THE HISTORY OF WRITTEN BY ITSELF.

"Next to the Bible, the Book of Common Prayer is the Book of my inderstanding, and of my heart."—Dr. Adam Clarke. understanding, and of my heart."—Dr. ADAM CLARKE.

"As to a Form of Prayer and Ecclesiastical Rites, I highly approve that it should be certain, from which it may not be lawful for any Minister to depart."—John Calvin.

Reasons for writing this History.—The Prayer Book's Ancestors .- Their Persecutions .- When and where first introduced

In giving my history to the world, it is in justice due to myself to say, that I do it with a sincere desire of benefitting mankind. Having had much experience from my close intimacy with a great variety of persons, having obtained a deep insight into human character, the account of what I have seen and heard may serve to amuse and instruct my friends, and possibly do away some of the prejudices of such of my enemies as

may chance to read this brief memoir. I am descended from an ancient and noble family, acquaintance with, and deep reverence for, the Holy he walked out of the shop. Scriptures; and for many hundred years have borne a conspicuous part in all the great events which have taken place in the Christian Church, as all ecclesiasand important period called the Reformation; and who had been taught to look upon them as dangerous those who were loudest in their censures, as their virtues and services become better known.

Some of my ancestors came over to this country, from England, soon after the settlement of America; but, being "few in number, and strangers in the land," they suffered severely from their Puritanical predecessors, who, in destroying them, "thought they did God service." Those who came out some years after, the Gospel in Foreign Parts," met with somewhat better success; but they also had many powerful and bigoted enemies, who regarded them as mere formalists in religion, and as no better than Popish refugees .-They formed, it is true, a distinct class of worshippers, adhering to their ancient usages, and not choosing to forsake "the old paths," wherein their forefathers had walked, for every new and eccentric by-way. The consequence was, although they were disposed to be quiet and peaceable, and not to interfere "in other men's matters," yet their strange forms and ceremonies were ridiculed, and they themselves were "every where spoken against." Such was the hostility to the Festivals and holydays which my ancestors had observed from time immemorial, that in one of the New England States it was enacted, that "whosoever should five shillings, as a fine to the County."+

England broke out, my ancestors, who happened to be of the pious Israelite, that he and his house would of English origin, suffered more than ever from the serve the Lord. being the same with that of the national Church of in an audible voice, and responded "Amen," at the England, it was argued that their attachment must end of each collect. It thus appeared that they, too, extend to the English Government and laws. And were attentive to the solemn duties in which they so indeed it did to a very great extent. Of those were engaged. who clung to the Royal standard, the greater proportion were deeply devoted to my ancestors; and their the night, she took her Bible and Prayer Book with devotion, especially if they were God's ministers, sub- her, and having read a chapter from the former, and jected them to great privations and dangers. One cler- repeated several collects from the latter, in addition gyman when he entered his Church, and prayed for the to her customary prayers, she went to bed and slept King in one of those beautiful forms which the pages of soundly until morning. my ancestors then contained, had pistols concealed in his bosom, apprehending an attack upon his life, and determined to sell it as dearly as possible. Another, distant. The children were running about, as soon when inveigled out of his bed at night, under the pre- as the day dawned, with bright smiling faces and rosy text of being required to read The order for the Visi- cheeks, wishing each other "a merry Christmas." tation of the Sick to a dying parishioner, was hurried After family worship had been performed, and the away into the covert of the woods, stripped naked, tied to a tree, and severely whipped. These were but their warm holiday suits, and the whole family set out faithful friends were exposed. Others, however, who and my more honourable companion with her. valued me sincerely, took the popular side in the unhappy Rebellion; indeed, one of the best friends my in the Church, and was a constant and devout attendant upon her services. His life, in most respects, that at the great day of Judgment he will find mercy for the awful sin of taking up arms against his Anoinof them went back to England. Some few remained; with evergreens on that holy day. and were it not foreign from my present purpose, I could relate many more anecdotes of the abuse and pressive; the church was filled with worshippers: violence poured upon them, during the stormy period | and although many, from the different denominations

spite to the persecutions with which my ancestors had devotional. When the minister read the Lessons, my been assailed; many of those who had fled during the young mistress opened her Bible, and followed him troubles, returned again to America, with a reasonable through them with the most careful attention. When prospect of sitting down quietly to worship God, as other parts of the service were performed, she made the Apostles and primitive Church, and their own im- diligent and familiar use of me; behaving throughout mediate forefathers had worshipped Him.

