HOW IT CAME ABOUT. (From the Evergreen.)

> PART II. THE NEW CHURCH.

"While the events were transpiring which resulted to send us a minister, if one could be found. in the extinguishment of all visible appearance of Congregationalism in this town, another series of events began to unfold, which terminated in a very different

Episcopal Church. fessor of religion. He sometimes attended Mr. Small-Church, and very bigoted in her opinions. This was firmed by the laying on of hands. charged upon her, because she never attended meeting here, and particularly because neither herself nor any of her family were ever present at the protracted from the Prayer Book, and instruct them in the Cate-

"For some time there was no religious service in town. At length it was announced that a plan was new or lower village. It was understood that it should be free for all kinds of religious services, when not occupied by such services as a majority of the proprietors should prefer. The old meeting-house being delapidated and uncomfortable, many of our late society subscribed towards the erection of the new house, under the impression that they should be able, whenever it might be desirable, to control the use of it. Mr. Steele contributed liberally towards the object, and the house was soon erected. Out of deserence to the wishes of Mr. Steele, who made it, in part, the condition of his liberality, the plan of the building was conformed to his views. Instead therefore of a huge, unsightly, baru-like structure, such as is usually seen, a house was built in some degree suitable for the worship of the Almighty.

"For a year or more no regular religious services were continued long, but preachers of all sorts officiated from time to time. Besides Congregationalists, there were Methodists, Baptists, Christians, Unitarians, and Universalists. But nobody appeared who sown in the corrupt nature of fallen man. could unite the suffrages of any considerable number

"At length a most unexpected incident occurred. One sultry day in summer a venerable looking gentleman rode into the village, accompanied by a lady, who appeared to be his wife. They alighted at the village inn, and the gentleman, calling for refreshment for blacksmith, to make some repairs about his carriage. It so happened that our blacksmith, whose shop was just opposite the tavern, was a shrewd and sociable man, and soon engaged the stranger in conversation. It was found that the repairs could not be completed until the close of the next day. The gentleman remarked that his wife was fatigued with travelling, and that it would not be much disappointment to be detained, were it not that he hoped to reach Greenville to spend Sunday. He then inquired about the new place of worship, which he had noticed as he came into the village, and if there were any Episcopalians stranger was probably an Episcopal clergyman. The

ping to elicit something to his purpose. The gentletion, indirectly, by remarking upon the agreeable appearance of the new meeting-house which he had

solve the problem.

"'Yes,' responded the landlord, 'it is a very pretty so much like the Episcopal Church, in Greenville.' "'Ah!' responded the stranger, 'and have you ever had any Episcopal services here?'

"' No, sir,' replied Boniface, 'we have had almost every thing else; and I think we might as well try that. Perhaps you-that is, some of our folks about the village thought you might be a clergyman of that

"The gentleman smiled, and assented to the correctness of the conjecture; and was assured that he would be invited to preach. The landlord left his guests, and the Rev. Mr. Bennett went out to call upon Mrs. Steele, in whom he found an old acquaintance. Upon his return he found a deputation waiting to extend a formal invitation to him to occupy the pulpit the following Sunday. He consented, upon condition that a few persons should repair to the Church with him, the following day, and learn the order of the service. Accordingly, at the appointed time, several persons, including our physician and some law-students, presented themselves, and each receiving a Prayer-Book, they soon acquired such an insight into its design, as to be able to join with readiness and propriety in the service.

"Sunday came, and with it a large concourse of people, to hear the strange clergyman. By the aid of Mr. Steele, a bundle of Prayer-Books was distributed among such of the congregation as were inclined to use them, and the services proceeded. Led by Mr. Steele and his wife, and the wife of the clergyman, those who had previously learned the order of the service joined in the responses, and nearly the whole congregation followed their example in the customary change of postures. A brief explanation of the design of each part of the service was given, and as the services progressed, more and more voices were heard in the responses. The demeanor of the clergyman was singularly devout and solemn, compared with what we had been accustomed to see of late years. At the conclusion of the service he delivered a plain, practical, and highly interesting sermon, upon the latter part of the first verse of the sixth chapter of the Epistle of St. Paul to the Hebrews: 'The foundation of repentance from dead works, and faith towards God.' The entire exercises made a deep and favorable impression upon the audience, who, with unabated interest, attended the services of the afternoon, and listened to another discourse, a sequel to that of the morning, upon 'The doctrine of Baptism, and of Laying on of

