HENRY HOWARD.

CHAPTER XXI.

A CHURCH BUILT AND ENDOWED AS IT OUGHT TO BE DONE.

The zeal of ancient days is fast kindling throughout the land. Men are beginning to build churches with the pious liberality of those primitive times when a desire to honour God was the first consideration, and personal luxury and proud independence gave place to virtuous self-denial and orderly obedience.—*Ancient Models.*

"I see," said Henry, after looking over the estimate attached to the plans, "that the expense of the building is to be 4000*l.*; and that there is to be no tower. I am sorry we are not to have a tower."

"Yes," replied Bradwell, "I also regret it. But Solid said that he could not build the body of such a church as I described, and such as he here purposes to build, under 4000*l.* The chancel you see," (referring to the plans,) "is very large and handsome.—I would gladly have given 1000*l.* more for the tower, which is his estimate, but I am afraid that we must not think of that under our present circumstances."

"Well, better times may come," said Henry; "and then the tower must be added, and a good handsome one, I hope, it will be. You think," he continued, "that it would not do to take 1000*l.* from the sum fixed for the endowment?"

"No," said Bradwell; "6000*l.* is as little as we can well endow the church with, as there are to be no pew-rents. By the way," added he, "just reach down the paper of agreement drawn up between us on this matter, as I have forgotten some of the points there settled."

Henry took down the paper, which, having opened, he read as follows:—

"The outline of an agreement between Messrs. Bradwell and Howard, to build and endow a church for the use of their workmen and others in the parish of Preston. 1. That 10,000*l.* be taken from the property of the firm, to build and endow a church. 2. That 4000*l.* be devoted to the building, 6000*l.* to the endowment. 3. That the site be fixed on land within a short distance of the factory belonging to the firm. 4. That any land belonging to the firm be offered for the purpose of a site. 5. That the vicar choose the site. 6. That the vicar have the exclusive patronage of the living. 7. That there be no pews."

"I do not think there is any thing else that need be mentioned," said Bradwell.

"I am not aware of any thing," answered Henry.

Some further conversation ensued; when Bradwell proposed they should go to the vicarage, and unfold to Mr. Milles their plans, which had hitherto been kept concealed from him.

The Vicar was much surprised at the intelligence they brought.

"My dear friends," said he, as soon as he had heard their proposal, "I am indeed delighted at this news, for news it is to me. I am delighted at it, not only for the advantage it will bring to a portion of my flock, who are greatly in need of a more strict superintendence than I am able to give them, but also on account of the good example it sets to all masters of factories; acknowledging as it does, in a practical way, that they are in a measure responsible for the morals of their workmen, and are in duty bound to provide pastors to instruct them and to feed their souls, and churches wherein they may worship God. May you live long, and see the good effects of your munificent conduct!"

Bradwell thanked the Vicar for his kind expressions towards him, "which," he said, "he attributed to their long and ardent friendship. I have done," he added, "nothing more than what you have often said we ought to do. From the pulpit and in private conversation, I have frequently heard you say that the masters of factories are bound to provide spiritual instruction for their workmen; nay, you will remember that we have often discussed this matter in former years, when I had little idea of ever being able to put into execution what I wished. It has long been the chief desire of my heart; it formed one of the agreements between Henry Howard and myself when we entered into partnership; I have looked upon it as a simple act of duty, nothing more; and I am sure that when your first feelings of surprise are over, which, by the by," added Bradwell, smiling, "are by no means complimentary to my sincerity, knowing, as you did, my opinions,—when these are over, you will regard it just as you do your own personal sacrifices, which indeed are far greater than mine; you will look upon it as that which in reality it is—an act of duty, tardily and imperfectly performed, and unworthy of the acceptance of our heavenly Master, to whom all we possess belongs."

Bradwell now proposed that the Vicar should inspect the plans for the church; upon which, he observed, "You must give us your opinion."

The plans were accordingly unrolled, and Mr. Milles expressed himself fully satisfied with them. He then read over the rules they had agreed upon, with which he was equally pleased. "I am indeed glad," he said, "to find that you intend to have all the sittings free, and to provide an income for the clergyman independent of pew-rents."

"The income," said Bradwell, "is very small; but our circumstances do not at present admit of our giving more. I may mention to you, that it is our intention to increase it as soon as we are able."