It was my good fortune to come into the world about this time. My earliest recollection goes back about forty years, when I distinctly remember being placed for sale on a bookseller's shelf, in the town of read or sung. Hartford, in the state of Connecticut. This must have been in the year of our Lord 1790; for I well recollect hearing a great deal said about the Conventhe Messiah's advent, the necessity of all mankind's

American work.
† Law of Massachusetts in 1651.

AN AMERICAN POCKET PRAYER BOOK.* revising the Liturgy; and I myself am one of the Christian, and enable him, in the fervour of thankful- consider the matter. Among other things he said, revised copies of the Book of Common Prayer, set ness, to say-"My soul doth magnify the Lord, and that they had hitherto professed to admire his preachforth by that Convention.

CHAPTER II.

A Christmas Present .- Family Prayers .- Christmas Day .-Decoration of the Church.-The Sermon.-How the rest of the day was passed.

I had not been many weeks on the bookseller's shelf, when one very cold day, in the month of December, a well-dressed middle-aged man, with a most benevolent countenance, came into the shop, and said he wished to purchase some Christmas presents for his children. My master immediately spread out by travelling through various parts of our country, and, | upon the counter, all his variety of story and picture books, from which the stranger selected several of a religious and instructive character, and then asked to look at some Pocket Bibles and Prayer Books. These were accordingly handed down, and after examining them, to see that the binding was good, and the volumes perfect in all their parts, the gentleman made choice of me, and also of a neat little Pocket Bible, which can be traced back to the first years of the similarly bound, saying, as he wrapped them up, they Christian era. My ancestors were eminent for their | would be a suitable Christmas gift for his little daughpiety and learning, and especially for their thorough ter; then bidding the bookseller "Good morning,"

Never shall I forget my first interview with the good gentleman's family. He had many miles to ride, and it was the evening preceding Christmas day tical history will show. They were particularly dis- when he reached home. The children all ran out to tinguished in England, during that highly interesting | meet him, and the little ones were very inquisitive to know what he had brought them for their holiday numbered among their warmest friends, the Cranmers, presents. His wife kindly assisted him to lay off his the Latimers, and the Ridleys, of that day. The part outer coat, and then placed a chair for him by the they then took was marked by sound sense and discre- blazing hearth. Soon they gathered around the social tion, as well as by fervent piety and zeal. They tea-table, as cheerful and happy a circle as ever met became, in fact, the glory of the Reformation; and at the same family board. After tea, the presents have ever since been considered the most able defen- were unpacked and spread out before the glistening ders of the Protestant cause, and the most successful and delighted eyes of the shildren. There were vaopposers of heresy and error, in all Christendom .- rious kinds of toys, and for each child a book adapted Yet, notwithstanding they have done so much for the to its age and understanding. One of the daughters, support and diffusion of pure religion, they have often a little girl about eleven years old, looked somewhat met with violent abuse from persons of weak minds, disconcerted when she saw all her brothers and sisters receiving presents, and none appeared designed for heretics; but those old prejudices have happily worn herself; but her countenance brightened up when her away, and the meed of praise is now awarded them, by father presented her with the Pocket Bible and Prayer Book, saying, "Here, Louisa, is the best present I can make you. These two books ought always to go together. Let them be your inseparable companions. Let the one be the rule and guide of your life, and let the other regulate your daily devotions. The one, by God's grace, which you are diligently to seek for by humble prayer, will be 'a lamp unto your feet, and a light unto your path;' it will make you wise unto under the patronage of the "Society for Propagating | salvation :- the other will enable you to offer up your prayers in language pure, fervent, and scriptural, to your Creator, Redeemer, and Sanctifier; it will enable you to 'pray with the spirit, and with the understanding also.' Never, my child, neglect the use of these precious volumes, as you value my favour, the quiet of your own conscience, and the approbation of your

Little Louisa's heart was so full that she could not speak, and she only dropped a courtesy in taken of her gratitude for the gift, and her determination to abide by her father's picus counsel.