Hands.' (Heb. vi. 2.) "So much pleased with the services were the majority of the people, that Mr. Bennett was urgently solicited to come and preach again, and even to make an engagement for a year, if he could do so. He replied that he was permanently engaged elsewhere; that he was now on his way to the Annual Convention of the Diocese; that he should return in a short time, and would give us another service on some evening. He recommended us, in the mean time, to extend an invitation to the Bishop of the Diocese, who was to be at Greenville in a few weeks, to visit us and preach. He also offered to be the bearer of a communcation to him. Before he left, the next morning he was accordingly furnished with a letter to Bishop G---.

"The ensuing week he returned through the village, and preached in the evening an impressive and searching discourse upon 'The Resurrection of the Dead, and the Eternal Judgment.' (Heb. vi. 2.) He also brought us an answer from the Bishop, and made an of the pastoral instruction of the Rev. John Bold was THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO.

appointment with him to spend a Sunday with us in a shewn in one of his disciples, who died at the age of

manner, namely, in the organization of a flourishing him as to engage him for a year. He soon proposed tershire to labourers in husbandry of the greatest me-"I have already alluded to the establishment of effect. He was unwearied in giving us instruction as his merits, which I inquired into from the oldest certain manufacturers in town, and a consequent in- to the principles of the Church, which he did chiefly people in the parish. I was informed by all that knew crease of population. The mills were those which in private conversation. He was diligent in instructyou saw on the stream about a mile below the site of ing the children and youth, and assiduous in visiting bandry in a farmer's family for forty uninterrupted the old meeting-house. The principal proprietor, Mr. the sick. Through his influence in private, and by years, till their extinction, and afterwards served in Steele, was a man of singular energy and enterprise, the happy effects of his sermons, many of the 'con- another; that he had never been known to be intoxiextremely kind and liberal, but not known as a proage's preaching, but more frequently accompanied his ted to God, and were led to desire remission of sins, children, all educated in habits of piety and strict inwife over to Greenville, to attend the Episcopal through the laver of regeneration; and a still larger dustry, without which they could not have lived; that Church. It was said that she was a member of that number were desirous of being strengthened and con- he had never received any parish relief, though his

meeting. It was said that she used every Sunday to the church in Greenville. In the morning of the day that his integrity was as well known as his industry. gather her children around her, and read the service appointed for services, about twenty persons received Such a life of labour could not but be beneficial to the than double that number were confirmed.

church was not consecrated to the service of Almigh- full of the hope of immortality. in agitation for building a new house of worship in the TY Gop. The consent of the proprietors being readily to consecrate the church. This interesting service to a large and devout band of communicants, including a large portion of the members of the former society. In the afternoon another goodly list of candidates pre-

sented themselves for confirmation. "Thus closed a happy and profitable season, which will long be remembered by many persons with-devout thankfulness to God.

"You have now, my dear sister, learned 'how it came about,' that the great change has taken place which you observe in the religious affairs of your native place. While you remain with us, I trust you will see reason to approve of all that has been done, and be led to love and prefer what was the old and honoured Church of our ancestors, long ago, before the rebellion in England warmed into life the seeds of heresy and schism, which are but too abundantly

I have only to add, that the above sketch is founded upon facts.

