EXAMINATION QUESTIONS, 1844. Thursday, August 15 .- 91 to 11 o'clock.

THE THIRTY-NINE ARTICLES. 1. From whence is the term Sacrament probably derived? What is the general sense in which the δυ τρόπου γάρ ὁ κεραμεὺς, ἐὰν ποιῆ σκεῦος, word may be taken, and how distinguished from the καὶ έν ταῖς χερσίν αὐτοὺ διαστραφή, η-συνpeculiar sense? Shew that the former is held by τριβή, πάλιν αὐτὸ ἀναπλάσσει ἐὰν δὲ προφθάση many eminent divines of the Church of England.

Romish Church? Name them, and shew how the τούτω τῷ κοσμω, ἐν τῷ σαρκὶ α ἐπράζαμεν necessary properties of a Sacrament exist only in the πονηρά, μετανοήσωμεν έξ όλης τῆς καρδίας, two maintained by our Church.

Church?

extreme unction involve in connection with their beable with the custom of anointing with oil mentioned he suffer? in James v. 14?

5. Shew the reasonableness of Infant Baptism; of his seven Epistles. how it is deducible from Scripture? and what confirmation it has from the practice of the primitive

6. What sort of presence of Christ in the Eucharist does our Church maintain? How is the same opinion asserted by the early Fathers? and how expressed in the Homilies of our Church?

7. What is the Romanist opinion of a sacrifice in the Eucharist? To what remarkable abuse has this tenet led? In what sense may it be termed a sacrifice? and how may the distinction between us and Rome, upon this point, be stated?

8. Whence did the word Homily derive its name? What evidence have we of the ancient use of homilies in Churches? What led to their adoption in the Anstood which requires them to be read?

9. What evidences of the Monarch's supremacy πληθυνθειη. have we in the Old Testament? How is it supported in the New Testament? and how by the practice of the early Christians?

10. Upon what is the assertion of the Papal supremacy founded? Shew that it has no foundation in Scripture; and prove from the practice and decrees of the early Church that it was not asserted in the primitive and purer ages of Christianity.

THE LITURGY.

1. What is the Collect following the Lord's Prayer in the Ante-Communion service, usually termed?-Why is its position there highly appropriate? and how is its great antiquity proved?

precedent under the Jewish dispensation, of reading the Epistle and Gospel in the Ante-Communion service? and what evidence have we of the antiquity of those used in our Church?

3. What was the origin of the Nicene Creed? At what period does it appear to have been introduced into the Liturgies of the Church? And why is its place after the Gospel particularly appropriate?

4. What gave occasion to the name of the Offertory? What apostolic sanction have we for it?-From what testimony of the Fathers do we find it to have been a custom of the primitive Church? And to what period in England can it be traced? 5. Why is kneeling at the Communion an appro-

priate posture? What in this respect was the custom of the ancient Church, especially in England? And under what circumstances did sitting at the Communion come to be introduced?

period in the ancient Church can the use of it be | Church? traced?

was anciently given to the Gloria hymn? And in what ancient Liturgy is it found in taining the unity of the Church? the same position as in our own?

the early Christians? Shew from the rubrics, as well | Church is a religious obligation? as from the structure of the service itself, that Baptism was designed by our Church to be performed in

9. From what was the custom of Sponsors derived, and why probably adopted by Christians? By whom was the use of them first interrupted? and on what rational and scriptural grounds are they still retained? 10. By what custom of the ancients is the promis-

ing by proxy shewn to have been usual and by what existing customs is it illustrated and defended? 11. What authorities can be adduced for the use language of St. Paul?

of the sign of the cross in baptism?

application of that term take place? 13. How is the use of the term "regenerate," in

the Baptismal Service, maintained in other portions of our ritual? and what may be deemed the practical effect of the doctrine of baptismal regeneration, as the Seventy Disciples probably occupy, and what taught by our Church?

14. What custom, accompanying the laying on of the Deacons? hands in Confirmation, prevailed in the ancient Church? To what is it to be ascribed? and why was it abanaloned by our English Reformers?

> Thursday, August 15 .- 3 to 5 to clock. THE GREEK FATHERS.