"I feel sure," continued the Vicar, "that the present system of providing incomes for the clergymen by pew-rents has a very great tendency to introduce novelties of doctrine, and to lower the standard of holiness which ought to exist among us. The world at large is opposed to the strict self-denying precepts of the Gospel; and in an age like this, when all respectable persons profess Christianity, there is but too much reason to fear that the mass of mankind, who will not bear self-denial, will desire to have a gospel of their own, and will pay men for preaching it; the unprincipled among the clergy—and unhappily there are unprincipled men among us as well as among the laity—will preach that doctrine which will pay them best; and even better men will be in danger of being induced to keep back something of the truth, from the constant pressure of the temptation that will bear upon them."

"I must say," replied Bradwell, "that, in my opinion, there are already symptoms of this very great evil in the false statements which at the present time may often be heard on the doctrine of justification by faith. Men may call these popular views what they please, but they are in reality nothing more nor less than Antinomianism; and I feel assured of this, that Antinomianism will always be popular among those persons who wish to keep up a religious appearance with the world, and who are willing to serve God only so long as they may serve mammon too, and escape that life of self-denial which is the only test of a true and sincere faith."

With these remarks the Vicar concurred; and added, that he thought this plan of open free sittings most advantageous. "In the first place, pews," he remarked, "make a distinction between the rich and poor in the house of God, where, if any where, we should all appear as children of the same fallen parents, fellow-heirs of the same gracious promises, and brethren together in Christ. In a lower point of view, also, they appear to me a great evil: they certainly miserably deform our ecclesiastical buildings; and most earnestly do I wish that they were pulled down in every cathedral and church in our land."

"And what do you think," asked Henry, after a pause, "of our plan of building without a tower?"

"I think," replied the Vicar, "the plan a very good one. In these days men wish to have as much as possible for their money; and you will probably remember that in the case of the church on the western side of the town, Mr. Smith refused to subscribe unless they had a spire. The consequence was, that they were obliged to spend 500*l.* upon it, which could ill be spared, and to deprive the body of the church of that sum. You are, of course, aware that your plan is not new."

"I should be sorry if it was," remarked Bradwell; "for in spite of the enlightened views of the nineteenth century, I must confess that I have a kind of natural dislike to new plans. But, as you observe, we were aware that many of our cathedrals and parish churches were not built at once. A chancel perhaps first, then the nave, then an aisle; the tower afterwards, and so forth."

"You see, Mr. Milles," said Henry, addressing the Vicar, "we are to have a fald-stool and sedilia. How shall you like this? I fancy," he added, smiling, "that we shall then put to shame your large reading-desk, and the oak chairs you have at the altar in the parish church. By the way, Mr. Milles, why do you not make use of the sedilia instead of the chairs? It would be much pleasanter, I should think, for the clergyman, as well as more accordant with primitive usage. You will forgive me, I feel sure, for this question, although perhaps it appears presumptuous in me to ask it."

"I'll tell you my reason," replied the Vicar: "there are such things in the world, Henry, as prejudices; and there are a great many people at the present day who are deeply affected by them, in many instances very foolishly, but perhaps naturally. I should like, as much as yourself, to have a fald-stool at the parish church, and to get rid of the oak chairs to which you object, and to use the sedilia; but were I to do so, I should very materially lessen my powers of usefulness among my flock. As it is, even in restoring the daily service, the weekly communion, and the observance of the fasts and festivals of the Church, I have met with very considerable opposition: these I considered it necessary to restore, as, independent of their absolute value in themselves, our Church most positively enjoins them. But with regard to minor matters—matters upon which our directions are not so positive—I have ever endeavoured to act very cautiously, from a fear of offending weak brethren. The time will, I trust, arrive when the people at large will see the propriety of recurring to our old usages; I mean, of course, the usages sanctioned by our own Church; and then they can be restored without the danger of giving offence. Till that period comes, I go on quietly saying prayers in the large wooden desk, and make use of the oak chairs, instead of the older, and, as you observe, the more proper sedalia."

Bradwell had listened very attentively to what the Vicar said; and then replied, "Do you think that these remarks apply to our proposed plan? as, if you do, I will most gladly yield the point."