county of Donegal, in 1757, when a remarkable scarhimself, his companion, and horse, inquired for a city prevailed in Ireland, the effects of which were most severely felt in that part of the country. The few days breathed his last. exertions which Mr. Skelton made to find out and relieve the necessities of the sufferers were unremitting. He travelled through the country, that he might discover who was in want. When he entered into a wretched hovel, he would look into the meal-chest, and count the number of children, that he might be a judge of their necessities, which he lost no time in supplying. His tender hearted zeal at this distressing season is beyond all praise: how deep it lay in his feelings will be understood by the following fact:-When his money was nearly all spent, but he saw that in the vicinity. He was directed to Mrs. Steele, and the scarcity must continue for many weeks more, he was about making some further inquiries, when he was resolved to sell all his books, that he might relieve summoned by the landlord to tea. It was soon noised his parishioners with the sum they might produce .about, on the conjecture of the blacksmith, that the A book-seller in Dublin bought them for eighty pounds; but soon after the announcement of the sale new meeting-house was then unoccupied, and it was appeared, two ladies, guessing at his reason for selling recommended that the gentleman, if a clergyman, be the books, sent him fifty pounds, requesting him to invited to preach. But how to ascertain this point keep the books, and relieve the poor with this money, was the question. The landlord was deputed to he expressed his gratitude, but answered that he had olve the problem.

"Making an errand into the room where his guests dedicated his books to God, and he must sell them.

The ladies did not withdraw their gift, so that both were, he lingered, and made a few observations, ho- sums were applied to the relief of the poor. This was a sacrifice to duty of which no one can have an man soon gave him an opportunity to ask the ques-adequate idea, except a scholar, fond of reading, sit-heard that his father was wonderfully changed; that uate, like Mr. Skelton, in a coarse, barren country, he had left off going to the alchouse on Sunday. It among illiterate people, with a number of agreeable happened soon after that I met the man in the street, books, the only companions of his solitary hours .-Such were the exertions and extraordinary charities of house, but some do not like it so well, because it looks this exemplary clergyman, employed in a time of scar-Sunday."

> nusic; in which heavenly art he was a most excellent life." master, and composed many divine hymns and anthems, which he set and sung to his lute. And though he was fond of retirement, yet his love to music was such ous of the persecutions, which was the only one that that he usually went twice every week to the cathe- extended to Britain, a Christian priest, flying from his dral church in Salisbury; and at his return would persecutors, came to the city of Verulamium, and took say, that his time spent in prayer and eathedral music elevated his soul, and was his heaven upon earth .-But before his return home, he would usually sing and when he saw the devotion of his guest, how fervent it play his part at a private music-meeting, and would was and how firm, and the consolation and joy which often say, "Religion does not banish mirth, but only he appeared to find in prayer, his heart was touched. moderates and sets rules to it." In one of his walks to Salisbury he saw a poor man,

> they both were in distress, and needed present help. Mr. Herbert, perceiving this, put off his canonical coat and helped the poor man to unload, and after to load his horse. The poor man blessed him, and he blessed the poor man; and was so like the good Samaritan, that he gave him money to refresh both himself and his horse, and told him that, if he loved himself he should be merciful to his beast. Thus he left the poor man; and when he came to his musical friends at Salisbury, they began to wonder that Mr. George Herbert, who used to be so trim and clean, came into that tyr's triumph." There he was beheaded, and a solcompany so soiled and discomposed. He told them the reason; and one of the company thinking he had done what was beneath him, he said "that the thought of what he had done would prove him rather than incur the guilt of being his executioner. pray for all in distress, I am sure I am bound to prac- name tice what I pray for, as far as it is in my power. And yet I would not willingly pass one day of my life without comforting a sad soul or shewing mercy; and I praise God for this occasion. And now let us tune our instruments."

EARLY RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION .- During the illness of a parishioner (says a clergyman) I had many opportunities of seeing her, and I visited her for the last time on the evening before her death. After some conversation, I commenced reading to her one of the psalms when she immediately exclaimed, "Excuse my interrupting you, sir; that psalm is the twenty-fifth." I directed her attention, for the present rather to the matter of the Psalm than its order: but before leaving her, I inquired how it was she remembered so accurately that it was the twenty-fifth? She told me, in reply, that many years ago she had to learn this psalm, before receiving one of the Bibles annually distributed in the parish, as directed by the late Lord Wharton. She lamented that her mind was not now sufficiently retentive to enable her to meditate during the night on what she read by day; but declared that she could readily call to mind these lessons of her youth, and received comfort from them .-Thus, "in the morning sow thy seed, and in the evening withhold not thine hand; for thou knowest not