1. What mention is made of CLEMENS ROMANUS occupied this position in the Church?

2. Translate the following passages:-

" Προδήλων οῦν ἡμῖν ὄντων τούτων, καὶ εγκεκυφότες είς τὰ βάθη της θείας γυώσεως, at the commencement of the thirteenth chapter of the πάντα τάζει ποιείν οφείλομεν, οσα ο Δεσπότης | Acts? έπιτελείν εκέλευσεν κατά καιρούς τεταγμένους τάς τε προσφοράς και λειτουργίας επιτελείσθαι, καὶ οὐκ εἰκῆ ἢ ἀτάκτως ἐκέλευσεν γίνεσθαι, ἀλλ' ώρισμένοις καιροίς καὶ ώραις πούτε καὶ διὰ τίνων επιτελείσθαι θέλει, αὐτὸς ώρισεν τη ύπερτάτη αὐτοῦ βουλήσει 'ίν' όσίως πάντα τὰ properly so called? γινόμενα εν ευδοκήσει, ευπρόσδεκτα είη τώ θελήματι αὐτοῦ. Οἱ οὖν τοῖς προστεταγμένοις καιροίς ποιούντες τὰς προσφοράς αὐτών, εὐπρόσδεκτοί τε καὶ μακάριοι τοῖς γὰρ νομί- with the Jews? and how would this affect Saul's jourμοις του Δεσπότου ακολουθούντες ου διαμαρ- ney to that city? τάνουσιν. Τῷ γὰρ ἀρχιερεῖ ὶδίαι λειτουργίαι δεδομέναι είσιν, και τοις ιερεύσιν ίδιος ο τόπος Luke join him; and upon what grounds is it believed προστέτακται, καὶ λευίταις ίδίαι διακονίαι that the latter was not a native Jew? επίκεινται ὁ λαϊκὸς ἄνθρωπος τοῖς λαϊκοῖς προστάγμασιν δέδεται. "Εκαστος ύμων, άδελφοί, ἐν τῷ ἰδίω τάγματι εὐχαριστείτω Θεῷ, ἐν what particular conversion at Rome would strengthen άγαθη συνειδήσει ὑπάρχων, μη παρεκβαίνων the probability that St. Paul visited that island? τον ώρισμένον της λειτουργίας αὐτοῦ κανόνα, 4. Who succeeded St. James as Bishop of Jerusaέν σεμνότητι.

Κυρίου ήμων Ίησου Χριστου ότι έρις έσται lect that particular spot, and what were their moveἐπὶ τοῦ ὀυόματος τῆς ἐπισκοπῆς. Διὰ ταύτην ments after the destruction of Jerusalem? οῦν τὴν αἰτίαν πρόγνωσιν εἰληφότες τελείαν, 5. What is the most reasonable opinion to be adκατέστησαν τους προειρημένους, και μεταξύ vanced in regard to the continuance of miraculous gifts ἐπινομήν δεδώκασεν ὅπως ἐὰν κοιμηθώσεν, in the Church, and what opinion is to be expressed διαδέζωνται έτεροι δεδοκιμασμένοι ἄνδρες την upon the alleged miracles of Gregory Thaumaturλειτουργίαν αὐτων."

(1.) How do you apply the former of these passages? and upon what grounds?

other Fathers, and by whom?

passage here quoted, supported?

3. Translate the following passage, and shew how it affects a peculiar tenet of the Church of Rome:-" 'Ως οὖν ἐσμὲν ἐπὶ γῆς, μετανοήσωμεν.—

Πηλός γάρ έσμεν είς την χείρα του τεχνίτου. εις την κάμινον του πυρός αυτό βαλείν, ουκέτι 2. How many Sacraments are maintained by the βοηθήσει αὐτω ουτως καὶ ἡμεῖς, ἔως ἐσμὲν ἐν ΐνα σωθώμεν ύπὸ τοῦ Κυρίου, ἕως ἔχομεν 3. When was the doctrine of transubstantiation καιρον μετανοίας. Μετά γάρ το έξελθειν ήμας first introduced? Under what circumstances did it έκ τοῦ κόσμου, οὐκέτι δυνάμεθα ἐκεῖ ἐξομολοmake progress? And how is it opposed to reason, γήσασθαι η μετανοείν έτι. "Ωστε, άδελφοί, to Scripture, and to the testimony of the primitive ποιήσαντες το θέλημα του Πατρός, καὶ την σάρκα άγνην, τερήσαντες, καὶ τὰς ἐντολὰς τοῦ 4. What difficulty does the Romish doctrine of Κυρίου φυλάξαντες, ληψόμεθα ζωήν αἰώνιον."

