Srn,-I have been whiling away a long evening by reading an account of the various objects of interest which present themselves to the tourist on the Wye; and it has occurred to me that your readers might derive the same interest which I have myself received from a brief sketch of the history of the "Man of Ross."

The name of this gentleman was John Kyrle. He was born at the White House in the parish of Dymock, in the county of Gloucester, May 22, 1637, and lived the greater part of his long life at the small market town of Ross, on the banks of the Wye. He is described as having been a very sober, temperate, regular, humane, generous, religious, and sensible man; respected by all who knew him, and applied to by rich and poor for his assistance and advice. He was remarkably hospitable, and kept a plain and plentiful table, though frugal and self-denying when alone.-Every Thursday, which was market day at Ross, his house was open to all his friends; and his table was more noted for good substantial fare than for luxurious living. He kept very good hours, and was abed betimes, except his friends, in order to enjoy his conversation, entered upon the subject of building, of which he was remarkably fond; though it is to be noted, however, that he spent no money on his own house, which was an old-fashioned building, though large enough, and good enough, as he judged, for himself. The chief peculiarity in the character of the Man of Ross was, his constant anxiety to be doing good in his generation. The first public work of his which I find mentioned, is the construction of a noble stone causeway across the flat land between Ross and Monmouth, soon after you leave the former place; whereby the communication, which was before dangerous and inconvenient, was much improved. Another public benefit was the laying out beautiful and healthy walks on an eminence adjoining the town, and commanding a delightful prospect of the course of the Wye. During the progress of this work, Mr. Kyrle might be seen issuing forth from his house with his labourers, shouldering his spade like the rest of them, as they went to their employment. And it is remarkable that the trees which he planted—and he planted most of them with his own hand-seem to have flourished more than commonly, if we may judge from the noble elms which adorn and protect the parish church. One of these forced themselves up within the church, in the pew which used to be occupied by this worthy man; and the inhabitants, partly out of respect for his memory, partly from the singularity of the phenomenon, suffered the shoots to remain; so that two healthy young elm trees are seen growing in the inside of the parish church. Besides his weekly open house, Mr. Kyrle used to entertain the poor at Easter, Whitsuntide, Christmas, and the other great festivals of the Church. The beautiful pulpit in the church, and the gallery, were erected at his expense. He also presented a large silver tankard, weighing five pounds and one ounce, and containing five pints of liquor,-"the cover of which was lifted up by Mr. Kyrle's crest, a large hedge- tions respecting the truth of the Gospel. The Talhog,"-to Baliol College at Oxford, where it is said to be still produced at table when any native of Herefordshire favours the society with his company.

Many other excellent traits, besides his liberality, are related of the Man of Ross, especially the interest which he took in the well-doing of the boys at the grammar school, whom he would often visit, and bestow his commendation or disapprobation, as it was deserved. And again, the confidence placed in him by all his neighbours; insomuch that he was always named re- satisfied with their explanations of the image-worship feree in case of disputes, and gave so much satisfaction by his arbitration, that he is said to have driven all the lawyers from the town. After a life spent in doing good, he died at Ross, November 7, 1724, in the bre, his cravat hanging down below his chest, after the without baptism, he went back to Warsaw in the fashion of King William the Third's time. The hair autumn of the same year, that he might be received is parted at the top, and combed down close to the into the Christian Church, and was accordingly bapears, below which it hangs. There is something ex- tized by Dr. M'Caul on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 9, tremely calm and placid in his countenance, correspon- 1828, in the sixty-fifth year of his age, receiving in ding with his benevolent mind." The marvel is, that he exercised so much influence.

and did so much good, with very limited means; for, as Pope informs us,

"Of debts and taxes, wife and children, clear,

This man had just five hundred pounds a year." It is very likely that there have been in England, and still are, many men who have done as much good in their generation, or nearly so, as the man of Ross, but their names have perished with their good deeds, (in this world at least,) because they have not met with a poet to record their fame. It is stated that Pope, having travelled in search of health into this beautiful neighbourhood, was hospitably received by Mr. Kyrle; and being struck by his character, celebrated him in his epistle to Lord Bathurst on the use of riches.

Who hung with woods you mountain's sultry brow? From the dry rocks who bade the waters flow?

Whose causeway parts the vale with shady rows? Whose seats the weary traveller repose?

Who taught the heav'n-directed spire to rise? The Man of Ross!' each lisping babe replies.

He feeds you almshouse, neat, but void of state,
Where age and want sit smiling at the gate. Him portion'd maids, apprenticed orphans bless'd-The young who labour, and the old who rest. Is any sick? the Man of Ross relieves, Prescribes, attends, the med'cine makes and gives. Is there a variance? enter but his door, Baulked are the courts, and contest is no more."

He then goes on to state with what humble means all this good was accomplished. Johnson accounts and conversation the sincerity and power of his faith. man. He is wisdom; wherefore he took the most wisest way. for this amount of good, by supposing that his liberal example and zeal inspired others with a similar feeling, and induced them to open their purses. "The truth is," says he, "that Kyrle was a man of known He was a man of prayer, and fond of reading the integrity and active benevolence, by whose solicitati- Word of God. Before his baptism, even before he ons the wealthy were persuaded to pay contributions had received any instruction, he had made himself to charitable schemes: this influence he obtained by thoroughly acquainted with the contents of the New an example of liberality exerted to the utmost extent Testament, and was so well acquainted with the arof his power, and was thus enabled to give more than gument of the Epistle to the Romans, and generally he had." Johnson's explanation, far from detracting with St. Paul's epistles, as to astonish those who exfrom the merit of the Man of Ross, rather adds to our amined, when he applied for baptism. To the last estimation of his worth, by showing that a man may he was deeply interested in the conversion of his do even more good by his example than by the ex- brethren; and, though often pelted with stones and penditure of his private wealth.

