Original Poetry.

Carmina Liturgica;

OR,

HYMNS FOR THE CHURCH.

N. B.—These Hymns are "fitted to the Tunes used in Churches," being of the same Metres with the received "Version of the Psalms of David."

LXX.—THE SIXTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. D. C. M.

The Collect.

O Lord, we beseech Thee, let Thy continual pity cleanse and defend Thy Church; and because it cannot continue in safety without Thy succour, preserve it evermore by Thy help and goodness; through Jesus Christ our Lord.—*Amen.*

I. *a*

To Zion's prayer for help Divine,
Thou God of grace, attend!—
In pity, Lord, Thy Zion cleanse!
In pity, Lord, defend!—
Since we, without Thy constant care,
In safety ne'er can bide,
Lord; evermore vouchsafe to help,—
Vouchsafe to keep and guide!

II. *b*

May pastors, sent to guide the soul,
Address a willing ear;
And shew the world that "Men of God"
No Wrath but Thine may fear!
The venom'd tongue and threatning look,
That mark a scorpion Brood,
Should ne'er dismay the warrior Band,
That bear the blessed Rood.

III. *c*

O Zion! know The Crucified!
Know all His cross hath wrought!
Know well the Love beyond a bound—
The Love beyond all thought!—
Dear Saviour! dwell within "by faith!"
Let ev'ry heart be Thine,
With all the Father's fulness fill'd,—
Revived with Might Divine!

IV. *d*

When Zion mourns her children dead,
And weeps beside the Bier;
Speak, Lord, and call them back to life!
Dry Thou the mourner's tear!
Her sons recall'd, revived, restored,
Through Thee their hymns shall raise;—
Through Thee shall glorify their God,
In songs of grateful Praise!

a The Collect.
b First Morn. Less.—(Ezekiel ii.) "This Sunday falling in generally with one of the Ember Seasons, which the Church hath appointed for the Ordination of her clergy, no Lesson could be more proper than this."—*(Wogan's Essay on Proper Lessons.)*
c The Epistle—(Eph. iii 13, to end of chapter).
d The Gospel—(Luke vii. 11, to 18,) Christ raiseth the widow's son.

CAROLINE.

(From Littell's Living Age.)

The other evening I heard a gentle voice reading aloud the story of Maurice, a boy who, deprived of the use of his limbs by paralysis, was sustained in comfort, and, almost in cheerfulness, by the exertions of his twin sister. Left with him in orphanage, her affections were centred upon him, and, amid the difficulties his misfortunes brought upon them, grew to a fire intense and pure enough to animate her with angelic impulses and powers. As he could not move about, she drew him every where in a little cart, and when at last they heard that sea-bathing might accomplish his cure, conveyed him, in this way, hundreds of miles to the seashore. Her pious devotion and faith were rewarded by his cure, and (a French story would be entirely incomplete otherwise,) with money, plaudits, and garlands from the bystanders.

Though the story ends in this vulgar manner, it is, in its conduct, extremely sweet and touching, not only as to the beautiful qualities developed by these trials in the brother and sister, but in the purifying and softening influence exerted by the sight of his helplessness and her goodness on all around them.

Those who are the victims of some natural blight, often fulfil this important office, and bless those within their sphere more by awakening feelings of holy tenderness and compassion, than a man, healthy and strong, can do by the utmost exertion of his good will and energies. Thus, in the East, men hold sacred those in whom they find a distortion or alienation of the mind which makes them unable to provide for themselves. The well and sane feel themselves the ministers of Providence to carry out a mysterious purpose while taking care of those who are thus left incapable of taking care of themselves, and, while fulfilling this ministry, find themselves refined and made better.

The Swiss have similar feelings as to those of their families whom cretinism has reduced to idiotcy. They are attended to, fed, dressed clean, and provided with a pleasant place for the day, before doing any thing else even by very busy and poor people.