At the usual hour, the family and servants were all assembled for social worship, previous to their retiring to rest. The father read a chapter from the old family Bible, and my young mistress looked over in her new pocket volume. All then knelt down, when be found observing any such day as Christmas and the Mr. B-, (for that was the name of this good man,) like, either by forbearing labour, feasting, or any other read the excellent form of Family Prayer from the Liway, upon such an account as aforesaid, every such turgy, with a fervour of expression, which plainly told person, so offending, should pay for every such offence, that his heart felt what his lips uttered. This I found was his universal practice, both morning and When the disturbances between this country and evening; -having long before adopted the resolution

recuting spirit of their enemies. Their religion All the family repeated after him the Lord's prayer

When Louisa B--- retired to her chamber for

The next day being Christmas, the family rose early to prepare for church, which was three or four miles breakfast was over, the little ones were dressed in a few of the hardships to which some of my most in a sleigh for church; my young mistress taking me

The church was a neat little building, embosomed in a grove of trees, which in summer afforded a refreshancestors ever had in this country, and one who always | ing shade; but now, from their leafless boughs, numspoke of them with reverence and esteem, was the berless icicles hung glittering in the morning sun. well-known Washington. He had been brought up The interior of the church presented a delightful contrast to the winter desolation which reigned without. It was tastefully adorned with evergreens, according was conformed to her teaching: and it is to be hoped to the ancient custom of embellishing churches; for the Saviour's advent seems to be alluded to in that beautiful passage of the evangelical prophet: "The ted Sovereign. The common people, however, did glory of Lebanon (the cedar,) shall come unto thee, not perceive that the Church could flourish independently of forms of human government,—that it could to beautify the place of my sanctuary;" (Isa. lx. 13.) exist under a republic, though more adapted to a and also in that other expression of the same prophet; monarchy: they were incapable of discriminating "I will plant in the wilderness the cedar, the shittahbetween rational formularies of devotion, and the tree, and the myrtle, and the oil-tree; I will set in mass-book of the Romish Church; or between an the desert the fir-tree, and the pine-tree, and the boxinnocent conformity to the religious usages of England, tree together." (Isa. xli. 19.) These, and many and an approval of the part she was taking in relation similar passages to be met with in the prophets, led to her colonies. My forefathers, therefore, were in- the Jews to expect the Messiah's advent about the discriminately branded as "tories," and were either time of the winter Solstice, or the 25th of December; obliged to lie concealed, or flee the country. Most and hence arose the custom of decorating churches

The services of the day were interesting and imin the neighbourhood, were no doubt drawn there by Peace with the Mother Country brought some re- motives of curiosity, yet all appeared attentive and with the strictest propriety and decorum; uttering every response in an audible voice; kneeling when the confession and prayers were offered up, and standing when the Creed, and Anthems, and Psalms, were

The sermon was a plain and practical discourse, adapted to the occasion, setting forth the blessings of being born anew in Christ Jesus, or vain would it be * Reprinted, with a few alterations and adaptations, from an for them that he was born into the world; and exhorting to the cultivation of all those virtues and graces,

my spirit rejoiceth in God my Saviour."

After the morning services were ended, the people flocked around their beloved Pastor, and there were cordial shaking of hands, and mutual congratulations for being permitted to meet on that holy day, with warm wishes for many happy returns to all of them, of the blessed festival. My mistress went with her parents and brothers and sisters, to spend the rest of the day at her grandfather's, who lived in an adjoining town; where, according to the good old custom, the whole of this patriarch's family were assembled, to the third and fourth generation. The afternoon and evening passed in rational and joyous festivity; in that delightful social intercourse, which the poet Southey so beautifully describes, in the following lines, on an English Christmas holiday:-

"Brightly o'er the cheerful hall Beams the heaped hearth, and friends and kindred meet; And the glad mother, round her festive board, Beholds her children, separated long Amid the world's wide way, assembled now, And, at the sight, affection lightens up With smiles, the eye that age hath long bedimm'd."