It is, in fact, the example of the Man of Ross which city, and proclaim Christ crucified. He died, as he is most truly valuable, and deserves to be well considered, had lived, in unwavering faith in the Redeemer, and in the present day. We have plenty of active men though dead, he yet speeketh. He is gone to his rest in our towns-men whose minds are set on public and his memory is blessed. works of far greater extent than those in which Mr Kyrle was engaged-vast schemes for railroads, canals, DELIGHT OF A JEW ON READING THE to all mankind, together with the priests; and all men are and joint stock companies, which were unknown in former generations; but then there is the per centage which spurs the zeal of these active gentlemen. We have plenty of men whose minds are set on building and planting—but then it is in building villas and very interesting meeting with two learned Polish Jews. comes them, as corruption of the law does a judge, though all boxes, and planting shrubberies and gardens for them- They called for the purpose, as they very candidly men are alike obliged to justice and impartiality; or, as want selves, that these worthy gentlemen are so much inter- confessed, to try whether they could not convince me of honour and respect to a prince becomes a courtier, though ested. Occasionally we have instances of men who that I was in error respecting Jesus being the true all men are alike obliged to pay them all they can, and all that will, from their own resources, execute some public Messiah. Arguments were exchanged, but my Jews is due; and neither judge nor courtier can do more. Yet notworks—but these are not the generous possessors of a appeared to remain unmoved. At last one said, withstanding this their closer obligation to live holily and well poor five hundred a year, instigated solely by the love "There is, at any rate, a fault amongst you, even in than other people's, their relaxation of the reins of discipline, of doing good, but the great landowner, or the million- case you were in the right that Jesus was the Messi- and living in contradiction and defiance to their doctrines, as aire, who wishes to make his party popular, or secure ah, you have no public prayers, and when you have they cannot encourage any one else to follow them in practice, his influence in the borough or the county. These are them in your churches in this country it is but a mea- so they ought not to prejudice the truth or virtue of those docthe men who in the present day build bridges or lay out gre service." He meant the German service. I told trines, or to hinder the operation of them to the amendment of public gardens. It is all interest, self-interest, the him that this was not the case in all the Churches of men's lives. They do, indeed, too commonly and too easily do acquisition of power, the increase of already overgrown | Christ, and to convince him I showed him a copy of our | it; but it is with no reason; there is no tolerably inferring from

and it is in the hope of adding a stimulus to the feel- and language of the holy prophets! What is the scandal that is given by wicked ministers shall heat their furof the Man of Ross. How pleasant would it be to see the men of five hundred a year, with which our towns and counties abound, animated by the same here is half a dollar."

rest hoarding every farthing they can lay their hands away, keeping on reading it in the street. May the and not example. An example is, indeed, of use to show us tage, will promote the good of their neighbours; ers have pierced! and, if done in faith, will be registered to their account in heaven! How many schools, how many churches, would then spring into existence; and these not built in the poor lath-and-plaster style of modern edifices, but in the substantial solid shape of our Elizabethan schools, or the churches of former cen- by the hatred of its foes, -merits distinct notice and turies! Then again, how much farther would their hospitality go, if, instead of vying with their richer neighbours in their champaigne and claret, their rich hangings and costly furniture, men of five hundred a year ould be content to entertain their frends, and their friends would be content to be entertained, with a good substantial meal of old English roast beef, spread on a plain oak table! We only want a few examples of men who have strength of mind enough to revert to the wholesome babits of former times, and our Church might be restored; sound education given to our poor children, instead of their infant years being sumed in misery within the walls of the factory the plain honesty of the English character might be again restored; and that mutual attachment be revived between the upper and middle classes, and those below them, which in the last generation has, to our great loss and danger, been so much impaired.

Royal Hotel, Ross. Feast of St. Michael.

RABBI ABRAHAM JACOB SCHWARTZEN-BERG. (From the Jewish Intelligence, for October, 1842.)

Died in Warsaw, June 30th, in the eightieth year

of his age, Rabbi Abraham Jacob Schwartzenberg, an

Israelite in whom there was no guile, and a son of Abraham in the faith as well as in the flesh. His return from the new religion of the Rabbies to the old faith of Moses and the prophets was owing to a New Testament in the Jewish language, which he received from the Rev. F. W. Becker in the year 1825. Our deceased brother had long and earnestly inquired for the truth. His calm and thoughtful mind had been dissatisfied with the superstition, and his heart revolted elms was cut down some years since; but the suckers by the intolerance of Rabbinism, when he heard, that at Lublin, thirty miles from Casimir, his native town, an English missionary was proclaiming the Gospel and distributing books relating to the redemption of Israel. He went over to Lublin, and, unobserved amidst the crowd, listened to the disputations, and at last earnestly begged for a New Testament. His wish being gratified he returned home, not suddenly to volunteer a hasty profession of faith, but diligently to search the Scriptures, and accordingly, for three years no more was heard of him. He employed his time in the study of the Gospels and Epistles and in consultation with the learned of his own nation, to whom he made known his doubts concerning Judaism, and his rising convicmudists, however, know not how to appreciate an inquiry after truth. Their only idea is, that men ought to remain, like those devoid of reason, in the religion in which they were born, no matter whether it be right or wrong. He met, therefore, at their hands only contempt, reproach, and persecution, and was at last thrust out of the synagogue. This, however, did not stop his inquiry. He persevered, and in his difficulties applied to some Romanists; but, diswhich he saw around him, he determined to go to "power acre, out enjoyeth to not perfect the power acre, out to not perfect the perfect that the power acre, out to not perfect the perfect that the p Warsaw, and find out Mr. Becker, from whom he had "will quite strip him of it. But the gifts of God are not such, MANUFACTURING SILVER-SMITH, ingly proceeded, and was at length satisfied as to the good, he died at Ross, November 7, 1724, in the eighty-seventh year of his age. There is a portrait of to his native place for a few months. but, becoming "nor circumstances of actions, nor reason of state, nor the devil himself, nay, nor death, can deprive him of them, or put him in the possession of Lord Muneaster, which represents a man "in a loose morning gown or robe de chamaddition to his former name of Abraham that of Jacob, which he chose from Micah vii. 20, saying, "Thou wilt perform the truth to Jacob, and the mercy to Abraham, which thou hast sworn unto our fathers from the days of old." He expressed a wish to retain his beard and Jewish costume, to prove to his brethren, that no mere worldly motive had induced him to renounce Rabbinism. "The Jews often think," said he, "that persons are baptized in order to escape reproach, or to live in the Christian quarters of the city, or to walk in the Saxon garden (from which