"No," said Mr. Milles, "I do not. In a new church the case is different from that of an old one. I started by saying that I prefer the old paths in rites and ceremonies, as well as in doctrines; but that, as a matter of expediency in my case, I retain the new. With you the matter will be different. You are building a new church, and think fit to build it on an old model. There may be a few remarks made upon it, but probably nothing more; the people will look upon it as a matter of slight moment, and in a short time become accustomed to it. No; far from wishing you to introduce the innovations which have of late years crept in among us, I am very glad that you have resolved to build after the old fashion."

Some further observations were made upon the size of the font—which it was resolved should be large enough for immersion—and on other matters, when Bradwell and Henry departed, having promised to meet the Vicar on the following day to choose an eligible site for the church.

"You forgot to speak of my little affair," said Henry, as they were leaving the house.

Bradwell smiled, and retraced his steps to the vicarage to fulfil his promise.

THE SAMARITAN WOMAN AT THE WELL.

(From the Rev. C. F. Ewald's Journal.)

Susa (Tunis), 23rd May.—I am standing on a soil where thousands have found their place of rest, and the bones of those who were the glory of their day have long since mouldered into their native dust.—Thoughts such as these wake the heart from its torpor, and read a pregnant lesson on the frailty and evanescence of all earthly being. But I was even more powerfully affected yesterday, when the ruins of past ages swept, one after the other, before my eyes; for, on this soil it was that Carthaginian and Roman, Vandal and Hun, Christian and Moslem, were victors to-day, and vanquished to-morrow. I beheld Cluvia, and Civitas Siagutana, and the towns and the strong places which Cæsar beheld as he sailed to Hadrametum. I stood on the dust amidst which the flourishing cities of Faradeese and Veneria of Roman times lay buried. I was, in fact, wending my pilgrimage through the once luxuriant province of Zeugitana; I was treading the ground in which the glorious gospel so early took root; where the most eminent fathers of the Church of Christ had their habitation; where temples and monasteries enriched the scene until the seventh century lowered upon them; where all had conspired to spread abroad the light of the revelation of God in Christ Jesus. And in this, our day, whither have all these glories vanished? Scarce one stone is left upon another. I might exclaim, with the Arabian bard—"The world passeth away, and the lust thereof; but he that doeth the will of God abideth for ever" (1 John ii. 17). At five in the morning I left Haenenamet (on the eastern coast of Tunis). We had just turned our backs upon the place when we saw the ruins of Faradeese lying before, and spreading from the margin of the gulf far away over the plain. Another three miles brought us to the well of Bir Salem. The herdsmen here gather to water their flocks, the camels of the caravans here make a halt to lay in a fresh supply of water, and the tired wayfarer here slakes his raging thirst. How simple and faithful a picture does scripture always draw! It was at such a well that Eliezer, Abraham's servant, "made his camels kneel down, even at the time that women go out to draw water:" that Jacob, beholding Rachel come with her father's sheep, rolled the stone from the well's mouth, and watered Laban's flock; and that Moses, fleeing into the land of Midian, stood up, and helped the daughters of Jethro, and watered their flock.—And who may ask, where it was that Jesus declared, "The water that I shall give him shall be in him a well of water springing up into everlasting life?" And the custom of a bygone four thousand years continues to be the custom of the Arab at this very hour. In order, however, to understand this, I must observe that the northern shores of Africa are inhabited by three distinct classes of Arabs. Those living in towns are known by the name of Moors: these people lock up their wives and daughters within doors, and, when they go abroad, compel them to conceal themselves so closely under their garments, that you can discern nothing but a living, mis-shapen mass moving about. Others reside in villages, or dwell in tents; and this is the class of whom the bible speaks. They are designated by the general name of Arabs. The third class consists of Bedouins, or wandering Arabs, who have no fixed homes, and move from one spot to another. Now, as you journey onwards, ever and anon you meet with one of these wells; and so soon as even is come, the women come out from their tents or dwellings, with their daughters, bearing pitchers on their shoulders, to fetch water. These pitchers are like an urn in shape, and have two arms. The wells lie invariably outside of the village or town; indeed, at some distance from any dwelling, for the greater convenience of the shepherds. Leaving the well of Bir Salem, we entered an immense plain, stretching nearly ten miles in width from the shore to the mountains, and full one hundred and ninety miles in length, until you reach Herkula. This prodigious expanse is one broad waste; not a tree or habitation upon it, nor any sign of animation; but occasionally camel-drivers, herdsmen with their flocks, and, at times, the long line of a caravan. But I forget: we encountered two tribes of Bedouins. These people, having pitched their tents, spread out their mats—which are made of marine grass—on the ground, and encamp round their flock. When the animals can find no more pasture, or any other interruption comes across their masters, they draw their posts out of the ground, roll up their tents, pack what chattels they may possess, in common with their dogs, cats, and children, on the backs of asses and camels, and set forwards in quest of some more eligible resting-place. Their olden barbarism, cruelty, and inhumanity have stood proof against the influence of Mahomedanism; at least, to any salutary extent. They are what their forefathers were thousands of years ago, living without God in the world, and are destitute of any semblance of religion beyond the parrot-cry of the Moslem—"There is but one God, and Mahomet is his prophet!" In this consists all the light they have in their darkness. Their mode of life is simple, their food scarcely any thing but milk and butter, and their clothing is in harmony with their diet—a sort of thick woollen coverlid being thrown round the body: it matters not whether it be summer or winter, this is their garment by day and their blanket by night.