Thus pleasantly passed the first day with my dear little Louisa, with whom I became more and more delighted, because she seemed to be daily more and more fond of me, as my subsequent history will show.

CHAPTER III.

Confirmation.—The Prayer Book falls into the hands of a Congregational Minister.—The use he makes of it.—Prepares to take orders in the Church.—Gives his Prayer Book

Louisa B- had been carefully educated by her pious parents, who remembered the admonition of the vise king of Israel-" Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from At that time there were no Sunday-schools established; but her parents always heard her recite a esson on a Sunday morning, and she often afterwards repeated it to the minister of the parish, after the vening service. When I first came into her possession, she knew all the Catechism, and many of the Collects, by heart; and before I left her, she could repeat them all, and had learned the greater part of Epistles and Gospels. Nor were these truths fixed in her memory only; they were evidently impressed by divine grace upon her heart, and exercised salutary influence over her life.

I remained with her three years; during which time, by the divine blessing on parental instruction, she grew in grace, as she grew in age, and became a truly lovely and pious child. When she was little more than fourteen years of age, Bishop Seabury held a confirmation in the parish, and Louisa was admitted to that sacred rite; not merely because she was old enough to say her catechism; but because, in the estimation of her pastor, who took unwearied pains to fit the young member of his congregation for this rite, she was well prepared to renew her Baptismal engagements. Louisa had been faithfully taught, by her pious mother, how solemn was the vow which she was about to take upon herself, and exhorted to weigh the matter well, before she made this public and deliberate consecration of herself to God. The Sunday following she came forward to the Holy Communion, and during the few months afterwards, in which I remained with her, she was ever careful to "walk worthy of the high vocation wherewith she was called " To her parents she was always dutiful -to her brothers and sisters uniformly gentle and kind -amiable and humble in her deportment towards all. These lovely virtues made her always cheerful and happy, and I have often mourned the day when we

Returning from Church one Sunday evening, with her Bible and Prayer Book wrapped up in her handkerchief, by some unlucky accident I slipped out, without her noticing it, and she walked on, leaving me in the path.

It was nearly dark when I fell from my young mistress's hand, and I lay all night in the street. The next morning I was picked up by a venerable looking man in black, who proved to be a Congregational preacher, returning on horseback to his home in a remote part of the state. He hastily turned over my leaves, to ascertain the nature of his prize, and as he put me into his pocket and remounted his horse, I heard him say, "This is just the thing." What he meant by "just the thing," I had afterwards to learn; but considering it at the time a compliment to myself, or at least an expression of good will, I felt no solicitude as to my future treatment, although I could not but regret being thus separated from my dear young mistress, who I knew would grieve when she discovered

My new master, on his arrival at home, placed me upon his study table, and from that moment I was his daily companion. On Saturday evening, especially, studied me with the closest attention: and I the next day understood what he meant by "just the thing," when I found that he delivered from the pulpit, those prayers which he learned from me. This I was pleased with, as it was an acknowledgement of my superior excellence. I afterwards learned that, although educated from childhood in the Congregational denomination, he "never could be thoroughly reconciled to the practice of public extempore praying and preaching, which he looked upon as the great engines of enthusiasm. When at college, he had conceived an aversion to extempore prayers, by observing the use that was made of them there, and the tendency of this practice to promote self conceit and spiritual of this practice to promote self conceit and spiritual pride."* While I remained with him, "he went on Company at the usual rates of premium.