Polish Jews were then excluded), but I will show them

ENGLISH LITURGY.

mud, he continued to visit the Jewish quarters of the,

piety, kindness, and gratitude, were the striking features

of his charcter, which endeared him to all who knew him.

(From the Jewish Intelligence, August, 1842.) estates, which excites the energies of men of the pre- Prayer-book in Hebrew. After a few moments' rea- one man's evil practice to another's evil practice, and much less ding in it, he jumped up quite frantic, and said, "This his unbelief; there is no concluding the people's security from Not but that there is a nobler spirit springing up; is not only in the holy language, but it is all Psalm the wickedness or the self-condemnation of the priest. The

I said "one dollar."

BISHOP HALL.

His warm attachment to the Church,—attachment grounded on conviction, and drawn out into activity ommendation in times like the present. Greatly as he loved peace and concord, and gladly as he would have shunned controversy, if he had yielded to the mere dictates of inclination, he knew that there was a time when neutrality was no other than the abandonment of God's cause; he felt constrained by a sense of duty to break silence, and nobly and courageously did he conduct himself in the field. Witness his admirable defences of Protestant truth, of the Apostolical form of Church Government, and of the pure and holy Liturgy. How zealous was his support, how powerful his argument, how warm his demonstrations of affection! Let his example put Churchmen on their guard against far, as from Scripture, we may venture to pronounce, the great that spurious liberality which allows of the suppression, and even of the costly sacrifice, of truth. The Christian must foster the principles of universal love in his heart; he must pluck out of his bosom the poisonous roots of bitterness, hatred, and malice; but he must righteons judgment of God."-Bishop Jebb. hold truth as sacred, and no imaginations of men may blind him to the fact, that Christ established unity in his Church, and prayed for its continuance; that his inspired Apostles deprecated the spirit of separation, and warned the believers against those who cause divisions; and that, according to the design of its Divine Founder, the Church of old was one body, one in doctrine and fellowship, in discipline, sacraments, and public worship .- Rev. R. B. Hone.

The Garner.

THE PEARL OF GREAT PRICE. Why do we not, with the rich merchant in the Gospel, sell all that we have to gain this pearl of faith? When we have got it, why do we not more highly value it in ourselves and others? Other pearls and precious stones adorn but the body, or cover some imperfection in it; this beautifieth the soul, and vereth all the scars and deformities therein. Other jewels, be they never so rich, are but presents for earthly princes; but with this pearl the King of Heaven is taken, and it is the price of that Kingdom. Other pearls have their estimation from men; but men have their estimation from this pearl. Other ewels, when they are got, may be lost, and that very easily; but this jewel of faith, if it be true and not counterfeit, after it is once gotten, can never be lost. All the thoughts of worldly men are employed, all their cares taken up, all their time bestowed, all their means spent in purchasing, or some way procuring unto themselves a fortune, (as they term it), as a neficial office, or an estate of land of inheritance, or lease for term of years or lives; all which are yet subject to a thousand casualties. Why do they not rather look after and labour for the state of grace, which is past all hazard, being assured to us by the hand-writing of God, and the seal of his Spirit, -an estate not for term of years, but for eternity, -an estate not of land upon earth, but of an inheritance immortal, undefiled, reserved in heaven, -- an estate which cannot be spoiled or wasted by hostile invasion, nor wrung from us by power, nor won by law, nor mortgaged for debt, nor impaired by public calamity, nor endangered by change of princes, nor voided by death itself? St. Chrysostom's eloquence expatiateth in this field. "A man," saith he, "hath received rule, glory, and " power here, but enjoyeth it not perpetually, but very soon " or like to the gifts of princes. For neither man, nor time,