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.

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.

Advertisements from the City of Toronto, may be left in the hands of the Agent of this Journal, THOMAS CHAMPION, Esq., 144, King St. and will be forwarded by him free from the charge of postage to the parties advertising.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JOB WORK.
DONE IN A SUPERIOR MANNER
At the Office of "The Church."
ALSO,
BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS,
KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND,
WITH AND WITHOUT BAR OF DOWER,
Handsomely printed on superior Paper and on Parchment.

GOODEVE & CORRIGAL,
IMPORTERS,
KING STREET, COBOURG,

BEG to inform their friends and the public, that they are now opening a large and extensive assortment of GOODS, selected by one of themselves in the English, New York, and Montreal Markets, the whole of which having been bought for CASH, they feel confident their prices will rule as low as any house in the Province; amongst their Stock will be found—

Linen and Woollen Drapery, Hosiery, Haberdashery, Muslins, Lace Goods, Furs, &c. &c.

Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Cocoa, Fruits, Sauces, Pickles, Oils, Wines and Spirits, Ale and Porter, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.

Plain and Fancy Stationery, Account and School Books, Perfumery, Crockery, Glassware.

To an early inspection of which G. & C. would recommend their friends, as they are determined to sell at a very small advance for CASH.

ALSO:
A good assortment of choice North-West Buffalo-Robes.
Cobourg, November, 1844. 383-tf

FALL IMPORTATIONS.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

THE Subscriber is now receiving direct from Great Britain, his FALL AND WINTER SUPPLY OF GOODS, which will comprise as good, if not one of the best, and most extensive assortments ever brought to this market; and he flatters himself that the cheapness and quality of his Goods will give satisfaction to his customers, and insure a continuance of that very liberal patronage hitherto received. His stock consists of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Liquors, Hardware, Crockery, &c.
BENJAMIN CLARK.
Cobourg, 26th Sept. 1844.
N. B.—A large stock of WINES, in wood and bottles,—say Claret, Champaigne, &c. &c. &c. 377-6m

NEW STORE, AT GRAFTON.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the Inhabitants of Grafton and vicinity, that he is now opening out at the Store lately occupied by Mr. Mackenzie, a very choice and complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c. &c.

All of which are being selected from a stock lately imported by him from Great Britain, and which he intends selling at the very lowest Cobourg prices, for Cash or short approved credit.
BENJAMIN CLARK.
Cobourg, 24th Sept., 1844. 377-6m
N.B.—Oats, Pease, Barley, Rye, Indian Corn, and Pork taken on account, or in exchange for Goods. B. C.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.
EASTON & WRIGHT,
Importers of British and Foreign Dry Goods,
GROCERIES, WINES, SPIRITS, &c. &c.
KING STREET, COBOURG,

RESPECTFULLY intimate to the Inhabitants of Cobourg and surrounding country, that they have commenced business in the West Store, Mr. SCOTT'S NEW BUILDINGS, corner of King and Division Streets, with an extensive stock of *SEASONABLE STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS*, bought in the Home Markets under the most favourable circumstances by a person of *judgment* and *experience*, and expressly intended for the trade of this place.

