THE ADVENTURES OF HANS STADE. (From Southey's History of Brazil, quoted in the Magazi for the Young.)

That part of South America which is called Brazil was discovered about the year 1500, and taken possession of by the Portuguese. In a few years settlements began to be made there, and the king of Portugal gave lands to different noblemen and other persons who endeavoured to form colonies and build towns i the districts given to them. But those who set out on these adventures had to run great risks, and endure great hardships of many kinds. Their greatest dangers were owing to the natives of the country. They were a most wild and cruel race of people, and were cannibals; that is, they would eat the flesh of men. They always ate those whom they took prisoners, even in their battles with each other; and they were still more cruel to any of the Portuguese who fell into their hands. Sometimes the Portuguese settlers succeeded in making peace with the natives who lived near them, and some of the tribes were of a much more friendly disposition than the others; but gene rally the new settlers were in continual danger from their savage neigbours, and often were obliged to leave their lands and new homes, and many did not even escape with their lives.

There are strange and wild histories of many of these adventurous men, and of the sufferings and difficulties they went through; for it was many years before Brazil became any thing like a settled country under Portuguese governors. The first person who Hans Stade, and his own history was a very remarkable and interesting one. He left his native country, at first intending to go to India; but when he reached Portugal the Indian ships were gone, and he sailed in a trading-vessel which was going to Brazil. He was abhity weeked, and he do and he was going to Brazil. He was abhity weeked, and he do and he was going to Brazil. a trading-vessel which was going to Brazil. He was cure him, if he would but pray. However the chief shipwrecked, and had many adventures before he fell and his family did come home; and the chief called into the hands of the savages, from whom he most and his family did come home; and the chief called wonderfully at length escaped. It is the account he for Hans, and said, "Your God has done this in his gives of his captivity amongst the natives, and his done to his brother. The chief promised that he sides the circumstances themselves, there is another Eight, however, of the chief's family died, yet this which may make it a useful story as well as an interesting one. In the midst of his great dangers and
sufferings he did not lose his trust in God; and
throughout they all he did not lose his trust in God; and throughout them all he did not forget the things which allow him to be eaten, and then he might perhaps he seems to have been taught by a pious father in his childhood. These things were his support and comfort in the time of his greatest extremity. Near one of the Portuguese settlements there was a

fort built for its defence; but it was a post of such danger, that for a long time no one would undertake to be the gunner there. At last Hans was persuaded to take this office; and he fulfilled his duties so well, that, after some months, when the governor-general of Brazil came to see the place, he was much desired to remain; and he engaged to stay for two years, at the end of which time the governor promised him leave to

return to Portugal. One of the most cruel of the Indian tribes, called the Tupinamba nation, lived in that part of the country; and it was necessary to keep a continual watch against them, especially in November; for at this time of the year the Brazilian savages held a great drinking-feast, and always went out beforehand to take prisoners to be ready for the occasion. One day, about this dangerous time, a German friend came to visit Hans, and the only place where food could be procured was the forest. He sent a slave, therefore, in search of game, that he might regale his friend, and followed himself afterwards to see what success he had had. All at once, when Hans was alone in the forest, he heard the frightful war-cry, and in a moment more he was surrounded by the Tupinambas. He expected to die instantly, and exclaimed, "Into thy hands, O Lord, do I commit my spirit." He had scarcely said these words before he was knocked dow; should possess his body. At last it was settled that he belonged to two brothers; and they lifted him up, and carried him as fast as possible to their canoes .-A large party came to meet them, the chief going before with the club with which prisoners were killed. And then another dispute arose, what should be done with him; for some wished to kill him at once, instead of allowing the two brothers to take him home. Poor Hans had lived long enough in Brazil to understand all that was said, and all that was likely to be done: he continued fervently praying, keeping his eye upon the club from which he expected his death. At last, the chief of the party said, "We will carry him home alive that our wives may rejoice over him, and he shall be killed at the great feast." So they tied cords round his neck, fastened them to the sides of a canoe, and pushed off. After rowing about seven miles, they landed upon an Island, where they meant to sleep .-Hans could not stand, and his face was so swoller with blows that he could not see; so he lay on the ground, and the savages stood round telling him how they would eat him. Then he began to sing the "De profundis," that is, the 130th Psalm, which begins it Latin with those words. The savages said, "Now he is bewailing his unhappy fate;" but little knew how much more miserable they were than poor Hans .-They fastened the cords which were round his neck

to a tree, and so the night passed. The next day, as

they went on again in their canoes, a storm arose, and

they called upon Hans to pray that it might not de-

thanks to God.