WHY CHRIST TOOK OUR NATURE. Some searching wits demand, whether Christ could not deliver us, but by assumpting our nature, by suffering most cruel torments. He could, but he would not. He took our nature, because he came to deliver our nature. That neither kind should think they are despised, he became man, and was born of a woman; that the serpent, which seduced both man and woman, might be overcome through both. Moreover he came, not only to deliver us, but also to be an example of good living. We be desirous of riches, he preferred poverty; we hunt for promotion, he would not be a king; we are careful to make heirs, to leave many children after us, he despised such fashion; we disdain to suffer wrong, he suffered all wrong; we cannot abide to be reviled, he held his tongue; we hate our enemies, we are unpainful in doing our duties, he was scourged and whipped of his own will for us; we be sore afraid of death, he died for us. that none of these things move me. I am a Jew still He was sent also to heal our infirmities by well-doing, which -formerly I was an unbelieving Jew, but now I am came through him. How can our covetousness be healed but a believing Jew, and, whatever inconvenience or re- by his poverty? How can our furiousness be cured, but by proach may result, I wish to bear it with my brethren." his patience? How can our unkindness be recompensed but This caused considerable discontent to his rabbinic by his love? How can our timorousness be boldened, but by countrymen, who had him summoned before his resurrection? Further, how could he more set forth his the police to account for his Judaizing habits. exceeding love towards us, than in dying for us? "A greater His observation, on that occasion, that Christ did not love than this hath no man, than to bestow his life," (John xv.) command us to baptize the clothes but the heart, sa- saith Christ, speaking of his own death. The Deity suffereth tisfied the magistrate; and he was afterwards left in no infirmity, which is impossible. Wherefore it was necessary undisturbed possession of his costume. Another that he should take our nature upon him, who came to heal our proof of his disinterestedness appeared in the giving infirmities, and to teach us to cure them through well-doing. over to his son, who had suffered on account of his If he had taken them in any other nature, then we might think father's baptism, the little property that he had, trust- that he despised our nature, that he loved us not, that the exing, himself, to the good providence of God and the ample of his life belongeth nothing unto us. For if he had been labour of his hands. His expectation of the near ap- tempted in another nature, or died, how could we learn to proach of death was not realized, as he lived nearly with-stand the devil, to overcome temptations, to despise death, fourteen years after his baptism, to show by his life of him? Wherefore, there was no way like this to redeem He was a man of strong common sense; but humility, zeal, -Rev. Roger Hutchinson, one of the Reformers.

WICKED MINISTERS NO EXCUSE FOR WICKEDNESS. Though the wicked conversation of the priest be the most corrible reproach imaginable, and ministers occasion to the greatest scandal possible, and shall be punished with the most ntense degree of torment, yet it will by no means justify any mitation of his evil practice, or excuse the neglect or contempt of his doctrines, that are agreeable to reason, and confirmed b Scriptures: because, it is certain, all men are obliged to live by rule, and not example. And though the priest be indispensably obliged by all the ties of reason and religion, to be himself the example of the rules of good living, yet his apostacy will cover no one's else from blame or punishment. Whether priests, the more immediate ministers in God's service, are not tied to greater sanctity and strictness of life than other people, by God's laws, may furnish matter for dispute, because the laws of virtue and the precepts of morality are general and common obliged to be as good as they possibly can, and the priests can be no more. But, rather than contest this matter now, I shall take it for granted that priests have a closer obligation to live I [the Rev. C. W. H Pauli, of Berlin] had to-day a well and virtuously than other people, and that vice as ill benace seven times hotter than the rest: but the scandal taken shall not lessen any one's degree of punishment; whoever He replied, "I am a poor travelling preacher, but offends by example, shall be as guilty and liable to as great an infliction as the crime itself deserves, and should have had, had

generous spirit—not some of them striving how they I gave it to him, and now he began to read and to there been no example given,—supposing that there be a rule might make the most show with their income, and the chant it, and took his friend under his arm and went to walk by. For it is rule we are to live, and shall be judged by, on for their children—but ready with their money to God of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, whom we worship | that the rule is practicable, and to excite us to imitation; but contribute to those numerous works which, though in this form of prayer, enlighten the understanding of every one in truth is bound to be himself the example of the contribute to those numerous works which, though in this form of prayer, enlighten the understanding of they may bring no tangible interest, no actual per these men that they may look at him whom their fathcome; and woe to that man by whom they come; it were better for him that a milstone were hanged about his neck, and he thrown into the sea. This will unquestionably be the fate of evil pastors, that, by vicious and disorderly living, give occasion of offence and falling to weak Christians; but the falling thus and being thus offended, is not hereby lessened or excused; their misfortunes do not grow the lighter. As the one should not give, and shall be punished for giving, so the other should not take, and shall be punished for taking that offence, against a plain rule and positive command to the contrary. - Bishop

THE DAY OF DEATH.

To every man, the day of death, is virtually the day of judgment. Not, indeed, that there is no intermediate state: nor that we insinuate the cold and comfortless doctrine of a sleep of the soul; but that our condition in the disembodied, intermediate state, no less than our final condition for all eternity, must be decided by the condition in which we shall die. So day of judgment will be, for the most part, declaratory. It will enhance, indeed, the misery of the wicked, and the happiness of the just. But, perhaps, the distinctive feature is, that, before an assembled universe, it will present "a revelation of the

Advertisements.

UNIVERSITY HOUSE,

179, KING STREET. M. WESTMACOTT begs to inform the Ladies and Gentleemen of Toronto and its vicinity, that he will receive by the
st ships a choice assortment of FANCY AND STAPLE DRY
OODS, suitable for the approaching season.
Pulpit and Church Furniture imported.

RIDOUT BROTHERS & Co. IMPORTERS OF BRITISH HARDWARE, BIRMINGHAM, SHEFFIELD, & WOLVERHAMPTON WAREHOUSE.

CORNER OF KING & YONGE STREETS, TORONTO, NEW SUPPLIES OF Iron, Steel, and Shelf Hardware Goods, DIRECT from the Manufactories in England, which, with their Stock previously on hand, will comprise an assortment including every article usually forming a part of the Ironmongery business, and which they offer to Country Dealers at their old credit terms of sigmonths, for approved paper, or in Retail at their customary low price Toronto, September, 1842.

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LIQUORS. WINES, TEAS, FRUITS, GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, &C. AGENT FOR LERICA, ELDRIDGE & JONES, OF FRONT STREET, KINGSTON, CANADA.