We have seen a similar instance in this country of voluntary care of an idiot, and the mental benefits that ensued. This idiot like most that are called so, was not without a glimmer of mind. His teacher was able to give him some notions both of spiritual and mental facts, at least she thought she had given him the idea of God; and though it appeared by his gestures that to him the moon was the representative of that idea! yet he certainly did conceive of something above him, and which inspired him with reverence and delight. He knew the names of two or three persons who had done him kindness, and when they were mentioned, would point upwards as he did to the moon, showing himself susceptible, in his degree, of Mr. Carlyle's grand method of education—hero-worship. She had awakened in him a love of music, so that he could be soothed in his most violent moods by her gentle singing. It was a most touching sight to see him sitting opposite to her at those times, his wondering and lack-lustre eyes filled with childish pleasure, while in hers gleamed the same pure joy that we may suppose to animate the looks of an angel appointed by Heaven to restore a ruined world.

We knew another instance in which a young girl became to her village a far more valuable influence than any patron saint who looks down from his stone niche, while his votaries recall the legend of his goodness in days long past. Caroline lived in a little quiet country village, quiet as no village now can remain, since the railroad strikes its spear through the peace of country life. She lived alone with a widowed mother, for whom, as well as for herself, her needle won bread, while the mother's strength and skill sufficed to the simple duties of their household. They lived content and hopeful, till whether from sitting still too much, or from some other cause, Caroline became ill, and soon the physician pronounced her spine to be affected, and to such a degree that she was incurable.

This news was a thunderbolt to the poor little cottage. The mother, who had lost her elasticity of mind, wept in despair, but the young girl who found so early all the hopes and joys of life taken from her, and that she was left seemingly without any shelter from the storm, had, even at first, faith and strength to bow her head in gentleness and say, God will provide. She sustained and cheered her mother.

And God did provide. With simultaneous vibration did the hearts of all their circle acknowledge the divine obligation of love and mutual aid between human beings. Food, clothing, medicine, service, were all offered freely to the widow and her daughter.

Caroline grew worse, and was at last in such a state that she could only be moved upon a sheet and by the aid of two persons. In this toilsome service, and every other that she needed for years, her mother never needed to ask assistance. The neighbours took turns in doing all that was required, and the young girls, as they were growing up, counted it among their regular employments to work for or to read to Caroline.

Not without immediate reward was their service of love. The mind of the girl, originally bright and pure, was quickened and wrought up to the finest susceptibility by the nervous exaltation that often ensues upon affection of the spine. The soul, which had taken an upward impulse from its first act of resignation, grew daily more and more into communion with the higher regions of life permanent and pure. Perhaps she was instructed by spirits, which, having passed through a similar trial of pain and loneliness, had risen to see the reason why. However that may be, she grew in nobleness of view and purity of sentiments and, as she received more instruction from books also, than any other person in her circle, had from many visitors abundant information as to the events which were passing around her, and leisure to reflect on them with a disinterested desire for truth, she became so much wiser than her companions, as to be at last their preceptress and best friend, and her brief, gentle comments and counsels were listened to as oracles from one enfranchised from the films which selfishness and passion cast over the eyes of the multitude.

The twofold blessings conferred by her presence, both in awakening none but good feelings in the hearts of others, and in the instruction she became able to confer was such that, at the end of five years, no member of that society would have been so generally lamented as Caroline if death had called her away.

But the Messenger, who so often seems capricious in his summons, took first the aged mother, and the poor girl found that life had yet the power to bring her grief unexpected and severe.

And now the neighbours met in council. Caroline could not be left quite alone in the house. Should they take turns and stay with her by night as well as by day?

"Not so," said the blacksmith's wife.—"The house will never seem like home to her now, poor thing, and 'twould be kind of dreary for her to change about her '*nusses*' so. I'll tell you what; all my children but one are married and gone off; we have property enough. I will have a good room fixed for her and she shall live with us. My husband wants her as much as me."

The council acquiesced in this truly humane arrangement, and Caroline lives there still; and we are assured that none of her numerous friends dread her departure so much as the blacksmith's wife.

"'T ant no trouble at all to have her," she says; "and if it was I should n't care, she is so good and still, and talks so pretty. It's as good to be with her, as goin' to meetin.'

De Maistre relates some similar passages as to a sick girl in St. Petersburg, though his mind dwelt more on the spiritual beauty, evinced in her remarks, than on the good she had done to those around her. Indeed, none bless more than those, who only stand and wait. Even if their passvity be enforced by fate, it will become a spiritual activity, if accepted in a faith higher above fate, than the Greek gods were supposed to sit enthroned above misfortune.