A second night was spent like the first, and on the dians lived. It consisted of seven houses; but in each house there were twenty or thirty families, who were related to each other. When they arrived the savages made Hans cry out, in Brazilian, "Here I am come to be your meat." The old men, and women, and children, all came out; and Hans was delivered to the women, who were, if possible, more cruel than the men. They beat him with their fists; and the children, too, tormented him as they pleased. This lasted about half an hour; and then he was led into the area or open space in the middle of the town where prisoners were killed. The ropes with which he was bound were pulled till he was nearly strangled. Then, Hans was now given to another master, the chief of he says, he thought of what our Lord had suffered, and standard another settlement. Before he left the place where this gave him strength and resignation. He looked he had been so long, he gave the Portuguese prisoners round to see if the club was ready, and asked if he the best directions he could which way to go, if they was to die now; but they told him not yet. And could find means to fly. And afterwards he heard then they put a kind of rattles round his legs, and a that the two brothers did indeed make their escape, erown of feathers on his head, and made him dance though what became of them afterwards he never for some time, though he could hardly stand. After knew. How he would rejoice to remember the night this he was given up by the two brothers to an uncle when he would not seek his own safety at the cost of of theirs, and from him Hans learned that he had yet their lives! The time for his deliverance was now, some time to live. After some days had passed, however, drawing near. His new master seems to Hans was sent for by the chief of the whole tribe, have treated him kindly, and even to have become who lived at some distance. He was a famed warrior attached to him; and he was looked upon with reand a cruel cannibal. At the entrance of the place spect by all. In the course of a fortnight after this where he lived fifteen heads of men, who had been lately eaten, were fixed upon stakes, and these were near, and Hans entreated them to take him to the pointed out to Hans. Here they made him dance, or ship. His master would not consent at first; but the jump as well as he could, af er his legs had been tied a captain of the vessel, having heard that he was there. together; and then they ordered him to sing. More sent two of his men to see if it were possible to dethan once before he had been heard singing the hyuns liver him. They said that they had brought goods with which he used to console himself; and now he for Hans, and they succeeded in getting leave for his sang a hymn, and was told to interpret it. He said going on board to receive them. Hans and his masit was in praise of God; and in his heart he thought ter went to the ship accordingly, and remained five how great was the longsuffering of God towards these days. They persuaded the savage to stay till the veschief and his people told him that they should soon him the goods he expected. And then the captain come to visit his master, and settle every thing for the thanked him for having treated their countryman so feast. But his master was less cruel to him, and told kindly, but said that they could not part with him bim that the time was not yet near. Soon afterwards, now, and that he must return to his own country.—

livered Hans if they had conquered), made an attack upon the Tupinambas, who were, however, victorious. Poor Hans was therefore disappointed in his hopes of escape; and on the evening of that day he was brought out into the arena, and the savages made a circle round him, and exulted over him with their cruel joy. It was bright moonlight, and Hans looked up to heaven, and silently prayed that God would grant him a happy

end to these sufferings.

Shortly after this, a Portuguese vessel arrived, and anchored off the coast. This ship was sent to obtain the release of Hans, if possible; but a party of savages went off to it, and made the captain believe that he had already been devoured. Hans saw the ship sail away, while the cannibals again rejoiced over him .-In the mean time the chief of the place, with the greater part of his family, had gone on some expedi tion, and now their return was expected. One day Hans heard a howling noise in the chief's house, and concluded that the party had come home, and the feast was now to be made ready. Presently he was told that one of the chief's brothers had come back alone, and that all the rest were sick; and when he heard this, he hoped that in some way God would make it the means of his deliverance. Very soon the brother of the chief came to Hans, and began to lament for his brother and his family, who were all seized with sickness; and he was come to ask Hans to pray for them, because the chief believed that the God of Hans had brought this sickness upon them in anger. Hans made answer that his God was indeed

together, and forbade them even to think of killing Another of the chiefs came to promise him that he would never cause his death; and the women who had tormented him now called him son, and begged his favour. At length the chief and his wife recovered. This time of sickness had been a happy one for Hans, and the feast was no longer talked of; but he was still kept strictly guarded. He was taken soon after by his master to a feast, where a prisoner of another Indian tribe was killed. Hans talked with this man the night before, and tried to comfort him, telling him of God, and of another world. The savage shewed no dread of his approaching death; but he asked Hans if the things he told him were true, and said that he had never seen God. Hans told him he would do so in another life. He had but little time to be with this poor man; but we may be sure that he would always feel glad to remember how he had tried to use

that short time. When he had been five months in his captivity, a Portuguese trading-vessel came. These vessels came for Indian flour and other thing; which the savages exchanged for knives, fishing-hooks, and other articles of the same kind. When the canoes went off to the ship, Hans persuaded them to take him to within a little distance of it, so that he could speak to those on board. They told him that they would ranson him if they could, and that their Indian allies intended to make another attack on the Tupinambas, and bade blows and acrows fell upon him from all sides; but he received only one wound in the thigh. The Indians proceeded first to strip him, and then to dispute which should possess his body. At last it was settled that belonging to the ship. But the Frenchmen refused the Protestant Churches of Europe and America are the to take him in lest they should offend the savages; so parties taking the field. Each successive year afford to take him in lest they should offend the savages; so parties taking the field. Each successive year afterds he was obliged to swim back, and resign himself to his after the proof of the warlike activity in the Romish camp.