In purchasing their heavy Stock of

Teas, Groceries, Wines, Spirits, Glassware, &c.

they have been particularly careful to exclude inferior qualities altogether; and they come before the public to solicit their patronage with confidence, promising that their prices will be UNIFORMLY LOW, the most strict attention paid to the wishes of their patrons, and the skill in business acquired by long practical experience, made subservient to their interests.

☞ 100 Doz. TTS Ground-bottom FLINT TUMBLERS, 3s. 9d. per dozen.
Cobourg, 4th November, 1844. 382-tf

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
J. HOLMAN,
Tailor and Draper,

BEGS leave to acquaint his Customers, and the public generally, that he has just received a large supply of

GOODS, ADAPTED TO THE WINTER TRADE,

Consisting of the best West of England Broad Cloths, Beaver Cloths, Cassimeres, Striped and Figured Doeskins, &c. &c.

Also, a superior assortment of Vestings.

All of which he is prepared to make up to order, in the best and most fashionable style, and at very low prices, for CASH.
King-street, Cobourg, Oct. 1844. 379-tf

THOMAS BILTON,
WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR,
No. 2, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING STREET,
TORONTO,
[LATE T. J. PRESTON,]

WOULD inform his friends and the public that he has purchased the entire Stock of Mr. T. J. PRESTON, and will continue to carry on the business of a MERCHANT TAILOR, in the same Style, and on the same Terms as his predecessor, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage so favourably extended to him.

T. B. will always keep on hand a well selected stock of the **Best West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimere, Doeskins, &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.

P.S.—A variety of styles of *Gold and Silver Laces, Cord, &c.* suitable for Military Uniforms, Liveries, &c.

☞ Ladies' Riding Habits, Cassocks, Clergymen, and Queen's Counsel's Gowns, Barristers' Robes, Naval and Military Uniforms, &c. &c. made on the shortest notice and in superior style.
Toronto, May 13, 1844. 357-tf

FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 6, Waterloo Buildings,
NEXT DOOR TO STONE'S HOTEL, TORONTO.

ROBERT HAWKE, in tendering his sincere thanks to his Friends particularly and the Public generally, begs leave to inform them, that he keeps constantly on hand a well-selected stock of

West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, &c. &c.
WITH
VESTINGS, IN GREAT VARIETY,

Which he is prepared to put up to order in the most fashionable manner, and on moderate terms.

N.B.—Cassocks, Clergymen and Queen's Counsel's Gowns, Barristers' Robes, &c., made on the shortest notice and in superior style.
Toronto, May 30, 1844. 359-tf

THOMAS H. EDMUNDS,
TAILOR, ROBE MAKER, AND DRAPER,
NO. 2, CHURCH STREET, TORONTO,

IN returning his most sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support hitherto extended to him, would beg most respectfully to inform them that he has just received (per *Great Britain* from London,) a large assortment of Goods, adapted for the present and coming seasons, which, for quality and elegance, cannot be surpassed in the Province. Also, materials for University, Barrister's, and Clergymen's Robes, from ADAM & EDES, Robe Maker to her Majesty's High Court of Exchequer, Chancery Lane, London. And as the advertiser has had considerable experience in Robe making, as well as all other branches of his business, he hopes, by unremitting attention to business, to merit that patronage which it will ever be his study to deserve.
Toronto, May 23, 1844. 385-tf

J. H. JONES,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general for the liberal patronage he has received since his commencement in business, and begs to inform them that he has just received a FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS, suitable for the season, which he is prepared to make up in the most fashionable manner, and on moderate terms.
Cobourg, 15th April, 1844. 353-tf

WILLIAM STENNETT,
MANUFACTURING SILVER-SMITH,
Jeweller and Watchmaker,
STORE STREET, KINGSTON,
AND
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.*
July, 1842. 262-tf

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.
Toronto, 25th May, 1842. 47-tf

EMPORIUM.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE UNIVERSITY.
W. H. EDWOODS,
HAIR-DRESSER AND PERFUMER,
No. 2, ST. JAMES'S BUILDINGS, KING-STREET,

BEGS respectfully to acquaint his Friends and the Gentry of this City that he has recently fitted up

A PRIVATE DRESSING-ROOM

for their convenience, and he hopes they will favour him with their patronage.