THE PASTOR AND HIS PARISHIONER.—The effect

ninety. This man, Joseph Brown, labourer in hus-"The Bishop came. We were charmed with his bandry, stated that in his early youth he and others humility and meekness, and much edified by his ex- of his time never failed to attend the warning bell for cellent sermons. At our urgent request he promised catechetical instruction on Saturday afternoon, whatever employment they were engaged in. What his "In the course of a few weeks a young man came after-life was may appear from this relation:-In his of the best among us, with credentials from his Bishop, and, after 78th year he was desirous of applying for one of the hearing him preach, we were so much pleased with prizes offered by the Agricultural Society of Leicesthe organization of a Parish, which was carried into rit. It was neessary for me to give my certificate of habits of gross sin, were reclaimed, and truly conver- or from his family which consisted of a wife and five wife was bed-ridden two years before her death; that "In about three months time, therefore, Mr. Mau- he never omitted attendance on the Church; and the rice, our minister, requested the bishop to pay us ano- Sunday, as I knew, was always employed, after pubther visit. He came, accompanied by the rector of lie service, with his family at home in religious duties; the sacrament of baptism, and in the afternoon more public, and his example edifying. His labours in husbandry were continued till within two or three years "But one thing now remained to be done. Our of his death (at the age of ninety), which was in peace,

THE FIRST HOSPITAL .- A grievous famine, with obtained, the Bishop who had made us a visit by spe- all its inseparable evils, having befallen the city of cial request, consented to remain till the next Sunday, Edessa, its venerable deacon, at the call of suffering being performed, the Holy Eucharist was administered his cell, whither he had long withdrawn that he might humanity, came forth from the studious retirement of devote his latter days to meditation on the deep things of God. Filled with emotion at the sight of the misery which surrounded him, with the warmth of Christian charity he reproved the rich men of Edessa, who suffered their fellow-citizens to perish from want and sickness, and who preferred their wealth at once to the lives of others and the safety of their own souls .--Stung by his reproaches, and awed by his reverent virtues, the citizens replied, that they cared not for their wealth; but that in an age of selfishness and corruption, they knew not whom to entrust with its distribution. "What," exclaimed the holy man, "is your opinion of me?" The answer was instant and unanimous. Ephrem was everything that was holy, and just, and good. "Then," he resumed, "I will be your almoner. For your sakes I will undertake the burden;" and, receiving (proceeds Sozomen) their now willing contributions, he caused about three hundred beds to be placed in the public porticos of the city, for the reception of fever patients; he relieved also the famishing multitude who flocked CHARITY AND SELF-DENIAL .- The Rev. Philip into Edessa from the adjoining country; and rested Skelton was rector of Pettigo, a remote parish of the not from his labour of love until famine was arrested and "the plague was stayed." Then, once more, he returned to the solitude of his beloved cell, and in a

EARLY CHRISTIAN INSTRUCTION .- "One day," says Mr. Robert Raikes, of Gloucester, the institutor of Sunday-schools, "I overtook a soldier just entering the church-door. This was on a week-day. As I passed him, I said it gave me great pleasure to see that he was going to a place of divine worship." "Ah sir," said he, "I may thank you for that." "Me?" said I; why, I do not know that I ever saw you before." "Sir," said he, "when I was a little boy, I was indebted to you for my first instruction in my duty. I used to meet you at the morning-service in this cathedral, and was one of your Sunday scholars. My father, when he left this city, took me into Berkshire, and put me apprentice to a shoe-maker. I used often to think of you. At length I went to London, and was there drawn to serve as a militiaman in the Westminster militia. I came to Gloucester last night with a deserter; and took the opportunity of coming this morning to visit the old spot, and in the hope of once more seeing you.' He then told me his name, and brought himself to my recollection by a carious circumstance in any other Map—and drawn by eminent Sarwoyars. cumstance which happened whilst he was at school. His father was a journeyman carrier, a most profligate and said to him, "My friend, it gives me great pleasure that you have left off going to the alehouse on city for the preservation of his poor parishioners. He was, indeed, like an angel sent down from heaven to instruction you give to my boy he brings home to me; GEORGE HERBERT. - His chief recreation was and it is that, sir, which has induced me to reform my