The Tupinambas now went out on an expedition against the tribes who were friendly to the Portuguese, While we are meditating to send a missionary or catechist and Hans was taken with them. He hoped that the to a distant tribe of North-West-American Indians, 1,000 Tubinambas might be conquered; but, on the contrary, they were, as before, the conquerors; and they took several prisoners, some of whom were of Portuguese parentage, though they had mixed almost enirely with the natives; they were known to Hans, having lived near the fortress. Two of the Christian were killed that night, among others of the prisoners. After the savages had gone to sleep, Hans went to visit the rest of the prisoners. There were two Poruguese brothers, with whom he had been intimate, and their first question was whether he thought they vere to be eaten. Hans knew that it was but too likely. All he could say to them was, that it would e as it pleased God; that they must put their trust n Him, and in their Saviour; and that God had been pleased to preserve him in as great danger as they saw They began to weep; but Hans told them they ought not to despair, seeing that he had been miraculously preserved for eight months. On that night Hans ould have escaped; but he remembered that his flight would make the Tupinambas instantly put their prisoners to death; and as it was otherwise not impossithat they might be saved, he felt it was his duty to stroy them. Hans did so, and entreated that the wait for some other means of deliverance. Perhaps savages might see that his prayers were heard. Very soon the storm did pass off. Hans was lying in the we do not often meet with a nobler instance of the exercise of Christian courage and faith. The next canoe, and could not lift up his head; but he heard them say the clouds were passing over, and he returned day he went to the tent of the chief of the whole tribe (who was mentioned before), and asked what he meant to do with the Christians; and he answered to eat them third evening they came to the town where these In- Hans advised him to ransom them, but he refused.

On the third day the prisoners were divided, and the Tupinambas separated to their homes. The two brothers and another Portuguese fell to the share of the party to which Hans belonged. About this time Hans was again disappointed in his hopes of escape by means of the same French vessel which had come to the coast before. It had sailed again before his masters would consent to take him to it; and now his only consolation was in thinking that ships came every year. However there came a time when he wa grateful for this disappointment; for the vessel and all on board were lost at sea.

change a gun was heard from a harbour which was The next day he was dismissed, and the sel was on the point of sailing, feasted him, and gave

the Tupiniquins, another Indian tribe, who were The Tupinamba and his wife wept over Hans; but friendly to the Portuguese (and who would have de- departed, well contented with the rich present of combs, and knives, and looking-glasses, that they had received. In this manner did Hans Stade recover his liberty, after so many dangers and disappointments. He went through other perils still, and was very severely wounded while at sea in a battle with an enemy's ship. He recovered, however, and at last safely reached his own country, and wrote the history of his adventures.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

ENGLAND.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY, LONDON. (From the Missionary Herald.)

The annual report of this Society for 1846-1847 state at its income for the year had been £116,827 18s. 11d. which exceeds that of the former year by £14,369 138 6d., and is the largest annual income the Society ever received. This increase, however, was chiefly owing to legacies, which amounted to more than £14,000. The report ends with the following summary of its labours and cluding remarks:-

Native Ordained Missionaries,

uropean Catechists, School-Masters, and other European Female Teachers,

East-Indian and Country-born Catechists and
other Teachers,

Native Catechists and other teachers of all classes, 1,096

East-Indian and Country-born School-Mistresses,

Native School-Mistresses,

ommunicants, A review of the events which have occurred in the arious Missions of the Society during the past year pre ents three important facts to which the Committee would

vite special attention. First. It appears that the ancient false religions, which or more than twenty centuries have held the nations of ne earth in abject slavery, are now waning in their in-

Buddhism, which has extended its sway over a larger portion of the family of man than any other superstition is failing; failing, moreover, even in parts where neithe Christianity nor civilization has penetrated. to the reports of our Missionary, at the Island of Pooloo, the sacred metropolis of Buddhism in China, the number of priests has been dimished by more than 300 during the ast century; and the dilapidated state of their temples and the evident signs of contempt for them among the people, show that Buddhism is destined, ere long, to fall from mere inherent decay. The King of Siam sent an embassy to Cevlon, the reputed cradle of Buddhism, to seek elements for re-kinding the flame of devotion in his own dominions; and there he learnt from the representa-tive of the ancient line of Buddhist kings that the cause is ailing, and that, even with the help of gold from Siam

t can scarcely survive another century.