SANFORD & LYNES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS, CORNER KING AND YONGE STREETS,

CORNER KING AND YONGE STREETS,

Beg to announce to the Public that they have LEASED those
Premises lately occupied by Messrs. ROSS & Co., and have laid
in a well selected and choice Stock of Teas, Wines, and Spirits, with
a general assortment of articles in the Line, which they offer low for
cash or approved credit.

Toronto, February 23, 1842,

34-tf Earthen, China, and Glassware Establishment, No. 10, New City Buildings, NEARLY OFFOSITE THE ENGLISH CHURCH, KING STREET.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, at the above premises, an extensive and choice assortment of every description of WARE in their line, among which are handsome China, Tea, Breakfast, Diuner and Dessert Sets; Japan and fine Printed Earthenware Sets of ditto, fine Cut and Common Glassware, and a large supply of Ware suitable for Country Stores. Persons wishing to purchase will find it their interest to call.

JOHN MULHOLLAND & Co.

Toronto, October 30, 1840.

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STORE STREET, KINGSTON,

KING STREET, TORONTO: DEALER in Silver and Plated Ware, Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Gold and Gilt Jewellery, Jet Goods, German Silver, Britannia Metal, and Japanned Wares, Fine Cutlery, &c. Watches, Clocks, Plate and Jewellery carefully repaired, Engraving and Dye-Sinking executed.

The highest cash price paid for old Gold and Silver. 262-tf CABINET-MAKING, UPHOLSTERY, AND

THE Subscriber returns his grateful thanks to the Gentry and Public in general, for the kind support he has received from them for these last twenty-two years, and begs to inform them that he is still carrying on the above business at his old stand, No. 44, Yonge-street. Curled Hair Mattresses, either in Linen or Cotton Ticks, warranted of the best English Curled Hair, at 2s. 8d. per lb.

Best price given for live Geese Feathers.

EDWARD ROBSON. PAPER-HANGING.

Toronto, April 13, 1842.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON & JOSEPH WILSON TENDER their sincere thanks to their Friends and Customers, as well as the Public generally, for the liberal patronage with which they have been favoured in their individual capacities since their establishment in Toronto; and conceiving it mutually advantageous, and as likely to evable them more promptly and energetically to prosecute their business, they have entered into Partnership—and now offer themselves, under the Firm of HAMILTON & WILSON, to execute any work in the

Painting, Glazing, Carving, and Gilding, UPHOLSTERY, OR PAPER-HANGING

Window and Bed Cornices, and Ornaments in Gold or Fancy Woods made to order, of the latest patterns; also, Gilt Mouldings for bordering rooms; Looking-Glass Plates silvered and reframed; Potrait and Picture Frames, of all kinds—Gilt, Walnut, or Mahogany. And as none but Workmen of integrity and ability will be employed, they have no doubt, as hitherto, of giving perfect satisfaction to those who may favour them with their orders, at No. 5, Wellington Buildings, King Street, or at the Corner of Yonge and Temperance Streets, Toronto. Toronto.

The Subscribers offer for sale several hundred patterns, composing the best, as well as the cheapest, selection of English, Irish, French, and American PAPER-HANGINGS, ever imported into this

A CHOICE SELECTION OF FIRE-BOARD PATTERNS.

HAMILTON & WILSON,
5, Wellington Buildings,
King Street, Toronto.
Toronto-land the property attended to as usual. Toronto, August 17, 1842.

J. BROWN,

SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKER.

Next door to Messrs. Paterson & Son, Hardware Merchants, KING STREET, TORONTO. HAS a good assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles, Carriage and Team Harness, Portmanteaus, and Patent Waterproof Travelling-bags, Shooting-gaiters, Military Belts, Horse Clothing, Stable Utensils, &c. &c.—all at the most moderate prices.

Toronto, 20th July, 1842.

JOHN HART. PAINTER, GLAZIER, GRAINER AND PAPER-HANGER. (LATE OF THE FIRM OF HART & MARCH.)

RESPECTFULLY returns thanks for the kind support he has received while in copartnership, and desires to acquaint his friends and the public that he has Removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Popplewell, No. 233, King Street, two doors east of Mr. Rowsell's, where he intends carrying on the above business, and trusts by strict attention and liberal terms, to still merit a continuance of public patronage. ENGLISH BOOTS AND SHOES. JUST RECEIVED, by consignment, nearly 4,000 pairs of the above articles, made to order by some of the best manufacturers in Europe, and which the Subscriber feels assured require only to be examined to be pronounced the largest, most varied and elegant assortment ever imported into Canada.

Assortment ever imported into Canada.

The stock consists, in part, as follows, viz:—
Ladies' Boots, in Silk, Merino, Prunella, Cloth, Morocco, fur rimmed and lined; Ladies' Shoes, in Morocco, Silk, Prunella, Kid, Bronze and Black; together with a beautiful assortment of Victoria Slippers, of the latest fashion, Dressing Slippers, in Worsted, Velver, Morocco, Carpet, Lamb Skin, &c. &c. Gentlemen's Dress Morocco Boots (patent fronts), Cloth ditto, Clarence Boots in great variety, Wellington ditto; Patent Dress Shoes, Albert's Dressing Slippers, and an elegant assortment of Children's Boots and Shoes.

To be Sold WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

JAMES FOSTER,

4, City Buildings, Sign of the Golden Boot. N.B.—A separate Ware-room is fitted up for the use of Ladies.

Toronto, July 29, 1842.

264-tf FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

REMOVED. REMOVED.

ROBERT HAWKE, in tendering his sincere thanks to his friends particularly and the public generally, begs leave to inform them that he has Removed his Tailoring Establishment, from his old stand, East side of the Market Square, to WATERLOO BUILDINGS.