St. Alban .- During the tenth and most rigorshelter in Alban's house; he not being a Christian himself, concealed him for pure compassion; but and he listened to his teaching and became a believer. Meantime the persecutors traced the object of their with a poorer horse, which was fallen under his load; pursuit to this city, and discovered the place of his retreat; but when they came to search the house, Alban, putting on the hair-cassock of his teacher, delivered himself into their hands, as if he had been the fugitive, and was carried before the heathen governor, while the man whom they sought had leisure and opportunity to escape. Because he refused either to betray his guest or offer sacrifices to the Roman gods, he was scourged and then led to execution. That spot was then a beautiful meadow on a little rising ground, "seeming," says the Venerable Bede, "a fit theatre for the mardier also at the same time, who, it is said, was so affected by the resignation and magnanimity of this virtuous sufferer, that he chose to suffer death with music to him at midnight, and that the omission of it A magnificent abbey was afterwards erected to the would have made a discord in his conscience when- memory of St. Alban on the spot where this event ever he passed by that place. For if I am bound to took place, and the Church and town still bear his THIS EDITION will contain an account of the wonderful

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Plate 1-The Western District, with Chart. Plate 3-The Huron Tract.

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Toronto, Oct. 1, 1846. WOOL.

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N. B .- Growers of Wool who may prefer it, will have an opportunity of exchanging any portion of their Wool for Cloth.

NOTICE

S hereby given, that D'ARCY E. BOULTON, Esq. of Co-bourg, Canada West, is sole Agent for the general manage-ment, superintendence and sale, of all Lands in this Province registered in the name of JACQUES ADRIAN PIERRE BARBIER. recognised, or payments upon mortgages acknowledged, that are not effected personally with Madame Barbier, or this her Agent, Mr. Boulton. And all mortgagees, or persons indebted for payments on sales already made, will please communicate articulars of their debts forthwith to Mr. Boulton, who is authorised to collect and receive the same. New York, Feoruary 14, 1845.

Farm for Sale. OR SALE, the South-East quarter of Lot No. 17, in the 4th Concession of the Township of Hamilton; 40 Acres of which are cleared. The Land is well watered, For terms of payment, &c. enquire of the Subscriber on

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IN THIS CITY, (Price 3s. 9d. Currency.) The Sixth Edition of a Work Entitled

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quence of this discovery, the Author of the "SYSTEM OF CREATION" has, in this Sixth Edition, carried out that system into the regions of space, conceiving that its natural results will exhibit the probable design of the Nebulæ in the distant regions of space, and also the real design of the numerous Comets existing in the Universe. The Edition to be had of any of the Booksellers, or of the HENRY TAYLOR.

Toronto, April 22, 1847. THOMPSON'S TRAVELS. SHORTLY will be published, in two Crown Octavo, or three

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Information Wanted.

R. HENRY PENTLAND is anxious to know in what part of this Diocese his two younger Brothers are, who came to this country, last year, from the South of Ireland. A etter containing any information respecting them will be thankfully received. His address is

MR. HENRY PENTLAND, Care of the Rev. J. Grier, Belleville. Belleville, 27th April, 1847.

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PORTRAIT

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Proofs 20s. Prints 12s. 6d. THE above ENGRAVING is now ready, and the Subscribers for PROOFS will be supplied with their copies immediately. It will be a few weeks before the PRINTS are ready

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The Huron District is known to be one of the most healthy and fertile Tracts of Land in Canada—it has more than doubled its population within four years. The Huron Tract, in the year 1842, contained 7101 souls; in June, last year, the Hu-The above Lands are in Blocks, therefore affording facility

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upon the Huron and the Canada Company's other Lands in the Province, will be furnished, FREE or CHARGE, by application (if by letter post-paid) to the Canada Company's Office at Toronto, and Goderich and Stratford, in the Huron District CANADA COMPANY'S OFFICE, Frederick Street, Toronto, 1st Jan., 1847.

LANDS FOR SALE, ON REASONABLE TERMS.