Also, a Room for the accommodation of Ladies and Children. He would mention that he has on hand a quantity of

RAZORS, HAIR-BRUSHES, AND PERFUMERY.
—ALSO,—
A Composition for the certain cure of Ring-worms.
RAZORS CAREFULLY SET.

☞ Private Entrance to the Dressing-Room, one door wes of the Shop.
Toronto, May. 1844. 359-tf

JOHN BROOKS,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
FROM LONDON,

THANKFUL to his friends and the public in general for the very liberal support received since he commenced business in this city, begs leave to intimate that he has REMOVED to

No. 4, VICTORIA ROW,

(his former Shop having been partially destroyed by the late fire in King Street), where he hopes, by close diligence and punctuality in business, to merit a continuance of the favours hitherto extended to him.
Toronto, September 26, 1843. 326-tf

☞ A SHOP and OFFICES to LET at *No. 4, Victoria Row.* Apply to JOHN BROOKS, on the premises.

CARVING, GILDING,
LOOKING-GLASS & PICTURE-FRAME MANUFACTORY,
A FEW DOORS WEST OF THE MARKET,
King Street, Cobourg.
SIMON MUNRO

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to announce, that he has opened, in the TOWN OF COBOURG, an establishment for the above Business,—such as Carving, Gilding, Looking-glass and Picture-frame Making; House, Sign, and Ornamental Painting; Glazing, Graining, Marbling, Paper-hanging, &c. &c.

Gilt Window Cornices; Rich Ornamental Frames for Oil Paintings; Plain Gold, and Walnut and Gold Frames for Prints,—made to order, and on the shortest notice.

Prints, Maps, and Oil Paintings, Cleaned and Varnished in the best style.

Gilt Mouldings, for bordering rooms, always on hand.

☞ *Orders from the Country punctually attended to.*
Cobourg, 12th June, 1844. 361-tf

SMITH & MACDONELL,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALERS IN
FINE WINES, LIQUORS AND GROCERIES,
West End of Victoria Row, Toronto.
May 25, 1843. 307-tf

RIDOUT & PHILLIPS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS.
AND
DEALERS IN WINES AND LIQUORS,
Wellington Buildings,
CORNER OF KING AND CHURCH STREETS.
Toronto, February 2, 1843. 291-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. GRANT,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, ATTORNEY, &c.
HAVING RESUMED THE PRACTICE OF HIS PROFESSION,
HAS OPENED HIS CHAMBERS,
AT No. 36½, YONGE STREET,
OPPOSITE ELLIOTT'S FOUNDRY,
And immediately over the Warehouse of Mr. J. M. Strange,
WHERE HE MAY BE CONSULTED DAILY
From Ten to Five o'clock.
Toronto, November, 1844. 384-3m

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. PRIMROSE,
(Late of Newmarket,)
OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S,
DUKE STREET.
Toronto, 7th August, 1841. 7-tf

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

MR. HOPPNER MEYER,
ARTIST,
HAS REMOVED TO 140, KING STREET,
FIRST DOOR WEST OF YONGE STREET.
Toronto, June 24, 1842. 51-t

MR. J. D. HUMPHREYS,
(FORMERLY OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC)
PROFESSOR OF
SINGING AND THE PIANO FORTE.
Toronto, Oct. 7, 1843. 330-tf

Mr. W. SCOTT BURN,
ACCOUNTANT,
NO. 4, VICTORIA ROW, KING STREET,
TORONTO.
Toronto, June, 1844. 364

FOR SALE,
BANK STOCK, LAND SCRIP, &c.
BY EDWARD G. O'BRIEN,
No. 4, Victoria Row, King Street,
TORONTO.

☞ *Current Prices of Bank and other Stocks, as well as rates of Exchange, &c., may be ascertained on application to the above.*
January, 1844. 339-tf

EDWARD GEORGE O'BRIEN,
GENERAL AGENT,
No. 4, VICTORIA ROW, KING STREET,
TORONTO:
OPPOSITE WELLINGTON BUILDINGS. 332-tf

THOMAS WHEELER,
CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,
ENGRAVER, &c.
191, King Street, Toronto.
Reference, for integrity and ability, kindly permitted to the Lord Bishop of Toronto. 370

OWEN, MILLER & MILLS,
COACH BUILDERS,
FROM LONDON,
CORNER OF PRINCESS AND BARRIE STREETS,
KINGSTON,
AND KING STREET,
TORONTO. 329-tf

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

Keep your Money at home, & encourag Home Enterprize.