FOUR DOORS WEST OF THE CHURCH OFFICE, and solicits a continuance of that support which he has heretofore received. His constant study shall always be to give to his customers general satisfaction.

N.B.—West of England Cloths, Cassimeres, Buckskins, Vestings, &c. &c., of the best description, always on hand, which will be put up in the newest fashion and best style, with neatness and dispatch.

Toronto, May 6, 1842.

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

G. BILTON. WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR. 128, KING STREET, TORONTO. LWAYS on hand a good supply of West of England Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. &c., which he imports direct from

Toronto, 27th April, 1842.

THOMAS J. PRESTON. WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR No. 2, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING-STREET, TORONTO.

T. 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, Docskins, &c. &c.

ALSO—a selection of Superior Vestings, all of which he is prepared to make up to order in the most fashionable manner and on moderate

terms.

R. Cassocks, Clergymen's, and Queen's Counsels' GOWNS,
Barristers' ROBES, &c. made on the shortest notice and in superior Toronto, August 3rd, 1841.

TORONTO AXE FACTORY, HOSPITAL STREET.

THE Subscriber tenders his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public for past favours, and would respectfully inform them that in addition to his former Works, he has purchased the above Establishment, formerly owned by the late Harkey Sheppard, and recently by Champion, Brothers & Co., where he is now manufacturing CAST STEEL AXES of a superior quality. Orders sent to the Factory, or to his Store, 122 King Street, will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

Cutlery and Edge Tools of every description manufactured to order. SAMUEL SHAW.

Toronto, October 6, 1841.

Toronto, October 6, 1841. OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, Coach Builders, King Street, Toronto, and Store Street, Kingston. All Carriages built to order warranted twelve months. Old Carriages taken in exchange. N.B.—Sleighs of every description built to order. J. W. BRENT.

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, KING STREET, KINGSTON. PHYSICIAN'S AND FAMILY PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED. July 14, 1842.

(From 15, Broad Street, Bank of Eng BANK NOTE AND COMMERCIAL ENGRAVER, KING STREET, NEAR GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

N.B.—COPPER PLATE AND LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTING. July 1, 1842. 52-6m DOCTOR SCOTT,

LATELY House Surgeon to the Londonderry City and County Infirmary, and Physician to the Fever Hospital, REMOVED FROM 144, KING STREET,

TONEW GATESTREET,
Opposite the Brick Methodist Chapel.

Toronto, May 25, 1842.

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

Mr. S. WOOD, SURGEON DENTIST, KING STREET.
Toronto, February 5, 1842. A. V. BROWN, M.D.

SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 6, BAY STREET.
Toronto, December 31, 1841. TUTOR WANTED

IN a private family in this City, competent to instruct in the higher branches of Classics and Mathematics—a Graduate of Oxford or Cambridge in Orders would be preferred. Apply to the Editor of The Church, if by letter post pald. Toronto, 20th October, 1842. AS GOVERNESS.

A LADY accustomed to Tuition is desirous of meeting with the above situation. She is capable of instructing her pupils in English, French, and Music. Address, post paid, to A. B., care of Messrs. H. & W. Rowsell, King Street, Toronto. HOME DISTRICT GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

THE Pupils attending this Institution, will resume their studies, after the present recess, on Thursday the 15th Instant. On re-opening the School, Elementary Classes in the English, Latin, and Greek languages,—also in Book-keeping, the Use of the Globes, and Algebra, will be formed. A few vacancles are open for in-door pupils. The business of Mrs. Crombie's Seminary will also be resumed on the same day. A French Master is wanted to give instruction in these Institutions. Application to be made (if by letter, post paid) to Mr. Crombie. M. C. CROMBIE, Principal, H. D. G. S. 269-tf Toronto, 2nd September, 1842.

EDUCATION.

MRS. DICKSON begs to intimate to the inhabitants of Toronto and neighbourhood, that she has opened a Seminary in Newgate Street, next door to Mr. Ketchum's, for instruction in the undermentioned branches of Education:—English Grammar, Geography, Writing, Arithmetic, Plain and Fancy Needle-work, German Fancy Work, Knitting in every variety of form:—and hopes that from her long experience in tuition, she will merit a share of public patronage. Terms moderate. Reference for character and abilities, to the Lord Bishop of Toronto. Toronto, 25th July, 1842.

WANTS A SITUATION. A S Book-keeper or Salesman, a person who can give every satisfactory reference. Apply to A. B., care of H. Rowsell Esq., Stationer, King Street.

N. B. Applicant has been accustomed to business generally for 10 Toronto, 23rd August, 1842. 268-tf A CARD.

M. R. HAWKINS begs to inform the Subscribers to his Engraved Death of the Military and Naval operations before Quebec, and Death of Wolfe, that he has returned to Toronto with an additional supply of the above splendid Engraving, and is prepared to furnish Subscribers in this City and vicinity with their copies.

This work is an elegant Memorial of one of the proudest achievements of the British arms—under the special patronage of Ham Most Gracious Majestry, has been honoured with most distinguished approbation and support in the mother country and in Canada.

Engraved on Stord 23 Inches he 26.

Engraved on Steel, 33 Inches by 26. Price to Subscribers, Proof Impression, \$71. North American Hotel, Toronto, 18th October, 1842.

A PORTRAIT of the Hon. JOHN BEVERLEY ROBINSON, Chief Justice of Western Canada, drawn by Mr. Hoppner Meyer, is now being exhibited at J. E. Pell's Picture Shop, King Street, for the purpose of receiving the names of Subscribers to a highly finished Engraving therefrom. The opinions expressed by the Press, as to the Likeness, &c., have been extremely favourable. Toronto, June 3, 1842. CHURCH ORGAN FOR SALE.

