at fully our last quotations. Beans and peas must be quoted 1s. per quarter dearer. We quote wheat, United States, 6s. 6d. to 7s. per 70 lbs.; Canadian, 6s. 4d. to 6s. 10d.; flour, United States, per brl., 27s. to 28s.; Canadian, 26s. to 27s.; Indian corn, 31s. to 33s. per 480 lbs.

Provisions.—American.—Since the 4th inst., a continued good demand for beef has existed, and previous rates are fully supported; the stock of fine is almost exhausted. A moderate amount of business has been transacted in pork, without material alteration to price; with a better assortment of qualities, sales would be to a much greater extent, as Irish pork rules very high. Cheese meets a ready sale, at full prices; the late arrivals, as far as landed, prove generally of good quality; they, consequently, move off freely. The import of lard is heavy, buyers in consequence hang off, expecting to purchase at a decline; no great alteration in value is, however, expected.—Owing to the continued advance on Irish butter, (about 20s. from the lowest point,) many inquiries are made for American. This article, it is calculated, could now come in to pay, even with the high duty. Fine Irish is worth 90s. For Canadian there is a ready sale, at the quotations.

Timber.—The following remarks on the state of the timber trade are from the circular of Messrs. Duncan and Ewing:—We quote the prices that have been given for the cargoes recently sold:—St. John's pine, according to the averages, 19d. to 20½d. per foot; Quebec do., good quality, 17½d. to 17¾d.; do. do. middling, 17d. to 17½d.; do. red pine, 19d. to 21¾d.; do. oak, 2s. 4d. to 3s.; birch, 18d. to 19d.; Quebec deals, according to quality, £8 to £10 10s. per standard hundred; pine and spruce planks, 2⅛ to 2½ per foot; Quebec staves, standard £35 to £45 per M, puncheon £10 to £16. The total amount of the supplies of pine timber, deals and planks, from the 1st February to this time, contrasted with that of the same time last year, stands thus:—

56,550 logs Quebec this year, agst.	58,105 logs	same time last.	
23,815 logs St. John's "	21,654	do	do
6,512 logs other ports "	14,617	do	do
223,417 Quebec Deals "	317,868 Deals.		
same time last.			
803,373 St. John's Planks "	584,753 Planks.		
same time last.			

Turpentine has been in brisk demand, 2500 barrels having realised 7s. 6d. to 7s. 7d. for middling, and 7s. 10d. for very good.

Colonial.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Since our last, both Houses of the Legislature, as if exhausted by their debates on their answers to His Excellency's Address, have been chiefly occupied in routine business. The following seem to be the most prominent topics which have engaged their attention:

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Hon. Mr. M'GILL presented a petition from certain Clergymen of the Church of England, to have the elective franchise restored to them, by amending the Act passed at last session.

A message was received from the Legislative Assembly, informing this Hon. House that the Legislative Assembly had passed a Bill entitled "an Act to continue, for a limited time, the provisions of an Act imposing duties upon Agricultural produce, and live stock imported into this Province."

The bill was read a first time, and

The Hon. Mr. DRAPER rose and observed that this Bill, as its title expresses, was brought up for the purpose of continuing, during the present Session, the act which imposes a duty upon Agricultural produce and live stock imported into this Province, and it was important that it should be passed without any delay, otherwise the former act would expire before any general measure upon the subject of duties could be matured. He would, under these circumstances, move that the Bill be read a second time presently, and that it be read a third time on Monday next.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and ordered for a third reading on Monday.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Mr. SMALL moved for leave to present a petition against the return of Mr. Sherwood and Mr. Boulton to represent the city of Toronto. He had been in daily expectation of receiving a petition from Toronto, but it had not yet arrived, and for the purpose of saving the rights of the electors of the city, of whom he was one, he had himself drawn and signed the petition which he desired now to present.

Mr. GOWAN objected to the reception of the petition. It was a petition intended to deprive the constituency of Toronto of the services of their representatives in important matters about to be investigated—the trial of contested elections.—It seemed to him strange that in a city containing a population of upwards of 20,000 souls, there could not one elector have been found to sign the petition, complaining of the return for that city, and that the Hon. gentleman himself should sign and present a petition. There was something very strange about it.