T. W. BIRCHALL, in the discharge of parochial duties, not appearing to vary from the customs of the country. As to his prayers, he commonly made use of forms, which he provided for himself in the best manner he could, and chiefly out of the Liturgy."†

Soon after I became an inmate of his study, his reading was chiefly the works of standard Episcopal divines, especially the writers on ecclesiastical polity. and on the doctrines and ministry of the church. He soon began to entertain doubts of the validity of his ordination; and after some months of patient persevering study, with many fervent prayers for the divine guidance, he resolved to apply for orders in the Episcopal Church. It was painful, indeed, to leave the comunion of his fathers, the people, too, to whom he was bound by so many endearing ties, and whom he had EXTENSIVE STOCK OF DRY GOODS, reason to believe were devotedly attached to him, and to go, an entire stranger, into another fold; but duty prompted him to this course; and duty with him, was paramount to every selfish consideration. "When Mr. Johnson took leave of his people, whom he greatly loved, he affectionately told them, that if they could see reason to conform to the Episcopal Church, he would never leave them; but after obtaning such ordination as he thought to be necessary, that he would return to them again in the character of their minister. But with such an offer they were unable to comply, notwithstanding their esteem for him. He

* Chandler's Life of Dr. Johnson, first President of King's College, New York, p. 18. † Ibid. p. 22.

tion which had met the year before, for the purpose of which alone could make that a day of jubilee to the expostulated with them, and urged them seriously to ing, and especially his prayers. And, indeed, his prayers were so much admired by people in general, that it was common for persons belonging to the neighbouring parishes to come to his church, on purpose to hear them. Now he told them that his instructions and prayers had all along been taken from the Episcopal church; and that they ought to be esteemed as much, after this circumstance was known, as they had been before. This declaration greatly surprised them; however, no more than four or five of them could then be reconciled to receive him in the orders of the church. After a few days, therefore, he took his final leave of them."* Before leaving home, to obtain Episcopal ordination, my master presented me to a friend of his, a Churchman, who was about removing with his family into the western part of the state of New York. My new master, a pious man, zealously attached to the church of his ancestors, and regarding me, next to his Bible, as his richest treasure, shortly afterwards emigrated to those then western wilds, taking me, with several of my companions, along with him. As this is a most important period of my history, I may be permitted to dwell more minutely upon it.

* Chandler's Life of Dr. Johnson, p. 32.

Advertisements.

GENERAL AGENCY AND COMMISSION BUSINESS.

GENERAL AGENCY AND COMMISSION BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber, intending to commence business in the above line
on the 1st of May next. begs respectfully to offer his services to
the merchants of Western Canada. He will give particular attention
to the purchase of every description of Goods, and the sale of consignments of produce, &c. Liquors excepted.
Possessing an extensive experience in Hardware, and a good knowledge of Groceries, and having engaged the services of a person well
acquainted with the Dry Goods Business, he flatters himself that his
Agency in the purchase of Goods will be found advantageous.

He begs to say that for the last eleven years he has been employed
in one of the most extensive Hardware Establishments in this city,
during the last seven of which he has had the charge of the business;
and that for the seven years preceding he was employed in the Grocery
line; and is determined to make the best use he can of the experience
thus acquired, in furthering the interests of those who may favour him
with their patronage.

Will have correspondents in Quebec, New York, and Liverpool.
Charges very moderate. Will purchase Goods merely as an Agent,
not in his own name. Premises—8t. Jean Baptiste Street.

Has the pleasure of referring to Messrs. Forsyth, Richardson § Co.,
Montreal; Messrs. Forsyth, Walker § Co., Quebec; Messrs. H. § S.
Jones, Brockville; John Watkins, Esq., Kingston; Thomas D. Harris, Esq., Toronto; Daniel MacNab, Esq., Hamilton; Messrs. Hope
§ Hodge, St. Thomas.

ALEX. BRYSON.

ALEX. BRYSON.

Montreal, March 28, 1842.

LAND FOR SALE.

NORTH HALF of Park Lots No. 1 and 2, in the First Concession from the Bay, in the Township of York, within the Liberties of the City of Toronto, (known as part of "Castle Frank Farm,") containing about 100 acres, on which there is a quantity of valuable pine and hard wood timber. The land is beautifully situated, commanding an extensive view of Lake Ontario, the City of Toronto and Harbour, and within twenty minutes drive of the Cathedral, the Bank, and the Market, and is a delightful situation for a Gentleman's Country Seat. On the eastern boundary there is fine Meadow land, watered by the River Don. There is also a stream running through the lot, capable, at all seasons, of turning light machinery, and there are many good sites for Breweries or Distilleries along the banks of the stream. A plan of the above property may be seen, and particulars known by applying (if by letter, Post paid,) to the Editor of The Church.