THE ORGAN now in use at St. George's Church, Kingston, will be for SALLE as soon as the New one is built, which will be some time in the month of September next. It is well adapted for a Country Church, is of a sweet Tone, and of quite sufficient Power for a Church containing 500 People.

For Terms, apply to either of the Churchwardens, Hon. John Macaulay, or Charles Willard, Esq.

Kingston, August 3rd, 1842. BANK STOCK.

FOR SALE Twelve Shares in the Bauk of British North America Apply to this Office.

Toronto, September 17, 1842.

272-tf FOR PRIVATE SALE.

THE property of John Barwick, Esq., at Thornhill, Yonge Street, in all respects one of the most desirable residences in Canada for a genteel family.—A SAW MILL. in full operation, about the centre, with a quantity of Pine. Reference to Carr. Lee, on the spot, or Messrs. GAMBLE & BOULTON, King Street, Toronto. 1842.—ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED THAT THE FOLLOWING ARE THE ARRANG MENTS FOR THIS SEASON: L A IK IS ON TA IR I Og BETWEEN KINGSTON AND TORONTO,

Brincess Royal, Colcleugh; Niagara, Elmsley; City of Toronto, Dick; From Kingston : At 7 o'clock, Evening-Monday, and 8 Thursday, PRINCESS ROYAL; At 8 o'clock, Evening—Tuesday and Friday, NIAGARA;

At 8 o'clock, Evening-Wednesday and Saturday, CITY OF TORONTO; -and arrive at Toronto early next day. From Toronto: At 12 o'clock, Noon-Monday and Thursday, NIAGARA;

At 12 o'clock, Noon—Tuesday, and 12, Noon, Friday, CITY OF TORONTO; At 12 o'clock, Noon-Wednesday and Saturday, PRINCESS ROYAL; -and arrive at Kingston early next morning. The above Steamers call at Cobourg and Port Hope each way. Toronto, June 24, 1842.

STEAMER BRITANNIA, CAPTAIN JOHN GORDON, LEAVES Toronto daily at Two P.M. for Hamilton. Returning a leaves Hamilton at Seven o'clock, A.M. for Toronto, calling a the intermediate Ports both ways, weather permitting. Hamilton and Rochester Steamboat Office, May 30th, 1842. 1842.

LAKE ONTARIO. THREE TIMES A-WEEK, FROM TORONTO TO ROCHESTER. THE STEAMER AMERICA. CAPTAIN TWOHY,

CAPTAIN TWOHY.

Will, until further notice, leave Toronto for Rochester, touching at Port Hope and Cobourg, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Afternoon, at 10 clock; and will leave Rochester for Toronto, touching at Cobourg and Port Hope, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Morning, at 8 o'clock.

The Steamer Britannia, between Toronto and Hamilton, runs in connexion with the America.

Toronto, August 16, 1842.

BUILDING LOTS. ELEVEN splendid BUILDING LOTS 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

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For further particulars apply to Mr. J. G. HOWARD, Architect and D. P. Surveyor, 243, King Street, Toronto. To Let, and immediate possession given, a genteel Cottage, with in acres of Meadow Land, within four miles of Toronto.

Toronto, October 27, 1842. ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY.

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT THE undersigned having been duly appointed AGENT in Toronto for the above Company, is now prepared to effect Insurances. This Company is composed of a body of wealthy Proprietors, with a paid up Capital of \$200,000: it has been in operation in the United States and in Eastern Canada for nearly a quarter of a century; and its liberality and promptitude in settling all claims for losses, have been universally acknowledged.

Reference is permitted to be made to Thos. D. Harris, Esq., Messrs. J. Mulholland & Co. Messrs. Lyman, Farr & Co. Applications to be made to the subscriber, at his residence, Now Street, where they will meet with pointed attention.

JOHN WALTON-

Toronto, 27th June, 1842. BRITISH AMERICA FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

Incorporated under an Act of the Third Session of the Eleventh Parliament of Upper Canada.

OFFICE, DUKE STREET, CITY OF TORONTO. A SSURANCE against Loss or Damage by Fire is granted by this Company at the usual rates of premium.

T. W. BIRCHALL,

A few Shares of the Stock of this Institution may still be had application at the Office.

Toronto, March 11, 1842.

36-tf THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY 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.

ALEX, MURRAY. Toronto, July 1, 1841. BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 1, PRINCES STREET, BANK, LONDON. CAPITAL, ONE MILLION, STERLING. (Empowered by Act of Parliament.)

PROSPECTUSES, Tables of Rates, and every information, may be obtained by application to FRANCIS LEWIS,

General Agent.

8-tf No. 8, Chewett's Buildings, Toronto.

SIR JAMES MURRAY'S

FLUID MAGNESIA. THIS elegant preparation is now in general use in all cases of Bile. Accidities, and Indigestion, Gout, and Gravel. Dr. J. Johnston states, in his Review of Dr. MURRAY'S INVENTION:—"PELLUCID SOLUTION OF MAGNESIA.—This very useful and elegant preparation, we have been trying for some months, as an aperient anti-acid in dyspeptic complaints, attended with acidity and constipation, and with very great benefit."

Sir Philip Crampton, Bart., says, "Sir J. Murray's Fluid Magnesia is a very valuable addition to our Materia Medica."

Mr. Mayo, "It is by far the best form in which that medicine has been hitherto prepared for use."