Mr. SMALL,—Does the Hon. Member for Leeds question my motive?

Mr. GOWAN,—No, he did not question the Hon. gentleman's motives, which might be pure enough, but it was certainly very extraordinary that any Member of that House should stand up and present a petition signed by himself alone against the return of another Hon. Member.

Mr. Solicitor-General SHERWOOD hoped he might be indulged, notwithstanding that he was an interested party in the matter before the House, in making some remarks upon the extraordinary application of the Hon. Member for the Third Riding of York. From the peculiar circumstances under which that petition had been introduced to the House, he could not help saying that the hon. gentleman opposite had exhibited a want of delicacy which he confessed he had not expected at his hands. In the first place, as had been remarked by a gentleman who preceded him, out of a population of 20,000 souls, which Toronto contained, the hon. member for the Third Riding of York had been apparently unable to get a single individual to sign a petition against the return of his (Mr. Sherwood's) hon. colleague and himself, and yet a petition had now been prssented by a member of that House by a man who had no vote—(Mr. Small, I have, and voted against you,) who at least was not a freeholder, (Mr. Small, I am a freeholder, and have as good a freehold as you have, and perhaps a little better.) (Mr. Sherwood, you have not.) (Cries of "order," "order.") He repeated, the petition was signed by a man whom he knew not to be a freeholder (order), and what was more, the hon. gentleman apparently had also been unable to get any other member of the House to present his petition, (hear, hear.)—He therefore said, that when no petition had been sent to the House by his (Mr. Sherwood's) constituents, when the hon. gentleman who has himself signed and presented a petition, has been unable to get another member to do the latter duty for him, the conduct of that gentleman was unjustifiable, and such as he had never expected at his hands. He (Mr. Sherwood) was aware that the hon. gentleman would have received no petition from Toronto, unless, indeed, he were to write for one. That hon. gentleman knew well, too, that if he (Mr. Sherwood) were to return to-morrow to his constituents, he would be returned even by an increased majority—he knows that no individual avowing the politics which that hon. gentleman avows, has any chance of success in Toronto (hear, hear). It was not, therefore, with any hope of turning him out of his seat that the petition had been brought forward; no such thing; it was more to assist the hon. gentlemen opposite in striking their election committees (hear, hear). With regard to the law of Parliament relating to the time for the reception of such petitions, although the Grenville Act, which was in force in Upper Canada, did not specify a time in which such petitions should be received; yet a standing rule of the House had done so, and he was satisfied that no one in the House acquainted with the usage of Parliament in such cases, could rise in his place and attempt to support the reception of the petition on the fifteenth day of the Session.

The opinion of the Speaker having been called for—

The Hon. THE SPEAKER rose and stated to the House, that the Grenville Act, which provided for the trial of contested elections in Upper Canada, contained no provision fixing the time for the presentation of petitions; there was, therefore, no written law on the subject; but a standing rule had been adopted in 1829, by which it was made imperative that such petitions should be presented within the first fourteen days of the Session. By the 47th clause of the Union Act that rule had been continued in force, and, therefore, the petition of the hon. Member for the Third Riding of York could not be received.

The decision of the Speaker was acquiesced in by the House, and the conversation dropped.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. DE BLEURY, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole, to consider the expediency of amending an Act passed in the reign of his late Majesty William IV., relating to insolvent debtors, and to extend its provisions to the whole of Lower Canada.

Mr. SOL. GEN. SHERWOOD suggested the propriety of the hon. gentleman withdrawing his present motion, and bringing in a bill to assimilate the law in both provinces. In Upper Canada, imprisonment for debt had been abolished, and the Act in force in that section relating to debtors was much in advance of that now existing in Lower Canada. He did not see why this difference should exist. They should seek as much as possible to assimilate the laws relating to trade in both sections of the Province, and if the hon. gentleman would bring in a bill to do that, he would entitle himself to the thanks of the country.

Mr. DE BLEURY said he would be most happy to adopt the suggestions thrown out by the hon. Solicitor General, and he would therefore move that the Committee do rise, report progress, and ask leave to sit again.

The Committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again, which was granted.

ATTORNEY GENERAL SMITH gave notice that he will, on to-morrow, move that the House resolve itself into Committee of the whole, to consider the expediency of providing for the issue of Still-Licences for a less period than one year, at a rate proportionate to the time for which they may be granted.