That Brahminism is declining before the power of Christian truth, and the progress of European science, it testified by every intelligent observer; by the lamenta-tions of deserted shrines; and by the bitter enmity of enraged devotees.

enraged devotees.

Secondly. Another great fact which presents itself is, that the Mahommedan and heathen secular powers are beginning to admit the principle of toleration, in the place

of bigotry and persecution.

The edict of toleration in China has been sufficiently tested, and proved to be no dead letter; but the admission of a principle which the Celestial Empire has not the power to contravene. The partial recognition of this principle by the Turkish Sultan, the secular head and uardian of Mahommedanism, is a still more astonishing vent. And even in Central Africa, as it appears from missionaries at Abbeokouta, the same principle achers of the Christian faith

The third fact is, the tendency to decay in the lapsed christian Churches of the East, and the disposition amon neir members to seek refuge within the pale of Protes Manifestations of this appear in the "transit atter of the Syrian Christians of Travancore; in the accepted aid of our mission by the Coptic Church; and spon a still larger scale, in the late defections of Armenian Christians at Constantinople, through the labours of indred Society.

It thus appears as though the forces which have long held the minds of men in subjection were withdrawing and leaving a clear and open field for some approaching contest between other contending parties. There can be little doubt what those other contending parties will be. The troops are mustering. Here and there they survey and sees multitudes sent out on foreign missions, who have been trained in the co lege of the Propaganda. In unmbers and activity they far outdo the advocates of the truth miles from the missionary head quarters of both parties, we hear that four Romish priests are already among them While the Church of England for a whole year seeks in vain, for one single missionary Romish agent at Hong Kong negotiates for a comract with a Steam Navigation Company to carry to China or undred priests within the year! Their missionary list contain a host of archbishops, bishops, vicars apostolic riests, deacons, sub deacons, and nuns. In extent o ound they surround and overspread our position he intru-ions into our missions at Krishnaghur and New Zealand are but faint skirmishes, to be numbered among he many signs which unequivocally proclaim that the

be many signs which unequivocatly possible to hattle between Popery and Protestantism must be fought on the mission field no less than at home.

But there is enough to sustain the confidence of the ommittee in the assured triumph of their cause. The fear not the comparison as to the present results of Popis and Protestant missions, truth being the judge. The fear not the number and the multiplied orders of P. nissions, if only they are enabled to send a few faithful wi nesses of the truth, with an open Bible and a simpl faith. In very many such trials of the comparative effi-cacy of the two systems, the Bible has already triumphed mong the heathen. But to repeat the words of the among the heathen. But to repeat the words of the zealous Bishop of Colombo, "we have not Gideon's three hundred men." Else, like him, we could look without dismay, even though the Midianites and the Amalekites and all the children of the East should lay along in the calley like grasshoppers for multitude. We have not the men to not the transpet to their mouth and to hald no the men to put the trumpet to their mouth, and to hold up the ight in their hand. Like Gideon of old, we desire to ssociate with us none but men of the right spirit; me of true Protestant principles, and able to endure hurdness for the sake of Christ. Like Gideon of old, we we roclaim, to all others, whosoever is fearful and afraid, let him return and depart.

THE ANGLICAN AND GALLICAN CHURCHES. Much having been said respecting the probable effect f the nomination of Dr. Hampden, and the proceedings nsequent on it, and the scandal thereby created, in shang attachment towards the Church, it may not be amis draw attention to the favourable contrast presented. both between the positions of the respective Churches, and more especially between the conduct of the clergy—in the English "Hampden Case,"—as compared with the French appointment of the nonrious Abbé (afterwards French appointment of the notorious Abbé (after Cardinal) Dubois to be Archbishop of Cambrai, is gear 1720; a contrast by so much the more remarkable as the person selected for that promotion was, certainly comparably more unfit to be a Christian Bishop that y one now to be found among the whole body of

Dubois was, from his youth up, a professed courtier, 2 ost abandoned profligate, and an avowed arheist.

hilst he was in the height of his power as minister and vourite of the Regent Orleans, and still a layman, th opric of Cambrai fell vacant by the death Archbishopric of Cambral len' vacant by the death of the Cardinal De la Tremouille; the predecessor of De la Tremouille having been the great Fénélon. The characters of Fénélon and De la Tremouille contrasted so strongly with that of Dubois, that the Regent long hesiated before he could make up his mind to grant the request of his favourite, and nominate him to the vacant see yielded, however, at length, to the entreaties or in trigues of the minister, - who is said to have procured the intercession of George I. of England in his favour, - and amed him to the Archbishopric.

Of all the disqualifications of Dubois for the Episc hat which legally was the most formidable, was the fact

"He had no trouble, however," says the historian, " "in ding a magistrate, (un magistrat,) to take on himself he duty of clearing him from all legal inquiry, in the erson of Breteuil, mayor of Limoges. Dubois, when a ung man, had attempted to seduce a peasant girl, whose ruples he had at length been obliged to overcome by clandestine marriage. On his elevation he had prevailed in his wife to take another name, and, on receiving a

osion, to remove to a distance and live apart from him Breteuil, having plied with wine the curate of the vil age where the marriage was celebrated, procured the register and tore out the evidence of the marriage. Thus is obstacle was disposed of.