HAVE YOU WOUND UP THE CLOCK?

(From "Thoughts for the thoughtful," by Old Humphrey.)

Have you wound up the clock? I ask you: *Have you wound up the clock?* This may appear, at first, a very unimportant question, but a little consideration may change our view of the case; we may see things in a different light, and be ready to acknowledge that the inquiry, *Have you wound up the clock?* is a very important one. I think I can make it appear that the circumstance, that one man is rich, while another remains poor—that one man is surrounded with comforts, while another is comfortless—that one man is a man of energy and enterprise, and another a man of apathy, unequal to any undertaking, depends pretty much upon this, that one has, and the other has not, *wound up the clock.*

If the clock be neglected, and not wound up at all, the whole domestic establishment will be thrown into confusion; order will be altogether destroyed, and, without order, comfort is out of the question. If the clock be wound up, though the act occupy no more than two minutes, yet the clock will go for eight days. Thus, you see, by devoting two minutes to the clock, it repays you with eight day's labour. How pleased a farmer would be if he could get such an abundant harvest as this from the grain he commits to the ground! How brisk a tradesman would look if he could secure such a profit as this on the goods he sells! Whether you are a farmer, a tradesman, a rich landlord, or a poor householder, whoever, or whatever you may be, never neglect to *wind up the clock.*

But if such an advantage be obtained from the clock that ticks on the stairs, the piece of machinery with the painted face, the pointing fingers, the revolving wheels, and the swinging pendulum; if this be case with the instrument called a clock, which is mere lifeless matter, how much more is it so with the human clock, the soul-animated frame of which we are composed? It is this clock, the body, soul, and spirit set in motion, of which Ephraim Holding speaks, when he says the question is a very, very important one—*Have you wound up the clock?*

We are all of us too much disposed to take what we have done as the proper measure or standard of what we ought to do, but this is an error; most of us might do much more and much better than we do in many ways; we only want *winding up.* It is wonderful how active a man becomes when he has a bag of gold before him, or a mad dog behind him. He is absolutely another creature; fresh life seems to pervade every limb, and he surprises himself by his unwonted alacrity. When men run a race, they gird up their loins; when they go to battle, they gather up their strength; they are urged on by the object they have in view. Have you no commendable object before you? If you have, are you determined resolutely to pursue it? have you girded up your loins? have you gathered up your strength? *have you wound up the clock?*

Ephraim Holding has set his heart upon one thing, and that is, to set you all thinking and doing. Ay, whether you will or will not, he is determined to *wind you up* to some useful purpose. An attempt shall be made, and made in the very spirit of integrity and determination too, to draw forth your good qualities, and to drive back your bad ones. Something must be done by me, and something must be done by you, and that something must be set about directly.

It matters little whether many of our actions are done to-day or to-morrow, this year or the next, or, indeed, whether they are done at all; but there are others that ought to be done instantly. It is of little use to put your letter in the post-office when the mail-bags are made up. If the farmer loses seed-time, he reaps no harvest: if the mariner loses the the wind and tide, his ship will be weather-bound; besides, many actions, when once begun, go on of themselves. Put a kettle on the fire, and it will boil without further trouble; plant a sapling in the ground, and it will grow and blossom, and bear of its own accord; hoist a sail, and the winds of heaven will waft your boat onward, whether you are awake or asleep. Now, if there be any reason in these remarks, you will show your good sense in profiting by them.

When Ephraim Holding talks about kettles boiling, saplings growing, and sails being hoisted, he does not mean to direct your attention to mere kettles, saplings, and sails. No, no! He no more means these things than he meant a common clock, when he asked you the question, *Have you wound up the clock?*

He who sets the good resolutions and kindly affections of those around him bubbling aud boiling, does more than put a kettle on the fire; he who plants a useful suggession, a holy thought, or pious principle in the mind of others, does more than setting a sapling; and they who disperse abroad sound knowledge, practical information, and true wisdom among society, may be more beneficially employed than in setting the sails of a seventy-four. It is in this way that Ephraim Holding wishes to employ you. It is in this sense that he will inquire again and again, *Have you wound up the clock?*

Let us try to be more watchful over ourselves, more forebearing towards others. Let us show more love for the young, more respect for the aged, and more kindness of heart for all. Oh, that envy, and hatred, and malice, and all uncharitableness could be done away, and that kindness and affection, and mercy and peace, could fill our very souls!