The hon. gentleman explained that it was desirable to have a temporary Act, with respect to Still-Licences, adopted, in order to protect the revenue. It was the intention of the Government to introduce a Customs' Bill, in which that item would be included, but as some time must necessarily elapse before it could pass into a law, and the Act relating to Stills would shortly expire, it was necessary to adopt a temporary measure, such as that which he proposed.

SHAKERS, BARKERS, &c.

The report of the Committee appointed to inquire into the interpolations made in the Journals of the House was brought up by Mr. Williams. The report stated that the Committee had received the voluntary statement of Mr. Muir, a Clerk of the House, who admitted that the interpolations in question had been made by him in a thoughtless minute on a rough copy of a proof, and without any intention that the same should be printed. In consequence, however, of the original copy not having been forthcoming at the time the proof was read, the interpolations were inserted. The Committee exonerated Mr. Muir from any deliberate intention of committing a breach of privilege, but could not acquit him of a serious indiscretion, which might subject him to the serious displeasure of the House. The report was received, and ordered to be taken into consideration on a future night.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
Montreal, November 30, 1844.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to call to the Legislative Council of this Province, the Honorable John Neilson and James Morris, Esquires.

It will be seen by the above notification that the venerable John Neilson of Quebec—the "*Nestor*" of Canadian politicians—has had the sphere of his usefulness transferred from the Assembly to the Council; and, that the Receiver General has taken care to secure the co-operation and support of his brother James Morris, Esq.

The elevation of Mr. Neilson to the Legislative Council is an act of just acknowledgment of that gentleman's time-honoured services to the State, and his experience, sagacity, and sound constitutional principles, render his "call" a valuable addition to the Canadian peerage. It is such men as Mr. Neilson who should be called to the Council, and we venture to say that scarcely one dissenting voice will be raised throughout United Canada against the propriety of the present selection.

We wish it were in our power to speak with the same satisfaction of the other appointment. It is always painful to a Conservative Journalist to be called upon to express disapprobation of any of the acts of the Head of the Government—we employ the term "Head of the Government" advisedly, because although his "Council" may have recommended, the Governor General is responsible to his Sovereign for the proper exercise of the Royal Prerogative—and we are constrained to regret that His Excellency should have been induced "to call James Morris, Esq. to the Legislative Council."

Our objections are briefly these. The number of Legislative Councillors, is too limited to allow of *fraternity* as a *reason* for narrowing the space which remains to be filled up; and it will be hard to convince the Province that the exigencies of the Government needed the introduction of the "*Brothers Morris*" into the Council. Again Mr. Morris, while in the Commons has shown himself to be a violent and bigoted party-man; his general conduct in the Assembly, to say nothing of his vote recorded in favour of the late Administration, has invested him with the character of a "destructive;" and it is far too soon, to pitchfork such a man into the Council. Mr. Morris should have been permitted to remain in the obscurity of private life, cultivating "the proprieties" at Brockville, for at least a good half-dozen years—thus affording the improver of all things, Father Time with his scythe, an opportunity of mowing down all violent opinions—ere James Morris Esq. should have been even named as a fit person to rank with the "great men" of the land. And lastly, James Morris, Esq. has on all occasions, in season or out of season, the reputation of being a more intolerant Presbyterian than even his brother the Honourable William—and, though God forbid that we should object to any body that he was Presbyterian, for we desire and insist that religious distinctions should not prevail in appointments of honour, (as for example to the Legislative Council,) or of emolument; yet we cannot help viewing the practice of the administration, in both these "calls" to the Council, and of the rumoured one of Isaac Buchanan, Esq., as indicative of a determination to swamp the legitimate influence of the Church of England in the Legislative Council, and to secure the passage of the Government "arrangements" to level King's College to a condition that may "give general satisfaction to the Colony."