TORONTO AXE AND TOOL FACTORY,
RICHMOND STREET (LATE HOSPITAL STREET.)

THE Subscriber tenders his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the Public for the encouragement which he has received, and respectfully informs them that, having relinquished the Retail business in order to give his whole attention to Manufacturing (his Factory being now in full operation), he is prepared to execute any Orders he may be favoured with, and solicits a continuance of the favours so liberally bestowed, and pledges himself that no exertion shall be wanting on his part to give satisfaction.

A large assortment of Felling Axes (various sizes) always on hand; Broad and Hand Axes; Hatchets; Shingling and Lathing, do.; Cast Steel Drawing-Knives, Cast Steel Hammers, Steel-tipped do., Cast Steel Chissels, [all sizes,] Hoes, Coopers and Carpenter's Tools [of every description,] Ship-Builder's, do.; Cutlery and Surgeon's Instruments of every description made to order, as usual.

Every article manufactured in the above Establishment will be warranted not inferior to any in America.

Orders sent to Messrs. RIDOUT BROTHERS, & Co., who are Agents for the sale of Felling Axes, or to the Office at the Factory, will meet with prompt attention and liberal terms.

N.B.—Cutlery and Surgeons Instruments, with every other article in the above line, repaired as usual, in the best manner, with despatch.

SAMUEL SHAW,
Richmond Street, West of Bay St.
Toronto, August, 20, 1844. 381tf

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 extremely low.

For further particulars apply to Mr. J. G. HOWARD, Architect and D. P. Surveyor, 243, King Street, Toronto.
Toronto, October 27, 1842. 277-tf

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Sale of the Eleven (say Sixteen, as per hand-bills,) BUILDING LOTS, on the East bank of the River Don, near the City of Toronto, advertized in the fourth page of this journal, will be sold by AUCTION, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 11th day of June next, at EIGHT o'clock precisely, at *Mr. Wakefield's Auction Mart.*

TERMS:—Only £2 10s. on each lot required down, the remainder can be paid in four equal annual instalments.

NOTICE.

These Lots are larger, (being from one-fourth to three-fourths of an acre each,) cheaper, (*see hand-bills,*) and upon easier terms than any lots now offered for sale. The soil is well adapted for Pasture, Orchard, or Garden; and those lying at the Margin of the River, are well adapted for the erection of any kind of Machinery propelled by Steam, and would answer well for a Brewery, Distillery, or Tannery.

N.B.—Purchasers wishing to have a Deed at once, can have one, by giving a Mortgage.

It may be well to remark, that such a Deed will entitle the holder to a VOTE in the First Riding of the County of York.
Toronto, May, 1844. 357-tf

FOR SALE,

THAT very valuable property, beautifully situated on the Shore of Lake Simcoe, Township of Georgina, being "THE BRIARS," the property of the late CAPTAIN BOURCHIER, R.N.

The Estate contains 200 acres of very good land, of which there are 70 under good cultivation, and fenced in a very superior manner; the House is of Brick, well built, and not only comfortably arranged for a gentleman's family, with all necessary and fitting offices, but also well and completely finished in every particular.

"THE BRIARS" is within a mile of the Church, Post Office, excellent Grist Mill, Saw Mill, and Store, and a few minutes walk from the Steamboat Wharf at Jackson's Point, the cove of which is one of the most perfectly sheltered boat-harbours of that beautiful piece of water, Lake Simcoe.

To any person visiting the picturesque scenery of the Lake, or desirous of settling on its healthy banks, this property can be pointed out by Capt. LAUGHTON, the intelligent commander of the Steamboat *Beaver*, who is acquainted with the place, and on whose information every reliance may be placed.