4. Who was Ignatius, and when did he flourish? lief in purgatory? and why is that tenet not reconcile-

6. How do you account for the peculiarity of his | Scriptures particularly? style, as compared with that of Clement or Polycarp? allusions to the three orders in the ministry, when racy did it gradually assume? these are, comparatively, so slightly referred to by

wrote about the same period as the evangelist St. John, of the Trinity in the third century? and that he was affected by the same impressions in regard to existing heresies as that Apostle?

9. Translate the following passage into English and

other Fathers who lived at or near his time?

"Πολυκαρπος και δι συν αυτώ πρεσβυτεροι tion of Christianity as the religion of the State? τη εκκλησια του Θεου τη παροικουση Φιλιππους. glican Church? and how is the Article to be under- ελεος υμίν και ειρηνή παρα Θεου παντοκρατορος και Κυριου Ιησου Χριστου του σωτήρος ήμων

(1.) What inference do you draw from the manner of expression employed by POLYCARP at the commencement of this passage?

(2.) Of what place was Polycarp bishop? At what period? and what was his fate? (3.) Derive πληθυνθειη.

10. Who was JUSTIN MARTYR, and when did he flourish? What is the subject generally of his first Apology?

11. Translate the following passage:-

"Και πολλοι τινες και πολλαι, έξηκοντουται και έβδομηκοντουται, όι εκ παιδων εμαθητευθησαν τις Χριστις, αφθοροι διαμενουσι: και ευχομαι | LOOKING-GLASS & PICTURE-FRAME MANUFACTORY, 2. What constitutes the propriety, and what the κατα παν γενος ανθρωπων τοιουτους δειξαι.

(1.) What do you infer from the first part of this passage in favour of a tenet of the Church of England impugned by certain sectaries?

(2.) Derive  $\epsilon \mu a \theta \eta \tau \epsilon \nu \theta \eta \sigma a \nu$ , and shew that it is used in the same sense by our Lord himself.

> Friday, August 16.—10 to 11 o'clock. CHURCH GOVERNMENT.

1. What texts of Scripture prove the connexion of the Jewish with the Christian Church? and by what particular similitude is their identity manifested?

2. What proof have we that there was an acting Cobourg, 12th June, 1844.

priesthood before the formal constitution of that office

4. What proof can be adduced that all men are 6. Why is the "corporal" so called? and to what under an obligation to be members of Christ's visible

5. What is naturally to be inferred from the adin Excelsis? What is the ascertained antiquity of this prevented, by their fundamental principles, from sus-6. What portions of Scripture can be adduced in

8. What was the usual place of Baptism amongst testimony that the maintenance of the unity of the 7. What excuses are alleged to justify the sin of

separation from the Church Catholic, and how are they to be replied to?

8. Produce examples from the Old Testament in which an irregular or unauthorised assumption of the ministerial office is condemned; and shew how these

affect the pretence of an inward call. 9. What great principle was established in the appointment of Aaron to the priesthood; and what sanction does this principle directly receive from the

10. Why was it necessary that the rules regarding 12. Upon what are the popular objections to the the ministerial office should not be as explicitly laid use of the term "regenerate," in the Baptismal service, down in the New Testament as in the Old? and how of the Shop. founded? and under what circumstances did the mis- is the same want of particularity visible in other cases? 11. What proofs can be adduced that the Twelve Apostles were a superior order to the Seventy Disci-

> 12. What position, after our Lord's ascension, did serves to prove that they were an order superior to

> 13. What proof is furnished in the New Testament that St. James the Less was the first Bishop of Jerusalem? and how is this fact confirmed by the Fathers? 14. How is the threefold ministry discernable in St.

Paul's journeys with Silas and Timothy? 15. What are we to understand by the term "overin the New Testament? At what period was he not the rulers of the Church properly so called? and

seers" in Acts xx. 28? What proves that they were Bishop of Rome? and what evidence have we that he under what circumstances did the title of overseer, or bishops, come to be appropriated to the highest order in the Church?

16. How do you explain the transaction recorded

17. Prove from the New Testament, and the concurrent testimony of the Fathers, that Timothy exercised the office of a Bishop in the Church.

18. What proofs can be adduced that the Seven Angels, mentioned in the Revelation, were Bishops

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

How did Aretas come into possession of Damascus? Why should he desire to ingratiate himself 2. At what period of St. Paul's ministry did St.