* Lacretelle's Hist de France, pendt. le 18me. Siecle, Vol. 1, p 342, whence the above is taken.

"But Dubois was not in holy orders; he wished to receive all the orders of Church, up to and inclusive of the priesthood, in one day; but the Cardinal de Noailles refused it as a profanation. Other Bishops came to offer their services. The Bishop of Nantes was preferred, and Dubois received from him, in one hour, all the orders below and inclusive of the priesthood.
"The Cardinal de Rohan then joyously took upon him

self the task of consecration. He was assisted by the Bishop of Nantes, and by Massillon (1) Bishop of Clernont. This last could plead in excuse (!) (says M. La-cretelle), his obligations to the Regent (!!), and the selusion in which he lived, and which made him ignoran-of the scandals too well known to the Court Bishops.— The ceremony accordingly took place June 9, 1720, at Val-de-Grace, with great magnificence."

This was in the age of Bossuet, Fénélon, Armand, Ni-

ole, and Massillon, and this last even assisted at the cere-We read of no opposition on the part of the French Church or clergy as a body; no remonstrance from her Prelates. The Cardinal de Noailles was the only man

all France who dared to refuse participation in so great scandal, or rather in so great a crime. Which of the two cases shows the more intolerable

Which the more abject supineness on the part of the

Lord John Russell's conduct has been indecent enough, out the Church has protested against it unmistakeably.

That of the Regent Orleans was simply atrocious, yet t was acquiesced in by the Church of France without a

ENTHRONIZATION OF THE LORD ARCHBISHOP OF YORK. The enthronization of the Most Rev. Dr. Musgrave Lord Archbishop of this Province, took place in the Cahedral, at York, on Thursday, in the presence of many ousand spectators. So great was the anxiety evinced of all classes to witness this imposing ceremony, that i was found necessary to make special arrangements for the occasion, so as to render the ingress of the vast concourse as free from disorder as possible. Ten o'clock was the hour appointed for the meeting of the Chapter, but it was half-past before they entered the Chapter-house, where a great number of the Clergy of the Diocese was already assembled. The Chapter walked in procession, and were preceded by the President, the Rev. Canon Dixon, the regers going before, and the choristers following after. he President took the chair, having at his right the egistrar, whilst the Chapter took their seats upon oak ches, ranging in a slanting position to the right and The Chapter were enclosed within a temporary arrier, covered with crimson cloth, ontside of which tood the parochial Clergy. The Archbishop was subsequently introduced, and enthroned with all the usual formalities. His Grace then pronounced his blessing, with

Advertisements.

RATES.

From the extensive circulation of The Church, in the Province of Canada, (from Sandwich to Gaspe) in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, in the Hudson's Bay Territories, and in Great Britain & Ireland, as well as in various parts of the United States, it will be ound a profitable medium for all advertisements which are desired to be widely and generally diffused.

BRONTE MILLS FOR SALE.

HEPROPERTY consists of Sixteen Feet privilege on the Twelve Mile Creek, on the Lake Shore, in the ownship of Trafalgar, and shout Seventy five Acres of good cleared Farm Land. A large Stone and Frame Woollen Fac ory, 82 feet by 32, and three Stories high, capable of being easily converted into a Flouring Mill. A Grist Mill with one run of Stones, Smut Machine and all requisites. Two Saw Mills with Circular Saws and Lumber Yard Railway. --A Blacksmith's Shop and several Dwelling Houses. This Property is now Let to a yearly tenant our £200 per year, and would bring on a Lease £250. PRICE £2500; of which £1000 would be required down, the residue might be paid & Instalments as agreed upon.

-Also-A PRIVILEGE on the same Creek of 12 feet next above th Mills, with about 75 or 80 Acres of Land, mostly cleared and in cultivation, and an excellent Mill Site, with good Roads.— PRICE £1000; of which £300 would be required in Ca-h. the remainder by Instalments. The option of this part of the Properly is offered to the Purchaser of the first, and if por taken, it will be sold separately.

-Also-

ADJOINING the above, a Farm of about 70 Acres, in full Cultivation, with a large unfinished Dwelling House thereon, and an Orchard of 4 Acres of Grafted Fruit Trres. Price £700, of ich only £200 would be required immediately, the rest

The whole of the above Property will be sold together if desired. For particulars apply. Post-paid, to S. B. HARRISON, Solicitor. King Screet. Teront's. Toronto, January 1st. 1848.

LANDS FOR SALE, ON REASONABLE TERMS.