I know a little of the machinery that is going on in your bosoms, as certainly as if I had seen it, and for this reason—I have acquainted myself with a little of the clock-work of my own; "as face answereth to face in a glass, so the heart of man to man." If, therefore, in the course of my remarks, I should tell you of a few things that you think no one knows but yourselves, be not surprised. If I remind you when a spindle is a little awry, when a cog-wheel has a broken tooth, or when the main-spring is out of order, take it not amiss; it will not be that I have a pleasure in revealing an infirmity, but because I wish your minutes and hours to be regulated, for man's good, and God's glory.

Again, I say, *Have you wound up the clock?* for if not, the sooner you do it the better.

When a minister is *wound up* to preach in a striking manner the everlasting gospel of truth, his words are heard by hundreds. When an author is properly *wound up* to write a useful, an interesting, and godly book, it is read by thousands; and these hundreds and thousands may thereby not only be benefited here, but hereafter. I said that the clock went for eight days, but you see that when the human clock is once *wound up* it may go through all time—ay, through all eternity!

Come, let us all set to work, for we have all enough to do, and no one more than Ephraim Holding, let our mercies be magnified, our neighbours edified, our sinful hearts mortified, and God glorified!

INTERCESSORY AND PRIVATE PRAYER IN CHURCHES.

[After observing the false sympathy so rife in England and this country for *murderers*, it is refreshing to meet with an instance of true sympathy like the following:—*Church Times.*]

At the recent Assizes in Northumberland, a man named Ralph Joicy was convicted (on the 27th of February) of the murder of his father by poison.—After his conviction he was sent back to the gaol of Morpeth, and he was condemned to be executed at that place, on Wednesday the 18th inst. On the arrival of the prisoner at Morpeth, the Hon. Rev. Francis Grey, Rector of the parish caused to be printed and circulated among his flock—

"A Form of intercession in behalf of Ralph Joicy, confined in Morpeth Gaol, under sentence of death, for the murder of his Father. To be said privately at noon every day till the day of execution."

Prefixed was a recommendation that—

"These prayers be said in the parish Church, which will be open for the purpose every day between the hours of 12 and 1."

Many complied with the recommendation, and went up daily to the temple. There was also a much larger attendance than usual at the daily service (which is always said in Morpeth church). On the morning of the execution, the scene at the church was, we understand, of the most solemn, affecting, and edifying character.

"'Twas silence in Thy Temple Lord,
When slowly through the hallow'd air,
The spreading cloud of incense soar'd,
Charg'd with the breath of Israel's Prayer."

The hour fixed for the execution was the time of the morning service, 8 o'clock. An hour before that, notwithstanding a heavy fall of snow, a large number of persons—mechanics and their families, labourors in their working clothes—had assembled in church, and were engaged in silent prayer, using the form prepared for them by their pastor, beseeching the mercy of God upon the soul of the wretched parricide, who was just about to appear in the presence of the Almighty Judge.

Advertisements.

RATES.

Six lines and under, 2s. 6d. first insertion, and 7½d. each subsequent insertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d. first insertion, and 1s. each subsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line first insertion, and 1d. per line each subsequent insertion. The usual discount is made where parties advertise by the year, or for a considerable time.

☞ Advertisements, without written directions to the contrary (*post-paid*) inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly.

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 found a profitable medium for all advertisements which are desired to be widely and generally diffused.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JOB WORK.
DONE IN A SUPERIOR MANNER
At the Office of "The Church."
No. 5, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.
ALSO,
BLANK DEEDS, MORTGAGES, & MEMORIALS,
WITH AND WITHOUT BAR OF DOWER,
KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND,
Handsomely printed on superior Paper and on Parchment.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING LANDS, the property of several Gentlemen in England and Canada, are offered for sale by the undersigned.