3. What testimony can be adduced that the Gospel was preached in Britain in the Apostles' times? and

lem? Whither did the Christians resort during the " Καὶ οὶ ἀπόστολοι ήμων ἔγνωσαν διὰ τοῦ siege of that city by the Romans? Why did they se-

gus?

6. What gave rise to a remarkable insurrection of the Jews in Adrian's reign? What were the conse-(2.) Is the same sort of illustration employed by quences of that insurrection to the Jews? and what effect had it upon the Christian cause?

(3.) By what instances in the New Testament is 7. Who was the author of the Gnostic heresy in the the practice of the Apostles, referred to in the second | Church? What was its nature? and in what countries was it most prevalent?

8. What gave rise to the celebrated controversy DAILY STEAM CONVEYANCE, concerning the celebration of Easter? What was the conduct of Victor, Bishop of Rome, upon this question, and what are we to infer from the manner in which his conduct was viewed by other Bishops?

9. In what instances can you point out a close similarity between various ancient heresies and certain modern delusions?

10. What custom was prevalent in the early Church in reference to the death of martyrs? Upon what plea did the Jews advise that the bones of Polycarp should not be given up to the Christians, and what do we infer from the reply of the latter upon that oc-

11. Of what religious customs amongst the Christians does the letter of Pliny to Trajan indicate the

12. What were the views of the Gnostic heretics in regard to the resurrection? and what allusion to this particular error do we find in the New Testament?

13. What artifice did the philosophers at Alexandria adopt for counteracting the influence of Christi-5. State briefly the arguments for the genuineness anity? What effect had this upon the Christian cause generally, and how in the manner of interpreting the

14. To what circumstances may the origin of the 7. How can you account for his frequent and direct monastic life be traced? and what marks of degene-

15. What were the opinions of Noetus and Sabellius respectively? and what circumstance may be 8. What evidence do his Epistles furnish that he considered as having aided in corrupting the doctrine

> 16. What appears the most reasonable view to be taken of the alleged vision of Constantine?

> 17. What effect upon the internal and external circumstances of the Church was produced by his adop-

> > Advertisements.

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These Lands, and others not included in the Leasing List, are also to be disposed of upon the Company's former plan, viz.—for Cash down, or by One-fifth Cash, and the balance in five equal Annual Instalments, with Interest
In order to afford every assistance to industrious and provident Settlers, the Canada Company will receive any sum, no matter how small the amount may be, for which their Lessee Settlers may not have immediate want, on Deposit—allowing Interest at the rate of Six per cent. Per annum for the same; but it is clearly understood, that the full amount with interest accrued, shall at all times be at the disposal of the Settler, without notice. For this purpose the Company have opened an Account, which is termed "Settler's Provident or Savings Bank Account,"—thus affording to the provident Settler, every facility for accumulating sufficient money to purchase the Freehold of the land which he leases, whenever he chooses to do so, within the term of Ten years; but should bad Harvests, or any other unforeseen misfortunes visit him, he has always the amount deposited, with Interest accrued, at his disposal to meet them. The advantages of this account are confined to the Company's actual Lessee Settlers, during the continuance of their Leases.

Anxious to assist Settlers, and others desirous of sending home Monies to their Friends, the Company will engage to place the amounts in the hands of the parties for whom they are destined, free of all cost and expense, thus saving the Settlers all care and trouble in the business. The Company last year resulted to the United Kingdom and Germany nearly £3,000, in 329 sums, averaging about £9 each: by this means, and during the last four months, they have already sent home a similar amount. The arrangements of the Company for this purpose are so complete, that the sums are placed in the parties hands in Europe, free from any deduction, within about three days from the arrival of the Mail in England, accompanied by every kind of useful information upon Canada.

The Company will also remit any sum of money from Europe to Canada, by Letters of Credit upon their Commissioners in the Province, free of expense, thus insuring the benefit of the premium of Exchange to the Emigrant, and likewise saving him from the inconvenience and too frequent loss arising from bringing his money with him in coin.

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

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

The new printed Lists of Lands, (which may be seen in every Post-Office and Store in Canada West,) and any particulars, may be obtained, free of charge, upon application if by letter, Post-paid, to the Company's Office, at Goderich, as regards the Huron Lands; af Frederick Street, Toronto, as to all other Lands and Remittances of Money.

REMITTANCE OF MONEY, By Settlers and others, to their Friends.