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

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 "

..... Camden East 200 Lot 1, 6th Con..... The above Lands will be sold at moderate prices, and o

terms to suit the purchaser. Apply (if by letter, post-paid) to ALEX. CAMPBELL, or to Messrs. MUTTLEBURY & MILLER, Napanee. M. D., 25th March, 1846.

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FOR SALE, West of Huroutario Street, Chinguacousy,

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Within Nine Miles of the Village of Brampton CONTAINING 100 Acres, 65 of which are Cleared and under first-rate Cultivation; a Creek of good water runs 19th the Farm; there are also two good Wells. There is the Farm a Log Dwelling House, and a Log Barn, 76 feet ng, with other out-houses attached. Also, a Young Orchard, with choice trees. For further particulars, apply to Mr. S. B. CAMPBELL. Brampton Post Office. If by letter, post-paid.

Nov. 12, 1847.

538-tf Nov. 12. 1847.

THOMAS J. PRESTON, WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR, First House North of the Court House, CHURCH STREET, TORONTO.

J. P. respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres

Doeskins, &c. &c. SUPERIOR VESTINGS,

All of which he is prepared to make up to order in the most hionable manner and on moderate terms. Cassocks, Clergymen's and Queen's Counsels' Gowns rristers' Robes, &c. made on the shortest notice and i

Toronto, Dec. 4, 1846.

RICHARD SCORE, MERCHANT TAILOR. No. 1. Chewett's Buildings, Toronto.

R. S. takes this opportunity of returning transfer to him friends, for the very liberal patronage extended to him the friends, for the very liberal patronage extended to him the friends are neglectfully acquaints them. S. takes this opportunity of returning thanks to his e he commenced business, and respectfully acquaints them and the public generally), that he keeps constantly ry superior Stock of WEST OF ENGLAND BROAD-CLOTHS, CASSEMERES, DOESKINS, and Rich VEST-NGS; all of which he is prepared to make up in the bes yle, and on terms that cannot fail to give satisfaction. N. B. - University work done in all the different orders also Judges', Queen's Counsel, and Barristers' Robes, in the nost correct style, and at his customary unprecedented low

Toronto, June 9th, 1847.

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MORPHY & BROTHERS, WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLEB CITY BUILDINGS.

(Opposite Saint James's Cathedral.) AND AT 98, YONGE STREET, TORONTO, MPORTERS of Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Silver Plated Ware, Fancy Goods, Accordeons, Musical Bo &c. &c. Clocks, Watches and Jewellery, Repaired & warrantl.
Accordeons and Musical Boxes tuned. Jewellery and Silw Ware made to order. Gilding, Silvering and Engraving. Glad and Silver hought. 27 56

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No. 9, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO A NEAT and good assortment of Jewellery, Watches, Clocks, &c. Spectacles, Jewellery and Watches of all kinds made and repaired to order.

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BARNARD, CURTISS & Co. 111, WATER STREET, NEW YORK.

HAVE constantly on hand, from their HUDSON OL WORKS, Bleached and Unbleached WINTER AND FALL OILS, of all kinds; such as Sperm, Elephant, Whae, nd Lard Oils; and SPERM CANDLES, which they offer n favourable terms.

Are receiving large supplies of NAVAL STORES on Consignment, which they offer on as favourable terms as can be had in this market. New York, Oct. 19, 1847.

DUCTOR O'BRIEN Has Removed to 27, Bay Street, SECOND DOOR ABOVE WELLINGTON STREET, Toronto, Sept. 23, 1847.

MR. WOOD, SURGEON DENTIST. HAS REMOVED a few doors West, to Mr. BERRY'S, on YORK STREET, the first Brick House North

Toronto, January 6, 1848. Mr. ROBERT COOPER. SOLICITOR AND ATTORNEY,

TORONTO. ENTRANCE NEXT DOOR TO MR. DIXON'S SHOP.

Wellington Buildings, King Street,

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

CANADA WEST. Cobourg. Oct. 21, 1845. J. P. CLARKE, Mus. Bac. K. C. PROFESSOR OF THE PIANO FORTE.

SINGING AND GUITAR, 62. CHURCH STREET. Toronto, Jan. 13, 1847. 7-546 OWEN, MILLER & MILLS,

COACH BUILDERS, FROM LONDON,

KING STREET, TORONTO.

WOOL. THE highest market price will be paid in Cash for WOOL, at the Ontario Mills Woollen Factory, Cobourg, by the

S. E. MACKECHNIE. Cobourg, June 12, 1845. N. B.—Growers of Wool who may prefer it, will have an apportunity of exchanging any portion of their Wool for loth. 20 546

CASH FOR RAGS. THE Subscribers will pay 33 dollars per hundred weight, in CASH, for Linen, Cotton, and Moleskin RAGS,

delivered at the Toronto Paper Mills, on the River Don JOHN TAYLOR & BROTHERS.