Toronto, 6th April, 1842.

HOME DISTRICT GRAMMAR SCHOOL. THIS Institution will be re-opened, after the Christmas recess, on Monday, the 3rd of Junuary, 1842.

The business of Mrs. Crombie's Seminary will also be resumed on

M. C. CROMBIE, Principal, H. D. G. S. Toronto, 24th December, 1841.

MR. SAXON, Attorney, &c.

179, KING STREET, TORONTO.

Mr. HOPPNER MEYER. Miniature Painter and Draughtsman, LATE STUDENT OF THE

British Museum and National Gallery, LONDON.

Office at the Corner of Temperance and Yonge Streets, Toronto. Mr. S. WOOD, SURGEON DENTIST. CHEWETT'S BUILDINGS,

KING STREET.
Toronto, February 5, 1842. A. V. BROWN, M.D. SURGEON DENTI KING STREET

ONE DOOR EAST COMMERCIAL BANK. Toronto, December 31, 1841. WANTED.

A STUDENT in the profession of Dental Surgery, by
A. V. BROWN, M.D. Toronto, December 31, 1841.

DR. PRIMROSE, OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S. DUKE STREET,
Toronto, 7th August, 1841.

DOCTOR SCOTT, ATE House Surgeon to the Londonderry City and County Infirmary, and Physician to the Fever Hospital, 144, KING STREET, Three doors west of Yonge street.

Toronto, February 25, 1842. BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 1, PRINCES STREET, BANK, LO CAPITAL, ONE MILLION, STERLING. (Empowered by Act of Parliament.) PROSPECTUSES, Tables of Rates, and every information to

No. 8, Chewett's Buildings, Toronto. THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-PANY OF LONDON.

FRANCIS LEWIS

A PPLICATIONS for Insurance by this Company are requested to be made to the undersigned who is also authorised to receive premiums for the renewal of policies. ALEX. MURRAY.

Toronto, July 1, 1841. BRITISH AMERICA

FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY orated under an Act of the Third Session of the Eleventh Parliament of Upper Canada. OFFICE, DUKE STREET, CITY OF TORONTO.

A few Shares of the Stock of this Institution may still be had n application at the Office. Toronto, March 11, 1842.

ORDERS IN CHANCERY. EGULATING the Practice in the Court of Chancery in Canada West, for sale by

H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto. February 16th, 1842. STATUTES OF CANADA.

PIES of the Statutes passed in the late Session of the Pro-incial Parliament, for sale by H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto. February 16th, 1842.

THE CANADA GAZETTE, PUBLISHED by Authority at Kingston. Subscriptions, received by H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto. February 16th, 1842.

SELLING OFF.

THE Subscribers being about to discontinue the Retail Branch of their business, will commence this day, 1st March, to sell off their entire stock, comprising a large and varied assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, at very reduced prices, for cash only. This will afford an opportunity never yet met with to families wishing to supply themselves with articles of the best description in the above line at an immense saving; and the Trade generally will find that here they can purchase suitable Goods for the country at lower rates than they can be imported. The whole will be found well worthy the attention of the public.

Ion of the public.

J. L. PERRIN & Co.

No. 8, Wellington Buildings, King Street
35-t NEW STRAW BONNETS.

JUST opened by the Subscribers, four cases STRAW BONNETS, of the latest importations and most modern and approved shapes, comprising as complete an assortment, at as low prices as can be met with in the market, which will be found well worth the attention of town and country trade.

Toronto, March, 1842.