District.	Township.	Lot.	Con.	Acres.
Bathurst	Bathurst	7 11 & 12		365
Home	Brock	21	6	200
Western	Brooke	16	1	200
Do.	Chatham	10	14	200
Do.	Collingwood	22	5	200
Brock	Dereham	22, 24, 25, 26, 28	4	1000
Do.	do.	20, 21, 22	5	600
Home	East Gwillimbury	Part 25	8	88
Western	Enniskillen	29	4	200
Colborne	Fenelon	9	1	200
Do.	do.	14, 17, 22	6	600
Do.	do.	14, 16	7	400
Do.	do.	22	8	197
Do.	do.	18, 20	9	400
Do.	do.	15	10	193
Newcastle	Manvers	7	8	200
Western	Moore	11	3	200
Do.	do.	7, 11	5	400
Do.	do.	W. half 11	7	100
Do.	do.	9	8	200
Do.	do.	11	9	200
Do.	do.	W. half 9	11	100
Gore	Nassagaweya	26	6	200
Simcoe	Oro	19	7	200
Newcastle	Percy	W. half 23	12	100
Western	Plympton	23	1	200
Midland	Portland	18	11	150
Home	Scott	27	3	200
Colborne	Smith	11, W. side of Com'r. Road.	—	200
Western	Sombra	N. half 10	6	100
Do.	do.	N. half 7	13	100
Bathurst	South Sherbrooke	Part 21	2	76
Wellington	Woolwich	Block No. 3, on the Grand River, containing 3000 acres, now being laid out in 200 acre lots.		

For terms of sale and other particulars, apply,—*if by letter free of postage,*—to

FRANCIS M. HILL.
Kingston, 1st December, 1845. 439-tf

LANDS FOR SALE,
ON REASONABLE TERMS.

District of Simcoe.

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

Western District.

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

Victoria District.

W. parts 18 and 19, 11th Con.	Madoc,	200	

Midland District.

S. half 7, and N. half 11, 10th Con.	Richmond	200	"
Lot 1, 6th Con.	Camden East	200	"

The above Lands will be sold at moderate prices, and on terms to suit the purchaser. Apply (if by letter, post-paid) to

ALEX. CAMPBELL.
Napanee, M. D., 25th March, 1846. 455-tf

Farm for Sale.

FOR SALE, the South-East quarter of Lot No. 17, in the 4th Concession of the Township of Hamilton; 40 Acres of which are cleared. The Land is well watered, and in a high state of cultivation.

For terms of payment, &c. enquire of the Subscriber on the premises.

THOMAS CROSSAN.
Hamilton, 12th June, 1845. 414-tf

Lands for Sale, in Upper Canada.

THE FOLLOWING LANDS are offered for sale by the Executors of the late John S. Cartwright, Esq., viz.:

District.	Township.	Lot.	Con.	Acres.
Wellington	Amaranth	15	6	200
Johnstown	Bastard	8	5	200
Western	Brooke	Broken lot 27, and E. part of broken lot 26	6	200
Do.	do.	E. half 11	10	100
Do.	do.	19	11	200
Do.	do.	W. ½ 17, W. ½ 27	12	200
Do.	do.	19	13	200
Midland	Camden East	Broken lots 39 & 40	6	200
Niagara	Cayuga	5 and 6, North side Talbot Road, South		400
Simcoe	Collingwood	25	5	200
Do.	do.	8	10	200
Eastern	Cornwall	34	9	183
Newcastle	Cramahe	7	6	200
Western	Dawn	E. half 14	7	100
Simcoe	Essa	28	2	200
Midland	Fredericksburgh	Part N. half 20	6	50
Home	Georgina	13	3	200
Gore	Hamilton, (Town of)	5, 6, 7 & 12, Block No. 2		
Do.	do.	14 & 15, "	" 16	
Do.	do.	11, "	" 17	
Do.	do.	3 & 4, "	" 35	
Newcastle	Haldimand	19	7	200
Victoria	Hungerford	18, 22, 24 & 34	1	800
Do.	do.	23 28 front ½ 33	2	500
Do.	do.	12, 17, 18 & 34	3	800
Do.	do.	W. ½ 19	4	100
Do.	do.	15, & E. ½ 25	5	100
Do.	do.	N. half 30	7	100
Do.	do.	S. half 28	8	100
Do.	do.	27	9	200
Do.	Huntingdon	W. half 19	4	100
Do.	do.	10	5	200
Do.	do.	8	6	200
Do.	do.	9	8	200
Do.	do.	13, W. half 14	9	300
Do.	do.	7	10	200
Do.	do.	12	13	200
Midland	Kingston	Part 24, (in lots)	1	16
Do.	do.	Part 15	3	16
Do.	do.	1	6	200
Do.	do.	11 7, W. A.		119
Johnstown	Leeds	E. half 9	5	100
Midland	Loughborough	13	3	200
Western	Moore	E. half 17	12	100
Newcastle	Murray	W. half 12, 16	3	300
Do.	do.	2	4	200
Johnstown	North Crosby	13	6	200
Gore	Nassagaweya	E. half 8	3	100
Simcoe	Notawassaga	8	7	200
Do.	Orillia South	N. half 7	2	100
Prince Edward	Picton [Town]	6, on Portland St.		
Midland	Pittsburgh	23	10	200
Do.	Portland	South half 14	3	100
Western	Plympton	22	3	200
Do.	do.	13	4	200
Do.	do.	27	8	200
Do.	do.	23	13	200
Victoria	Rawdon	W. half 14	5	100
Do.	do.	6 & 20	11	400
Do.	do.	9, 11, 12, 13 & 14	12	1000
Do.	do.	19	13	200
Do.	do.	11, 18 & 19	14	600
Midland	Richmond	Part 4	10	48
Do.	do.	" 1	11	152
Victoria	Sidney	½ 10, 12	8	300
Prince Edward	Sophiasburgh	Part 62	1	141
Western	Sombra	21	7	200
Niagara	Stamford	5 on Clifton Street		4½
	City of the Falls	2 & 5, N. E. side St. Mary Street		1½
Do.	do.	Lot bounded by Division & St. Mary Streets,		7½
Simcoe	Tay	7	7	200
Victoria	Thurlow	N. half 19	5	100
Simcoe	Tiny	17	11	200
Do.	do.	S. half 13	16	100
Do.	do.	11, S. ½ 13, S. ½ 17	18	400
Home	Uxbridge	17	6	200
Western	Warwick	4	5	200
Johnstown	Wolford	6	6	200

For Terms of sale and other particulars, apply,—*if by letter, free of postage,* to

FRANCIS M. HILL.
Kingston, 1st December, 1845. 439-tf

TO LET,

THOSE eligibly situated Premises in King Street, three doors west of the Montreal Bank, consisting of a commodious and very convenient Dwelling House, with Store underneath, fitted up in a superior style with Show Windows, Glass Cases, &c. &c., and well adapted for general business, with a Counting House off the Store, and a large Warehouse in rear. Early possession can be had; the House and Store let separately or together.

For particulars apply to the Proprietor, D. E. Boulton, Esq., or to the Subscriber.

PETER MORGAN.
Cobourg, January, 1846. 446-tf

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that D'Arcy E. Boulton, Esq. of Cobourg, Canada West, is sole Agent for the general management, superintendence and sale of all Lands in this Province registered in the name of Jacques Adrian Pierre Barbier, Trustee of Euphrasie Barbier; and that no sales will be recognised, or payments upon mortgages acknowledged, that are not effected personally with Madame Barbier, or this her Agent, Mr. Boulton. And all mortgagees, or persons indebted for payments on sales already made, will please communicate the particulars of their debts forthwith to Mr. Boulton, who is authorised to collect and receive the same.

New York, February 14, 1845. 398-tf

BANK STOCK
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
A. B. TOWNLEY,
Land and House Agent, &c.
130, KING STREET, TORONTO. [423-tf

LAND SCRIP
FOR SALE BY
A. B. TOWNLEY,
Land and House Agent,
130, KING STREET, TORONTO. [423tf

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BARRISTER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
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NOTARY PUBLIC,
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MASTER EXTRAORDINARY IN CHANCERY,
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Solicitor in Chancery and Bankruptcy,
CONVEYANCER, &c.
DIVISION STREET, COBOURG,
CANADA WEST.
Cobourg, Oct. 21, 1845. 432-tf