THE TORONTO DRY DOCK COMPANY. OTICE is hereby given, that Application will be made to the Legislature, at its next Session, to Amend the Charter t the Toronto Dry Dock Company, and to Extend the Capital Stock thereof to £40,000. WM. VYNNE BACON,

Toronto, 25th January, 1848.

THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. ESTABLISHED 21ST AUGUST 1847. CAPITAL, FIFTY THOUSAND POUNDS.

President, Hugh C. Baker , Vice-President, J. Young ; Solitors, Burton & Sacleir; Physicians, G. O'Reilly and W. G. THIS COMPANY is prepared to effect Assurance upon

Lives, and transact any business dependent upon the value or duration of Human Life; to grant or purchase Annuities or Reversions of all kinds, as also Su In addition to the various advantages offered by other Com-

panies, the Directors of this Company are enabled, from the investment of the Premiums in the Province at a rate of compound in erest, much beyond that which can be obtained in Britain, to promise a most material reduction of cost; guaranteeing Assurances, Survivorships or Endowments for a smaller present payment, or yearly premium, and granting increased ANNUITIES, whether immediate or deferred, for any sum o oney invested with them. They can also point to the local position of the Company as of peculiar importance to intending Assurers, as it enables such Assurers to exercise controll over the Company, and facilitates the acceptance of healthy risks, s well as the prompt settlement of claims.

Assurances can be effected either WITH or WITHOUT participation in the profits of the Company; the premiums may be paid in half-yearly or quarterly irstalments; and the HALF CREDIT SYSTEM having been adopted by the Board, credit will given tor one half the first SEVEN premiums, secured upon e Policy alone. Annual Premium to Assure £100 Whole Term of Life.

Age.	With Profits	Profits.	Half Credit.
15	1 13 1	1 6 5	a chereculary da
20	1 17 4	1 9 11	New World in Str.
25	2 2 9	1 14 7	1 17 6
30		2 0 2	
35		2 6 4	
40	3 6 2		2 17 6
45	3 17 1	3 4 0	3 7 4
50	4 13 1	3 17 11	
55	5 17 8		5 3 4
60	7 10 10	6 9 11	6 13 2

The above rates, For Life Without Participation and Half Credit, will, upon comparison, be found to be LOWER than the similar tables of any other office at present offering to assure in Canada, while the assured With Participation will share in three fourths of the whole profit of that Branch of the Com-Tables of Rates. Prospectuses, Forms of Application, and

any further information respecting the system of the Company or the practice of Life Assurance, can be obtained of the secretary, or from any of the Local Agents. Agents and Medical Officers already appointed:

Brantford William Muirhead Cobourg Robert M. Boucher ... Dr. Jas. Hamilton Dundas George Scott Dr. Alex. Anderson Frederick A. Willson ... Dr. S. C. Sewell. ondon Montreal David Buchan ort Sarnia Malcolm Cameron Welch and Davies,.... t. Catharines... Lachlan Bell Voodstock William Lapenotiere ... Dr. S. J. Stratford.

Agent for Toronto, EDMUND BRADBURNE. Albany Chambers. King Street West Medical Referee-George Herrick, Esq., M.D.

By order of the Board, THOS. M. SIMONS, Secretary, 0-552

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 remiums for the renewal of policies.

MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co. 22-546

COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, (Registered and Empowered under Act of Parliam 7 and 8 Vict., Cap. 110.)

CAPITAL_£500,000 STEBLING. Established for the purpose of effecting Assurance on the Lives Of Persons resident in or about to proceed to the Colonies 9

Great Britain, India, or other places abroad. EDINBURGH - - 1, George Street.
LONDON - - 4, A. Lothbury.
GLASGOW - - 35, St. Vincent Place.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE, GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA.

THE CAPITAL of the Company is £500.000. All the Directors are Shareholders of the Company. THE RATES

have been formed on the most correct observations which exist as to the value of life. THE PROFITS

of the Company will be ascertained and divided at certain intervals, when each Policy, having a right to participate in the Profits, will share in the Fund to be allocated for Division among the Assured.
ADVANTAGES:

Among other advantages held out by this Company, to which the attention of the public is especially requested, the following may be particularized:—

may be particularized:

I.—The Security of a large guaranteed Capital.

H.—The moderate rate of Premium, which may be paid yearly or half-yearly, at the option of the party assuring.

HI.—The increased facilities to the assured as regards Residence and Travelling—the limits being generally very extensive dence and Travelling—the limits being generally very extensive in particular the assured being at liberty to pass by Stameyearly to betwirk any North American port and any European with at any time of the year, without extra charge.