We disclaim being influenced by any other consideration than what we conceive to be our duty in the premises; we disavow the remotest intention of either wounding Mr. Morris's feelings as an individual, or trenching upon the susceptibilities of the religious body to which he belongs But at the same time we conceive ourselves called upon to protest, and we do so emphatically, against the introduction of "James Morris, Esquire," to the Legislative Council, to the prejudice of other gentlemen in all respects his equal, in many his superior, and whose standing in the country render them not only eligible *in preference*, but whose "call" to the Council would give a deep and earnest satisfaction to many a loyal heart throughout the Colony.—*Toronto Herald.*

LAW SOCIETY OF UPPER CANADA,—*Hilary Term, 8th Victoria.*—The following Gentlemen were called to the Degree of Barrister at Law.

Monday, November 4th.

Alexander McDonell, Esquire,
Colin Dawson Reid, Esquire,
Stephen Maule Jarvis, Esquire.

And on Tuesday, 12th November,—The following Gentlemen were admitted into the Society as Members thereof, and entered on the Books as Students of the Laws, their examinations having been classed in the following order.

In Junior Class.

Mr. William Proudfoot, Mr. Benjamin Canning Davy,
Mr. John Reynolds, Mr. Francis Thomas Stewart,
Mr. John Beaning Monk, Mr. Edward Blevins,
Mr. James W. K. Graham.

CHURCH SOCIETY.

The MONTHLY GENERAL MEETING of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, will be held at the Society's House, 144 King St. Toronto, on Thursday the 2nd of January, at 3 o'clock P. M.

W. H. RIPLEY, *Secretary.*

The stated MONTHLY MEETING of the Standing Committee of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, will be held at the Society's House, 144 King St. Toronto, on Saturday the 28th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M.

THOS. CHAMPION, *Asst. Secretary.*

Committee Room, Dec. 17, 1844.

NOTICE.—The Quarterly Meeting of the Committee of the united Midland and Victoria District Branch of the Church Society, will be held at Kingston, on Tuesday, January 7th, 1845, at 3 o'clock P. M.

T. H. M. BARTLETT, *Secretary.*

Kingston, Dec. 16th, 1844.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Gore and Wellington District Branch Association of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, will be held in the Sunday School Room (Christ's Church, Hamilton), on Thursday evening the 2nd January, 1845, at 7 o'clock, immediately after Divine Service, which will be held in the Church, commencing at 6 o'clock.

The Quarterly Meeting of the Managing Committee of the above-named Association, will be held in the Sunday School Room, on Thursday the 2nd January, at 12 o'clock (noon), when the Clergy of the united Districts are expected to be in attendance, without further notice. The Secretary requests that those Clergymen who have not furnished him with a copy of their Annual Parochial Reports, will do so as soon as possible.

J. GAMBLE GEDDES, *Secretary.*

MIDLAND CLERICAL ASSOCIATION.

The Members of this Association are respectfully reminded that the next meeting will be held (D.V.) at the residence of the Rev. P. Shirley, Newburgh, on Wednesday the 8th, and Thursday the 9th of January next.

SALTERN GIVINS, *Secretary.*

Mohawk Parsonage, 12th Dec. 1844.

HOME DISTRICT CLERICAL ASSOCIATION.

The next Meeting of this Association will be held, God willing, at the residence of the Rev. W. S. Darling, Scarborough, on Wednesday, the 8th of January, 1845.

ALEX. SANSON, *Secretary.*

York Mills, Dec. 5, 1844.

INFORMATION WANTED,

OF CATHERINE MOSSE, who was married to HUGH THOMPSON, Shoemaker, and left Kingston in 1834, and who is supposed to be residing somewhere in the Huron Tract. Her mother, Mrs. Anne Mosse, will be thankful for any tidings about her. A letter may be addressed to her, care of the Rev. J. G. GEDDES, Hamilton, Gore District.

December, 1844.

IF JOHN JENNINGS, who emigrated with his family to Canada in 1841, and settled somewhere to the West or North of Hamilton, will apply, through the nearest resident Clergyman, to the Rev. J. G. GEDDES, Rector of Hamilton, he can recover the Bible and Prayer Book which were presented to him on his leaving England by the Rev. P. Gunning, Curate of Chippenham, Wilts, and Chaplain to the Chippenham Union.

December, 1844.

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WILLIAM A. GARRETT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, &c. &c. &c.
COBOURG, CANADA.