Canada Company's Office, Frederick-Street, Toronto, 6th May, 1844.

INLAND MARINE ASSURANCE. THE CANADA COMPANY, WITH a view to afford every facility for promoting with a view in Canada, will remit any sum of money, no matter how small the amount may be, to any part of

England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany, or Europe The Commissioners will, at the option of the Settlers or other parties, either grant Bills of Exchange upon the Company in London, payable at Three Days Sight, which are readily cashed in any part of the United Kingdom,—or, the Commissioners will place the monies into the hands of the parties for whom they are intended. During last year the Company sent to the United Kingdom

and Germany, in 329 Remittances, the sum of £2990. 13s. 4d. averaging about £9 each remittance, viz.: £1438 3s. 7d. in 185 Remittances to Ireland. 1075 12 2 in 85 do to England & Wales. 441 14 5 in 58 do to Scotland. 35 3 2 in 1 do to Germany. £2990 13 4 in 329 Remittances.

CANADA COMPANY'S OFFICE, Frederick Street, Toronto, 10th Feb'y. 1844. 344-6m SMITH & MACDONELL, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

FINE WINES, LIQUORS AND GROCERIES, West End of Victoria Row, Toronto. RIDOUT & PHILLIPS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS.

DEALERS IN WINES AND LIQUORS, Wellington Buildings, CORNER OF KING AND CHURCH STREETS. Toronto, February 2, 1843. N. G. HAM,

BARRISTER AT LAW Office over the Post-Office, COBOURG. MESSRS. BETHUNE & BLACKSTONE,

BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, &c. OFFICE OVER THE WATERLOO HOUSE, No. 134, King Street, Toronto, ONE DOOR EAST OF RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co

December 1, 1842. MR. BEAUMONT, TATILL leave Toronto for Rochester Direct, every Professor of Surgery in the University of King's College, FELLOW OF THE ROYAL MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, &c. &c. REMOVED TO BAY STREET,

> At home for consultation from 10 a.m. till 12 daily. Toronto, April, 1844. DR. PRIMROSE, OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S,

NEAR TO FRONT STREET,

DUKE STREET.
Toronto, 7th August, 1841. SURGEON DENTIST CHEWETT'S BUILDINGS, KING STREET.
Toronto, February 5, 1842.

DR. C. F. KNOWER, DENTIST. ALBION HOTEL, COBOURG. 340 J. W. BRENT, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, KING STREET, KINGSTON.

July 14, 1842. Mr. W. SCOTT BURN, ACCOUNTANT. NO. 4, VICTORIA ROW, KING STREET, TORONTO.

Toronto, June, 1844. EDWARD GEORGE O'BRIEN, GENERAL AGENT, No. 4, VICTORIA ROW, KING STREET, TORONTO:

OPPOSITE WELLINGTON BUILDINGS. F. H. HALL. AUCTIONEER, COMMISSION MERCHANT. AND GENERAL AGENT. OFFICE AT MR. JAMES MACDONALD'S,

MARKET SQUARE.

Cobourg, 20th March, 1844. MR. J. D. HUMPHREYS, (FORMERLY OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC) SINGING AND THE PIANO FORTE.

Toronto, Oct. 7, 1843. MR. HOPPNER MEYER, ARTIST,
HAS REMOVED TO 140, KING STREET, FIRST DOOR WEST OF YONGE STREET. Toronto, June 24, 1842.

OWEN, MILLER & MILLS,

COACH BUILDERS, CORNER OF PRINCESS AND BARRIE STREETS, KINGSTON, AND KING STREET, TORONTO. 329-tf T. & M. BURGESS, MERCHANT TAILORS, (LATE G. BILTON)

TORONTO. FOR SALE, N the village of Grafton, a Village Lot, containing Onefourth of an Acre, with a Cottage erected thereon, nearly opposite the Store of John Taylor Esq. Apply to WM. BOSWELL, Solicitor, Cobourg

No. 128, KING STREET,

Cobourg, 12th July, 1843. BUILDING LOTS. ELEVEN splendid BUILDING Lors for sale, containing about half an acre each, beautifully situated on the East Bank of the River Don, about a quarter of a mile from the Bridge, and well adapted for the erection of Rustic Cottages with unburnt bricks, several of the lots run down to the river, the soil is excellent, and the price

Toronto, October 27, 1842.