Mr. Mayo, "It is by far the best form in which that medicine been hitherto prepared for use,"

Dr. Kennedy, Master of the Lying in Hospital, Dublin, considers "the Fluid of Magnesia of Sir James Murray to be a very valuable and convenient remedy in cases of irritation or acidity of the stomach, but more particularly during pregnancy, febrile complaints, infamile diseases, or sea sickness."

Dr. S. B. Labatt, Richard Carmichael, and J. Kirby, Esqrs., Surgeons, of Dublin, "consider the exhibition of Magnesia in Solution 19.

Dr. S. B. Labatt, Richard Carmichael, and J. Kirby, Esqrs., Surgeons, of Dublin, "consider the exhibition of Magnesia in Solution to earn important improvement on the old method of mechanical mixture, and particularly well adapted to correct those acids which generally prevail in cases of gout, gravel, and hearthurn."

Sir James Clarke, Sir A. Cooper, Dr. Bright, and Messrs. Guthrie and Herbert Mayo, of London, "strongly recommend Murray's Fluid Magnesia, as being infinitely more safe and convenient, than the solid, and free from the danger attending the constant use of soda or potass. Dreputy Inspector of Hospitals, and Surgeon Hayden, of Dublin, have given letters to the same effect.

Sir J. Murray has been solicited by the heads of the profession to superintend the New Process of this preparation, and has appointed Mr. Balley, of North-street, Wolverhampton, to conduct the commercial department of the business with all agents.

Sold in bottles, Is, 3d, and 2s, 6d.

The Acidulated Syrup, in bottles, Is, 103d, each.

CAUTION.—Sir James's preparation being imitated by a retail druggist, formerly an agent in London, the public is cautioned shat none is genaine that does not bear the name of Sir J. Murray on the label.

N.B.—With the Acidulated Syrup the Eluid Memorais forms the

N.B.-With the Acidulated Syrup the Fluid Magnesia forms the most delightful of suline drinks.

Physicians will please specify Murray's Flum Magnesia in their rescriptions, to avoid the danger of adulterations and substitution. AGENTS: Messrs. Lyman, Farr & Co. }

"J. Beckett & Co. }

"W. Lyman & Co. }

"J. Carter & Co. }

"J. Birk & & & o.

J. Hearth, Kingston.

Messrs. Gravely & Jackson, Cobourg.

Charles Hughes, Port Hope.

273-ta THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO,

HAVE FOR SALE AT THEIR DEPOSITORY, 144 KING ST., THE FOLLOWING PUBLICATI Protestant Episcopal Tract Society. OF THE AMERICAN CHURCH.

D. The Dairyman's Daughter, 38 pages.
D. The Old Paths, 14 pages.
Little Jane, the Young Cottager, 46 pages.
L. A Companion to the Book of Common Prayer, 86 pages.
D. Cheristian Unity; by Bishop Seabury, 10 pages.
Episcopacy Tested by Scripture; by the Right Rev. H. U. Onsderdonk, D.D., 50 pages.
Content and Discontent, 10 pages.
The Novice, 26 pages. Common Errors, 14 pages.
Collier Boys, 10 pages.
Die Bennett, 10 pages.
Candid Examination of the Episcopal Church, 26 pages.

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99. Fisherman, 10 pages.
102. Life of Bishop Bedell, 18 pages.
103. The High Churchman Vindicated, 14 pages.
104. Principles of the Churchman, 18 pages.
105. Principles of the Churchman, 18 pages.
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124. Richard Nelson: Part 1, 14 pages.
125. What will your Neighbour say? 10 pages.
126. Perceval on Apostolic Succession, 150 pages.
127. Richard Nelson: Part 2, 14 pages.
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129. Price to Members, 10 pages for 1d.—to Non-Mem

Price to Members, 10 pages for ld.-to Non-Membe 14d. rs, MISCELLANEOUS WORKS.

mians. New edition
The Cabinet Lawyer, a popular Digest of the Laws of England, with a Dictionary of Law Terms, &c. 12mo. cloth, published at 10s. 6d. sterling.
The Cattle Keeper's Guide, or Farmer's and Dairyman's The Cattle Keeper's Guide, or Farmer's and Dairyman's
Adviser

Walton's Lives, half-bound in calf .....

bth November, 1842.

H. & W. ROWSELL,
King Street, Toronto. GLOBES FOR SALE.

A PAIR of very handsome Mahogany-mounted, thirteen inch Globes, fitted up with Compasses &c., complete. Price £15, CASH. Appply to CASH. Appply to

October 26th. 1842.

H. § W. ROWSELL, Toronto.
277-tf

WRITING DESKS A FEW MAHOGANY WRITING DESKS, (London made), of a very superior description, and of better manufacture than are usually imported, have just been received by the subscribers.

Price, from £3 to £7 lbs. H. & W. ROWSELL. Toronto, September 24, 1842. STATUTES OF CANADA.

C OPIES of the Statutes passed in the late Session of the Provincial Parliament, for sale by H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto. THE CANADA GAZETTE,

PUBLISHED by Authority at Kingston. Subscriptions, &c. Preceived by H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto. February 16th, 1842. ORDERS IN CHANCERY, R E G U L A T I N G the Practice in the Court of Chancery in
Canada West, for sale by
H. § W. ROWSELL, Toronto.

February 16th, 1842. The Church IS published for the MANAGING COMMITTEE, by H. & W. ROW-SELL, Toronto, every Friday. TERMS:—FIFTEEN SHILLINGS per annum, when sent by mail or delivered in town. To Post Masters, Ten Shillings per annum Payment to be made yearly, or, at least, half yearly, in advance.

AGENTS—THE CLERGY in Canada, and in Great Britain, and Ireland, Mr. Samuel Powsell, 31, Cheapside, London.

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