Cobourg, Dec. 18, 1844. 388-tf

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21 History of the English Reformation (Rev. F. C. Massingberd)	6	8	5	10
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These Lives in separate volumes, Izaak Walton	2	0	1	8
Lord Falkland	2	6	2	0
Robert Nelson	3	0	2	6
23 Selected Letters (Edited by Rev. T. Chamberlain)	5	4	4	8
24 Church Clavering, or the School Master, (Rev. W. Gresley)	5	4	4	8
25 A Visit to the East (Rev. W. Formby) with numerous illustrations	9	4	8	2

For Sale at the Depository of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, 144, King Street.

Toronto, December, 1844.

GOVERNESS.

A LADY, accustomed to TUITION, wishes to obtain a situation as DAILY GOVERNESS to young children in a respectable family, or Assistant in a School. Apply to Mr. THOS. CHAMPION, 144, King Street, Toronto.

December 18, 1844. 388-tf

THE Subscriber intending to leave the Province for a few months, being called to England on business, requests all indebted to him to make immediate payment, and those who may have claims against him to present the same forthwith.

BENJ. SMALL.

Cobourg, Dec. 17th, 1844. 388-4

MRS. HENDERSON begs leave to announce to her friends and the public, that she continues to receive as BOARDERS, a limited number of Boys attending the U. C. College. A Tutor, if required, can be procured to attend in the Evenings.

REFERENCES:
The Lord Bishop of Toronto; and
The Hon. the Chief Justice.

Queen Street, Toronto,
December, 1844. 387-6

BOARDING.

THE subscriber has opened a Gentleman's Boarding House in that delightfully situated house at the corner of Bay and Wellington Streets.

Gentlemen not lodging in the house, can be accommodated with board or meals at any time.

F. BERRY.

Toronto, Bay Street, 12th Nov. 1844. 384-5

JOHN NIMMO, Agent for *The New York Albion, The Old Countryman,* and *Chamber's Edinburgh Journal,* RICHMOND STREET, three doors east from Church Street, Toronto.

TERMS:

The Albion	£1 10 0	per annum.
The Old Countryman	0 15 0	"
Chamber's Edinburgh Journal	0 7 6	"

☞ As the new volumes of these commence the beginning of the year, all persons intending to become subscribers to either of them, are requested to send their orders to Mr. NIMMO as soon as possible.

Toronto, 28th Nov., 1844. 386-3m

MORTGAGES.

PERSONS holding Mortgages on Real Estate, and wishing to dispose of the same, (if not of long date,) will find a purchaser by calling at the office of H. E NICOLLS, Notary, Toronto City.

Upper Canada, Commercial, and Gore Bank Stock wanted. Land Scrip bought and sold.

HENRY E. NICOLLS.

28th November, 1844. 385-4

General Agency Office.

WILLIAM HEPBURN (late Registrar of the Court of Chancery, Canada West) has opened an Office at No. 7, RUE ST. LAURENT, Montreal, where every description of business connected with the Public Offices, Land Agency, and otherwise, and also Commercial Agency of every kind, will be promptly attended to.

Opinions on Chancery Cases given, Petitions, Acts of Parliament, Conveyances, Leases, Wills, Contracts, Copartnership Deeds, Charter Parties, and every description of Legal Instrument, drawn.

N. B.—All letters must be post-paid.

Montreal, 1st June, 1844. 362-6m

Keep your Money at home, & encourage Home Enterprize.

TORONTO AXE AND TOOL FACTORY,

RICHMOND STREET (LATE HOSPITAL STREET.)

THE Subscriber tenders his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the Public for the encouragement which he has received, and respectfully informs them that, having relinquished the Retail business in order to give his whole attention to Manufacturing (his Factory being now in full operation), he is prepared to execute any Orders he may be favoured with, and solicits a continuance of the favours so liberally bestowed, and pledges himself that no exertion shall be wanting on his part to give satisfaction.

A large assortment of Felling Axes (various sizes) always on hand; Broad and Hand Axes; Hatchets; Shingling and Lathing, do.; Cast Steel Drawing-Knives, Cast Steel Hammers, Steel-tipped do., Cast Steel Chissels, [all sizes,] Hoes, Coopers and Carpenter's Tools [of every description,] Ship-Builder's, do.; Cutlery and Surgeon's Instruments of every description made to order, as usual.

Every article manufactured in the above Establishment will be warranted not inferior to any in America.