Earthen, China, and Glassware Establishb No. 10, New City Buildings NEARLY OPPOSITE THE ENGLISH CHURCH,

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KING STREET. THE Subscribers are now receiving, at the above premises, and tensive and choice assortment of every description of Wall in their line, among which are handsome China, Tea, Breakle Dinner and Dessert Sets; Japan and fine Printed Earthenis Sets of ditto, fine Cut and Common Glassware, and a large support of Ware suitable for Country Stores. Persons wishing to purch will find it their interest to call.

JOHN MULHOLLAND & Co. 124 Toronto, October 30, 1840.

SANFORD & LYNES;

No. 197, KING STREET, TORONTO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS CORNER KING AND YONGE STREETS,

BEG to announce to the Public that they have LEASED they Premises lately occupied by Messrs, ROSS & Co., and have list in a well selected and choice Stock of Teas, Wines, and Spirits, agreed assortment of articles in the Line, which they offer low is cash or approved credit. ash or approved credit. Toronto. February 23, 1842. Tea, Wine, and Spirit Warehouse

THE Subscribers having now completed their extensive W STOCK of Groceries, Wines, and Spirits, offer for Sale the mentioned articles, which having been purchased on the most fa able terms in the best European and American Markets, they can fidently recommend to the attention of City and Country Storeke, 2000 bloke Borte, Bica and Chiba Superior and Country Storeke

dently recommend to the attention of City and Country Storekeep200 lhds Porto Rico and Cuba Sugars,
30 hhds London Refined Sugar,
85 cases New York Refined Sugar,
25 hhds and 70 bbls London Crushed Sugar,
400 chests Gunpowder, Hyson, Young Hyson, Twankay, Soucher
and Congou Teas,
200 bags and bales Mocha, Java, Laguira, and St. Domingo Coff
200 boxes, half boxes, and quarter boxes, fresh Muscatel Raisins
20 kegs Spanish Grapes,
20 tierces Carolina Rice,

20 tierces Carolina Rice,
120 boxes and kegs Plug and Cavendish Tobacco,
185 pipes and hhds Port, Madeira, Sherry, and Marseilles Wipe
from the most respectable Houses in Oporto, Caula and Madeira,
20 pipes and 40 hhds pale and coloured Cognac Brandy,
40 hhds Spanish Brandy,
20 puncheons East and West India Rums,
100 barrels London Porter and Edinburgh Ale,
Also, an extensive and general assortment of articles connected

ALEX. OGILVIE & Co. Toronto, December 8th, 1841.

> TORONTO AXE FACTORY, HOSPITAL STREET.

THE Subscriber tenders his grateful acknowledgments to his fr and the public for past favours, and would respectfully in

Subscriber tenders ms graculty, and would respect to the about a addition to his former Works, he has purchased the about a addition to his former Works, he has purchased the about the former to the late Harvey Sheppard, inhment, formerly owned by the late Harvey Sheppard, by by Champion, Brothers & Co., where he is now manufactured to the Fastory, or to his Store, 122 King Street, will be the compact of the sample of and to the Fastory, or to his Store, 122 King Street, ally received and promptly executed.

Cutlery and Edge Tools of every description manufactured to order.

SAMUEL SHAW.

SAMUEL SHAW. Toronto, October 6, 1841.

BRITISH SADDLERY WAREHOUSE WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, TORONTO,

AND STORE STREET, KINGSTON. A LEXANDER DIXON respectfully informs the Mile tary and Gentry of Canada, that he is always supplied with a superior assortment of Saddlery, Harness, Whips, Co. imported direct from the best Houses in Great Britain, and which constitutes a

FIRST-RATE ENGLISH ESTABLISHMENT. N.B.—Every description of Harness, &c. made to order, from the best English Leather, by very superior workmen.

THOMAS J. PRESTON, WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR No. 2, Wellington Buildings, King-Street, TORONTO.

J. P. respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of the best West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, &c. &c.

Also—a selection of Suprenor Vertings, all of which he is prepare to make up to order in the most fashionable manner and on moderal terms.

R Cassocks, Clergymen's, and Queen's Counsels' GOWN!
Barristers' ROBES, &c. made on the shortest notice and in superiors style.

Toronto, August 3rd, 1841.