The assured need thus be under no apprehensions of losing the benefits of their policies, by the omission—perhaps insident evertent—on their part, to give the notice required by other vertent—on their part, to give the notice required by other vertent—on their part, to give the notice required by other vertent—on their part, to give the notice required by other vertent—on their part, to give the notice required by other vertent—on their part, to give the notice required by other vertent—on their part, to give the notice required by other vertent—on their part, to give the notice required by other vertent—on their part, to give the notice required by other vertent—on their part, to give the notice required by other vertent—on their part, to give the notice required by other vertent—on their part, to give the notice required by other vertent—on their part, to give the notice required by other vertent—on their part, to give the notice required by other vertent—on their part, to give the notice required by other vertent—on their part, to give the notice required by other vertent—on their part and the part and the part and the part and the second of the part and the p

V.—The Exemption from Stamp Duty, Entrance Fee, of any other Expense in effecting Assurances. VI. — The fact of the Company being wholly a Life Assurance.

Office, unconnected with either Fire or Marine Insurance.

Copies of the Company's Prospectus—Tables of Rates of Assurance—with profits—without Profits, on Single Life, of Joint Lives and Survivorships, for the whole term of Life, of for a limited period, together with for a limited period, together with every other information,

be obtained on application at the Offices of the Company.

By Order of the Directors,

A. DAVIDSON PARKER. Manager for Canada.

> BRANCH IN CANADA. HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL, No. 19, Great St. James Street

DIRECTORS: HON. PETER M'GILL, Chairman. DAVID DAVIDSON, Esq. ALEXR SIMPSON, Esq. HEW RAMSAY, Esq. CHRIST'R. DUNKIN, Esq. Hon. Mr. Justice M. CORD. Hon. W. B. ROBINSON.

MEDICAL ADVISER: GEO. W. CAMPBELL, Esq., M.D. SOLICITOR: JOHN ROSE, Esq.

MANAGER: A. DAVIDSON PARKER, Esq. Toronto Board of Management.

HON R. B. SULLIVAN, Q. C., Chairman, Bank W. PROUDFOOT, Esq., President of the Bank of Upper Canada.

JAMES BROWNE. Esq., Wharfinger.

ALEX'R. MURRAY, Esq., of the Fum of Mests

Moffatts, Marray & Co.

THOS. D. HARRIS, Esq., Merchant.

MEDICAL ADVISER: EDWARD HODDER, Esq., M.D. SOLICITORS: MESSRS. CROOKS & SMITH.

JAMES HENDERSON, Esq. - OFFICE-Bank, 4, Duke Street. Branch Offices, with Boards of Management, have also stablished at the following places in British North Ame New Brunswick-Head Office St. Johns-Agent, Duncal

Nova Scotia—Head Office, Halifax—Agents, JAS. STEWART Esq., C. J. STEWART, Esq. For West Indies—At Jamaica, Trinidad, Barbadoes, Britis Guiana.

For Australia- In Sydney and Adelaide. For Lape Colony - In Cape Town.
For East Indies and Ceylon - In Calcutta, Madras, Bomb and Colombo Montreal, August, 1847.

NATIONAL LOAN FUND LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF LONDON, ENGLAND. A Savings Bank for the Benefit of the Widow & Orphan

Empowered by Act of Parliament, 2d Victor Royal Assent 27th July, 1838. CAPITAL, £500,000 STERLING Besides a Reserve Fund (from surplus pre of about £37,000 Sterling.

T. LAMIE MURRAY, ESQUIRE. George Street, Hanover Square, London, CHAIRMAN OF THE COURT OF DIRECTORS, TORONTO LOCAL BARD OF DIRECTORS

Hon. S. B. HARRISON, Chairman, WM. H. BOULTON, Mayor, M.P.P CHARLES BERCZY, Esquire. DR. W. C. GWYNNE. WILLIAM B. JARVIS, Sheriff.

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CHARLES C. SMALL, ESQUIRE.
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DR. H. SULLIVAN, M.R.C.S.L., Medical Exam
EDWARD GOLDSMITH, ESQUIRE, Agent. Pamphlets, Blank Forms, Table of Rates, &c., can be ained at the Office, corner of Church and King Street, Coronto, or from either of the Church and throughout Toronto, or from either of the Sub-Agents throughou W. C. ROSS. Managiny Age

Toronto, 30th October, 1847.



Home District Mutual Fire Compa OFFICE-NEW STREET,

OPPOSITE NEWGATE STREET, TORONTO, NSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Brilding, Marchandize, Household Furniture, Mills, Marchonics, Scotteries, S actories, &c.

John McMurrich, John Doel, Charles Thompson, Benjamin Thorne, James Beaty, John Eastwood. J. B. Warren, James Lesslie, W. Smith, Capt. J. Elmsley, J. H. PRICE, E.q., Pr RAINS, Secretary. All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by July 5, 1843. ost-paid.

The Church

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every Friday.

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yearly, in cavance.