For terms and particulars apply to EDWARD G. O'BRIEN, *Land Agent, &c., No. 4, Victoria Row, King Street, Toronto.*
April, 1844. 353-tf

BOOKS

FROM THE PERMANENT CATALOGUE OF THE SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

	Non-Members' Prices.
1 Gastrell's (Bp.) Christian Institutes	3s. 0d
4 Osterwald's Arguments of the Old and New Testaments, 3 vols.	16 6
5 Sellon's Abridgment of the Holy Scriptures	1 6
7 Trimmer's (Mrs.) Abridgment of the Old Testament	2 0
8 Ditto Ditto of the New Testament	1 8
9 Ditto Scripture Catechism, Part I.	2 10
10 Ditto Ditto, Part II.	2 10
12 Ditto Help to the Study of the Holy Scriptures, 2 vols.	9 6
18 Andrews's (Bp.) Devotions	1 3
19 Ditto, *in large print*	2 6
20 Horne (Bp.) on the Psalms	3 6
21 A Manual of Prayers for Young Persons; or, Bishop Ken's Winchester Manual, adapted to general use	1 4
22 New Manual of Devotions	3 1½
24 Nelson on the Festivals of the Church, 8vo.	7 0
25 Ditto Ditto, 12mo. *with a portrait*	5 0
26 Nelson's Practice of True Devotion	2 10
26 Trimmer's (Mrs.) Prayers and Meditations	2 0
60 Secker's (Abp.) Lectures on the Church Catechism	3 6
63 Wilson's (Bp.) Principles and Duties of Christianity	1 4
75 Pott's (Archdeacon) Elementary Discourses after Confirmation	1 6
76 Prayers for the Use of the Clergy (from Hele's)	1 0
86 The Balm of Gilead	2 3
89 Hall's (Bp.) Comfort for the Afflicted	1 9
92 Help to the Reading of the Bible	3 4
96 Nelson's Duty of frequenting the Christian Sacrifice	1s 9d
98 Wilson (Bp.) on the Lord's Supper	1 9
99 Ditto, *large print*	2 3
113 Burkitt's Help and Guide to Christian Families	1 4
114 Scougall's Life of God in the Soul of Man	1 2
116 Crossman's Introduction to the Christian Religion	1 2
117 Hanway's Domestic Happiness Promoted	2 3
118 Whole Duty of Man	3 6
122 Jones's Catholic Doctrine of the Trinity	1 10½
124 Leslie's Method with the Deists	1 10½
125 Ditto with the Jews	2 1
128 Peers's Companion for the Aged	1 1
134 Wilson's (Bp.) Knowledge and Practice of Christianity	1 10
136 Ditto Select Sermons	4 0
151 Apologia Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ; by Bishop Jewel	1 10½
152 Bishop Jewel's Apology, in *English*	1 10½
185 The Golden Grove, by Jer'y Taylor, D.D., *with portrait*	2 2
188 Patrick's (Bp.) Advice to a Friend, *with portrait*	2 4
189 Bowen's Companion for the Prisoner	2 6
194 The Liturgy compared with the Bible, new ed'n in 1 vol.	6 3
203 Patrick's (Bp.) Consolatory Discourses, *with a portrait* (Or, in *separat Tracts*, 213, 214, 215, 216.)	3 1½
209 Extracts from Becon's Works (Or, in *separate Tracts*, 58, 173, 210, 211, 212, 229.)	3 9
217 The Book of Common Prayer, with Marginal References	4 0
220 Theological Essays, by J. Bowdler, Jun. Esq.	2 6
222 Disce Mori: Learn to Die	2 6
228 Disce Vivere: Learn to Live	3 9
258 Beveridge on the Church Catechism	1 3
262 The Mother's Help	2 9
263 Commentary on the Collects, by the Rev. J. James, D.D.	3 4
271 Jones's Book of Nature	1s. 6d
304 Horne's (Bp.) John the Baptist, &c. *boards*	1 10½
305 Trimmer's (Mrs.) Instructive Tales	2 8
306 Walton's Lives of Hooker, Sanderson, and Herbert	2 8
320 Yonge's Manual for Prisoners	1 8
323 Wilson's (Bp.) Sacra Privata	1 10½
356 Lempriere's Lessons on the Prophecies	4 0
366 Wilson's (Bp.) Sacra Privata, *large print*	2 3
394 Slade's Lessons for Sunday Schools	1 2
416 Key to Scripture Map of the Holy Land	2 6
419 Hele's Select Offices of Private Devotion	3 6
420 Holy Week; or, the Passion of our Blessed Saviour	2 9
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433 Pious Christian's daily preparation for Death, *large print*	2 4
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