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A S AGENT for this Institution, the Subscriber gives notice that he is authorised to grant ASSURANCE either in the Fire or Marine department, in the name and on behalf of the Company. R. HENRY.

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 premiums for the renewal of policies.

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

Home District Mutual Fire Company.

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OPPOSITE NEWGATE STREET, TORONTO, INSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings in general, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Mills, Manufactories, &c. DIRECTORS. John McMurrich, John Doel, James Beaty, John Eastwood. Charles Thompson, Benjamin Thorne,

J. B. Warren, B. W. Smith, Capt. J. Elmsley, J. H. PRICE, Esq., President. J. RAINS, Secretary. All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail must be cost-paid. July 5, 1843. bost-paid. BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

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CAPITAL, ONE MILLION, STERLING. (EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.) PROSPECTUSES, Tables of Rates, and every information, may be obtained by application to FRANCIS LEWIS,

No. 8, Chewett's Buildings, Toronto.

No. 1. PRINCES STREET, BANK, LONDO

TO FAMILIES AND INVALIDS. THE following indispensable FAMILY REMEDIES may be found at the Drug Stores, and soon at every Country Store in the Province. Remember and never get them unless they have the fac-simile signature of COMSTOCK & Co. on the wrapper and all others by the same names are base impositions and counterfeits. If the merchant nearest you has them not, urge him to procure the next time he visits New-York, or to write for them. No family should be a week without these remedies.

BALDNESS. **Enlm of Columbia**, FOR THE HAIR, which will stop it if falling out, or restore it on bald places; and on Children make it grow rapidly, or on those who have lost the hair from any cause. All Vermin that infest the heads of children in schools, are pter vented or killed by it at once.—Find the name of COMSTOCK & Coron it, or never try it. Remember this always.

Rheumatism and Lameness positively cured, and all shrivelled muscles and limbs are restored, in the old or young, by the Indian Vegetamler Fluxia and Nerve and Bone Linkinst—but never without the name of Comptock & Co. on its PILES, &c.

are wholly prevented, or governed if the attack has come on, if you use the only true Hay's Linimert, from Comstock & Co. All sores and every thing relieved by it that admits of an outward application acts like a charm. Use it. HORSES that have Ring-bone, Spavin, Wind-Galls, &c. are cured by Roor's Specific; and FOUNDERED HORSES entirely cured by Roof's Founder Ointment. Mark this, all horsemen.

MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR SALVE. BURNS AND SCALDS, es and SORE EYES. It has delighted thousands. It will take ain in ten minutes, and no failure. It will cure the Piles. LIN'S SPREAD PLASTERS.

A better and more nice and useful article was never made. All should wear them regularly. LIN'S TEMPERANCE BITTERS: on the principle of substituting the tonic in place of the stimulant principle, which has reformed so many drunkards. To be used with LIN'S BLOOD PILLS, superior to all others for cleansing the system and the humors affecting the blood, and for all irregularities of the bowels, and the general

HEADACHE. DR. SPOHN'S HEADACHE REMEDY, will effectually cure sick headache, either from the nerves or bilious. Hundred's of families are using it with great joy. Dr. Spohn's Elixir of Health,

for the certain prevention of FEVERS or any general sickness keeping the stomach in most perfect order, the bowels regular, and a determination to the surface. COLDS. COUGHS, pains in the bones, hoarseness, and DROPSY, are quickly cured by it.—Know CORNS .- The French Plaster is a sure cure. THE INDIA HAIR DYE, Colours the hair any shade you wish, but will not color the skin.

COMSTOCK'S COMPOUND EXTRACT. There is no other preparation of Sarsaparilla that can exceed of equal this. If you are sure to get Comsrock's, you will find it superior to all others. It does not require puffing. Dr. Lin's Celestial Balm of China. A positive cure for the Piles, and all external ailings—all internal irritations brought to the surface by friction with this Balm;—so is coughs, swelled or sore throat, tightness of the chest, this Balm upplied on a flannel will relieve and cure at once. Fresh wounds or it sores are rapidly cured by it.

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Dr. Bartholomew's Expectorant, will prevent or cure all incipient CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, and COLDS, taken in time, and is a delightful remedy. Remember the name, and get Comstock's.

Kolmstock's Vermifuge will eradicate all WORMS in children or adults with a certainty quite astonishing. It sells with a rapidity almost incredible, by Comstock & Co. New-York. Tooth Drops .- KLINE'S cure effectually.

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