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. 282-1y

MR. BEAUMONT,
Professor of Surgery in the University of King's College,
FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND,
REMOVED TO BAY STREET,
NEAR TO FRONT STREET,
At home for consultation from 10 a.m. till 12 daily.
Toronto, April, 1844. 353-tf

DR. J. A. COWLES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
OPPOSITE THE OFFICE OF THE BANK OF MONTREAL, KING STREET, COBOURG.
Cobourg, 1845. 418-tf

J. W. BRENT,
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,
KING STREET, KINGSTON.
PHYSICIAN'S AND FAMILY PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.
July 14, 1842. 262-tf

T. BILTON,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 2, Wellington Buildings, King Street,
TORONTO,
[LATE T. J. PRESTON.] 397

T. & M. BURGESS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
(LATE G. BILTON)
No. 128, KING STREET,
TORONTO. 343

A. McMORPHI,
UPHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER,
AT Mr. ELLIOT'S,
KING STREET, COBOURG.

OWEN, MILLER & MILLS,
COACH BUILDERS,
FROM LONDON,
KING STREET, TORONTO.

BRITISH AMERICA
FIRE & LIFE & MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY
(CORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT)
AGENT AT COBOURG—ROBERT HENRY, Esq.
November, 1844. 383-tf

JOHN C. BETTRIDGE,
YONGE STREET, TORONTO,
HAS just received from the English, French, and American Markets, an extensive Stock of
GENUINE, PATENT AND OTHER MEDICINES;
Drugs, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Colours, Varnishes;
GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS;
AND EVERY OTHER ARTICLE USUALLY KEPT BY
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, AND GROCERS.
All of which he is prepared to sell,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
On as Liberal Terms as can be obtained in Canada West.
☞ An able Assistant has been engaged to superintend the Drug Department.
PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED
Toronto, July, 1845. 416-tf

RICHARD SCORE,
NO. 1, CHEWETT'S BUILDINGS, TORONTO,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR,
KEEPS constantly on hand a supply of West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, and Rich Vestings, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage and support.
N.B.—University work done in all its different orders; also, *Judges, Queen's Counsel,* and *Barristers' Robes,* in the most approved style, and on moderate terms.
Toronto, July 1st, 1845. 416-tf

THE
TORONTO BUILDING SOCIETY,
INCORPORATED
IN ACCORDANCE WITH AN ACT OF THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE, IN 1846.

For the purpose of Assisting the Members of the Society in the Acquisition of Freehold and Leasehold Property, and in the Removal of Incumbrances or Liabilities upon Property already held by them, and to Enable them to Receive the Amount of their Shares in Advance, upon furnishing good Mortgage Security.

PROSPECTUS.

SHARES £100 each.

MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTIONS, 10s. PER SHARE.—ENTRANCE FEE, 5s. PER SHARE.—TRANSFER FEE, 2s. 6d. PER SHARE.

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HON. S. B. HARRISON, *President.*
T. W. BIRCHALL, Esquire, *Vice-President.*
WILLIAM BOFSFORD JARVIS, Esquire.
WILLIAM HENRY BOULTON, Esq., M.P.P.
CHARLES BERCZY, Esquire.
LEWIS MOFFATT Esquire.
HON. JAMES E. SMALL.
Treasurer and Secretary.
Solicitor.
Bankers.

AN ASSOCIATION of this description may be considered as having two main objects. First, it affords the easiest and ultimately the most profitable means of investing savings, small or otherwise; and, secondly, it gives a ready means of acquiring unincumbered real property, without the capital usually necessary for that purpose.

Building Societies, established in England, have been in full and successful operation for the last twenty-five years, or thereabouts; the benefits and advantages arising from them having been fully developed and ascertained during that period. The introduction of the system into this country has been sanctioned by the Legislature, and an Act has been passed to authorize the Incorporation of such Associations. A similar institution, in the city of Montreal, has recently commenced its operations under the most favourable auspices.