REMOVAL.

JOSEPH WILSON, UPHOLSTERER AND CABINET MAKER SINCERELY thankful for the liberal patronage he has received.

Series to acquaint his friends and the public that he has learner series, currently opposite his old residence, where he has fix up superior accommodation for the carrying on of the above his and hopes, by strict attention to the manufacturing of his go punctuality in executing orders entrusted to him, and reasons charges, to still merit the kind support he has heretofore received, that a continuance of their favours will be thankfully acknowled.

oy him.

Feather Beds, Hair and Cotton Mattrasses, &c. furnished on the hortest notice. Window and Bed Draperies, and Cornices, of a lescriptions, made and fitted up to the latest fashions with neather und dispatch.

Toronto, Nov. 1, 1841

OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, Coach Builders, King Street, N.B.-Sleighs of every description built to order.

BLACKING, BLACKING, IVORY BLACK, WATER-PROOF PASTE; BLUE & BLACK WRITING INKS. &C. &C.

THE Subscriber begs to return his sincere thanks to the public at their liberal support since his commencement in business, and L their liberal support since his commencement in be a proof of his gratitude he has determined to lower his above article, 20 per cent. The great increase lately in the demand for his **Blacking** having enabled him business, he now offers his manulactures to Merchants a ers at the following prices:

Oil Paste Blacking in Tin Boxes, 33 inches diameter by 1 9 14 deep, per gross.

Oil Paste Blacking in penny cakes, in Boxes containing 13 gross each, at 7s. per gross.

Water Proof Paste, per gross.

Liquid Blacking—quarts, per doz.

Do. do. pints, do.

Do. do. \$\frac{1}{2}\$ pints, do.

Sponge Blacking or Leather Varnish in 6 oz. square bottles

per dozen. 0 12
ponge Blacking, per gallon 0 12
vory Black, per cwt. 1 0

Word Black, per cwt.

Slue and Black Writing Inks equally low.

All the above articles warranted equal to any in the world Merchants purchasing to the amount of £25 or upwards will be ntitled to a discount of 10 per cent—to the amount of £12. 10. to iscount of 5 per cent—and 3 months credit on giving appropriate motorsed Notes.

orders by Post, in accordance with the above terms, punctual tended to.

1842.

LAKE ONTARIO. NEW LINE OF STEAMERS, FOUR TIMES A-WEEK,

FROM TORONTO AND HAMILTON TO ROCHESTER THE STEAMER AMERICA,

CAPTAIN TWOHY,
WILL, until further notice, leave Toronto for Rocheste
at Port Hope and Cobourg, every Sunday and
Evening, at 9 o'clock; will leave Rochester for Toronto,
Cobourg and Port Hope, every Tuesday and Saturday
9 o'clock. CAPTAIN TWOHY,

THE STEAMER GORE, CAPTAIN KERR,

CAPTAIN KERR,

WILL leave Toronto for Rochester, touching at Windsor Harbuilleave Rochester for Toronto, touching at Windsor Harbuilleave Rochester for Toronto, touching at Windsor Harbuilleave Rochester for Toronto, touching at Windsor Harbuilleave Monday and Thursday Morning, at 9 o'clock.

The above Steamers will also ply between Toronto and Hamilton.

Albany and Boston, this will be found the most agreeable and ostal stope ditious route for Travellers from the western parts of Canada, who may desire to visit New York, Boston, or Albany.

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

E. S. ALPORT, Agent. Toronto, April 11, 1842. STEAM-BOAT NOTICE-1842.

THE PRINCESS ROYAL,

CAPT. COLCLEUGH. WILL leave Toronto for Kingston on Tuesday night-instant, at Twelve o'clock, touching at Port I Cobourg; and will leave Kingston, on her return, on evening, the 31st. Afterwards, she will leave Toronto for

every Saturday and Wednesday, at Twelve o'clock, r

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J. L. PERRIN & Co.

35-tf

Six-pence, Sterling, per annum.

AGENTS—The Clergy in Canada, and Samuel Rowsell, Egq'ra

31, Cheapside, London.