District of Simcoe. Lot 4, 1st Con. East of Hurontario Street, Mulmur, 200 acres. "15,7th " " W. half 10,4th " Mono, W. half 7, 3rd Con. Southern division, Orillia, W. half 7, 3rd " Tosorontio, 100
E. half 14, W. half 22, 5th Con. do. 200 W. half 13 and 14, 7th Con. W. half 7, 6th Con., E. half 7, 7th Con. Vespra, 200

Western District. E. half 7, 7th Con. N. of Egremont Road, Warwick, 100 " 25, 8th Con..... Dawn, 200 Victoria District.

W. parts 18 and 19, 11th Con...... Madoc, 200 Midland District. S. half 7, and N. half 11, 10th Con Richmond 200 " Lot 1, 6th Con......Camden East 200 "

The above Lands will be sold at moderate prices, and on terms to suit the purchaser. Apply (if by letter, post-paid) to ALEX. CAMPBELL. Napance, M. D., 25th March, 1846.

J. P. CLARKE, Mus. Bac. K. C. PROFESSOR OF THE PIANO FORTE, SINGING AND GUITAR, 62, CHURCH STREET.

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> TORONTO. ENTRANCE NEXT DOOR TO MR. DIXON'S SHOP. Toronto, Nov., 1846. DONALD BETHUNE, Jr.

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW Solicitor in Chancery and Bankruptey, CONVEYANCER, &c. DIVISION STREET, COBOURG, CANADA WEST. Cobourg, Oct. 21, 1845.

MESSRS. BETHUNE & BLACKSTONE, BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, & OFFICE OVER THE WATERLOO HOUSE, No. 134, King Street, Toronto, ONE DOOR EAST OF RIDOUT, BROTHERS & CA

D. E. BOULTON,

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Boulton, Esq., Barrister, Solicitor in Chancery, Bank-ruptcy, &c., will for the future be conducted in the names of the undersigned who have entered into co-partnership. D. E. BOULTON. JAMES COCKBURN.

Cobourg, July 7th, 1846. GEORGE W. MORGAN, BOOT AND SHOE MAHER 93, YONGE STREET,



495.6m

THE ROYAL MAIL LINE OF STEAMERS, WILL leave Toronto for Kingston, whing at Cobony (weather permitting) every may Sundays excepted; at 12 o'clock noon, precisely, until the 10th day of June next; by the undersigned. and from the 10th of June to 10th September, at 1, Con. Acres. precisely; from 10th September, at 1, P. 12, 118,19

oon, precisely.

Will leave Kingston for Toronto, every afternoon (Sunday) excepted) at 5 o'clock precisely. Royal Mail Office, { Toronto, April 15, 1847. } THE STEAMER AMERICA

WILL leave Toronto for Rochester, touching at and intermediate Ports (weather permitting), Elever TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY Morning at Cleven Will leave Rochester Landing for Toronto, touching at Cobourg and intermediate Ports, (weather permitting), Eight Monday, Wednesday and Friday Morning, at Colock.

Luggage and Parcels at the risk of the owners, unless booked and paid for as Freight.

The Proprietor will not, in addition to the ordinary exemption from liability, hold himself responsible for any property lost in said Steamer, owing to accidental fire or collision with any other vessel.

Royal Mail Office, Toronto, April 22, 1847. 5

WILL leave Hamilton for Toronto, daily, excepted), at Half-past Seven, A.M., and will leave Toronto for Hamilton, at Half-past Two, P.M., (weather permitting.) THE STEAMER ECLIPSE

THE STEAMER ADMIRAL WILL leave Toronto daily (weather permitting) for Niagara, Lewiston and Queenston, (Sundays excepted) at Eight, A.M. at Eight, A.M. Toronto, March 22, 1847.

TUAL FIRE

Home District Mutual Fire Company. OFFICE-NEW STREET, OPPOSITE NEWGATE STREET, TORONTO,

NSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings general, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Mills, Manufactories, &c. DIRECTORS.

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MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co. Toronto, July 1, 1841. BRITISH AMERICA

FIRE & LIFE & MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY NCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT) AGENT AT COBOURG-ROBERT HENRY, Esc. November, 1844.

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