Orders sent to Messrs. RIDOUT BROTHERS, & Co., who are Agents for the sale of Felling Axes, or to the Office at the Factory, will meet with prompt attention and liberal terms.

N.B.—Cutlery and Surgeons Instruments, with every other article in the above line, repaired as usual, in the best manner, with despatch.

SAMUEL SHAW,
Richmond Street, West of Bay St.

Toronto, August, 20, 1844. 381tf

STATIONERY, &c.

H. & W. ROWSELL are now receiving their Fall supply of BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c., which, having been carefully selected in England by one of the Firm, they can recommend with confidence, as being of a very superior description, and at the lowest prices. The first shipments have already arrived, and other arrivals by the *Pearl, Ottawa, Lady Seaton, Prince George,* &c. are daily expected Their FANCY STATIONERY is in great variety, including DRAWING MATERIALS of all kinds; Embossed, Tinted, Gilt and Plain LETTER and NOTE PAPERS; Embossed, Silvered, Plain and Black-bordered ENVELOPES; Black, Red, White, and Fancy coloured SEALING WAX, &c. &c. The greatest care has been taken in the selection of the WRITING PAPERS, which will be found to be of the best quality and at unusually low prices.

H. & W. ROWSELL,
King Street, Toronto.

Oct. 10, 1844. 378-tf

Just Published,

THE CHURCHMAN'S ALMANAC,

FOR 1845.

PRICE SIXPENCE.

CONTAINING in addition to much other valuable information, a great variety of Ecclesiastical Intelligence, including correct lists of the Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in all parts of the world, Lists of the Clergy of the United Church of England and Ireland in the Dioceses of Quebec and Toronto, &c. &c.

For sale at the Depository of the Church Society, Toronto; by Gravely & Jackson, and Goodeve & Corrigal, Cobourg; Ramsay, Armour & Co., Kingston; C. Mortimer, Picton; Ramsay & McKendrick, Hamilton; A. Davidson, Niagara; J. F. Rogers, Woodstock; W. Green, Dundas; Thorne & Barwick, Holland Landing; Armour & Ramsay, and J. Walton, Montreal; and by the publishers.

H. & W. ROWSELL,
King Street, Toronto.

Nov. 7, 1844. 382-tf

NEW BOOKS.

THE Subscriber has received, per *Great Britain,* from London, his Fall Supply of Books, amongst which will be found various Works of Standard Divinity, Bibles (including D'Oyley and Mant's) Prayer Books, Church Services, Books and Maps of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and numerous other Works, worthy of the attention of the Public.

Plain and Fancy STATIONERY.
ACCOUNT BOOKS, made to order.
BINDING neatly executed.

J. WALTON,
195 *Notre Dame Street, Montreal.*

Montreal, October, 4, 1844. 380

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, an experienced workman as TAILOR. Apply to

J. H. JONES.

Cobourg, Nov. 28th, 1844. 375

WINTER GOODS.

T. HARVEY begs respectfully to inform the inhabitants of Cobourg and its vicinity, that he has now completed his selection of Goods suited for the Winter Season. His long experience as a buyer in the different Markets enables him to sell as low as any other House in the Trade.

His Store is as usual supplied with GROCERIES, of superior quality.

☞ All DEBTS remaining unpaid after the 1st January next, will be handed over for collection.

Cobourg, 27th Nov. 1844. 385-6

GOODEVE & CORRIGAL,

IMPORTERS,

KING STREET, COBOURG,

BEG to inform their friends and the public, that they are now opening a large and extensive assortment of GOODS, selected by one of themselves in the English, New York, and Montreal Markets, the whole of which having been bought for CASH, they feel confident their prices will rule as low as any house in the Province; amongst their Stock will be found—

Linen and Woollen Drapery, Hosiery, Haberdashery, Muslins, Lace Goods, Furs, &c. &c.

Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Cocoa, Fruits, Sauces, Pickles, Oils, Wines and Spirits, Ale and Porter, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.

Plain and Fancy Stationery, Account and School Books, Perfumery, Crockery, Glassware.

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

ALSO:

A good assortment of choice North-West Buffalo-Robes.

Cobourg, November, 1844. 383-tf

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

EASTON & WRIGHT