The shares of the Society are £100 each, and are paid up by regular monthly instalments of 10s. on each share. These monthly payments are compulsory, and continue to the termination of the Society, which will be in about ten years. The money thus paid in is allowed to accumulate for a few months; and, as soon as the amount is sufficient, a meeting of the members takes place, and the money is offered in loans to the highest bidders, who pay such bonuses therefor as they may consider it worth while. Any member desirous either of building or purchasing a house, (whether for his own use or to rent), or of paying for one already purchased, is thus enabled to obtain funds from the Society, to an extent not exceeding the amount of his share or shares subscribed for. As security for such advance, he gives the Society a mortgage upon real estate; upon which mortgage he continues to pay the interest merely until the funds of the Society, from bonuses and other sources, have so increased, that the full amount of the shares subscribed for has been realized,—and the Society consequently terminates. Then, without having (apparently) repaid the principal, otherwise than by the monthly subscriptions before mentioned, the mortgage is given up to him, and his property is thus freed from all incumbrance.

To a party already possessing leasehold or freehold property, having incumbrances on it, the Society holds out peculiar advantages; for, instead of being liable to be peremptorily called upon for the repayment of the principal sum borrowed, and being subjected to severe loss and expense if unable to meet the demand, the mere payment of the interest (in addition to the monthly subscription) absolutely exempts him from all such liability.

Again, to a person becoming a member without any intention either of purchasing, building, or borrowing, a mode of investment is presented which experience has proved to be most profitable and satisfactory; as, from the united accumulations arising from bonuses, interest, &c., the full amount of the shares will be realized long before the same thing would take place by means of the monthly payments.

Among other beneficial results to be anticipated from the establishment of a Building Society in Toronto, may be enumerated the following:

1. The permanent improvement of the city and its vicinity, by increasing the number of buildings of a superior class.

2. Enabling persons of small but regular incomes to apply a portion of their savings towards the acquisition of property and independence, with greater ultimate profit than can possibly accrue from a Savings Bank; and with this additional advantage, that they are at all times in a situation to take advantage of any cheap purchase of landed property that may present itself, by borrowing from the Society on the easiest possible terms.

3. Merchants, builders, mechanics, labourers, and clerks in commercial, banking and other establishments, are among the classes most likely to be benefitted, more or less, by the institution.

4. Proprietors of building lots will be enabled to dispose of property which would otherwise remain on their hands for years, without producing any rent or interest whatever.

The shares being transferable, members who, from various circumstances, cannot allow their deposits to remain the requisite length of time, may assign or dispose of their shares at any time; and the purchase may sometimes be made to advantage by the Society itself, for the general benefit of the members.

The facilities in the way of loan are of such a nature, that a person possessed of a small sum, say from £50 to £100 (probably useless to him for most practical purposes) may, by means of an advance from the Society, at once acquire a property of five or six times the amount, or even upwards

As institutions of this nature have stood the test of a quarter of a century's experience in England, (where abundance of money could always be had at a low rate of interest), their principles having, during that period, been thoroughly and satisfactorily elucidated, it is but reasonable to assume that in this country, where the comparative scarcity of money increases its value in direct proportion, the profits and advantages arising from a Society of the same description, properly conducted, will place its success beyond a doubt. In the confident expectation that such will be the case in the present instance, the above prospectus is submitted to the public and to intending subscribers.

Toronto, 19th June, 1846. 470

Home District Mutual Fire Company.
OFFICE—NEW STREET,
OPPOSITE NEWGATE STREET, TORONTO,
INSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings in general, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Mills, Manufactories, &c.

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Capt. J. Elmsley,	B. W. Smith,

J. Rains, *Secretary.* J. H. Price, Esq., *President.*
☞ All losses promptly adjusted. *Letters by mail must be post-paid.* July 5, 1843. 317

THE PHŒNIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.
APPLICATIONS 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. 3

WOOL.
THE highest market price will be paid in Cash for WOOL, at the Ontario Mills Woollen Factory, Cobourg, by the Subscriber.
S. E. MACKECHNIE.
Cobourg, June 12, 1845.
N. B.—Growers of Wool who may prefer it, will have an opportunity of exchanging any portion of their Wool for Cloth. 413-tf

JUST PUBLISHED,
AT THE
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THE
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USED AT THE
Consecration of Churches and Church-Yards,
IN THE
DIOCESE OF TORONTO.
Price—2d. each; by Post, pre-paid, six for 1s. 3d., 15 for 2s. 6d.
Toronto, August 20, 1846.

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