Poetry.

SPRING-TIME AND SONG.

BY THE REV. JAMES GILBORNE LYONS, L. L. D.

Meleager, the first compiler of a Greek Anthology, is said to have been born at Gadara, in Palestine, about the first century before Christ. Unlike many of those who make selections from the writings of others, he was himself an author of no little ability. Sir William Jones declares that his idyl on Spring contains all possible graces of description, and that a more beautiful poem can hardly be found.

The rains and storms of winter all are past,
And purple Spring is come with smiles and flowers.
The dark Earth now puts on its pure green crown
Of early grass: the tender plants arise,
Gay with young leaves: the radiant meadows laugh,
And blithely drink the bright fresh dews of morn.
Sweet morn, that fills the springing herbs with life.
The soft wind bears rich spoils from new-born roses.
The Shepherd on the mountain side is glad,
Waking his reeds; the goatherd sees with joy
His fair white kidlings frisking in the vale.
The mariner far out on the wide sea,
Swells his light canvass with light western breezes.
The rustic youth, in honour of that God,
Who loads with clustering grapes the fruitful vine,
Now bind their heads with flowering ivy wreaths.
Their own rare works supply the cheerful bees
With welcome toil. Lo, gathered on the hive
In busy troops, the murmuring architects
Build up of sweet clear wax their fragrant cells.
The tuneful birds make music all about;
The halcyons by the wave, the quick loud swallows
Round the deep eaves, the swan beside the river,
The nightingale unseen in copse or grove.
And now, when plants unfold their tender leaves,
When flowers are all in bloom, when shepherds pipe,
And happy flocks are out on every field;
When sailors plough the deep, when Bachus dances,
When birds pour melody from brake and stream,
And bees are humming at their pleasant labours,
Must not the poet, too, rejoice and sing?

NOTES OF A WINTER'S TRIP TO WASHINGTON.

(Continued.)

At a little village of the name of Kent, where the cars stopped for half an hour, there is a very handsome church in the course of erection: it has a handsome tower, with steeple surmounting it, on the corner, and altogether has the appearance of one of Upjohn's modern churches. Seeing a young man with tools in his hands coming from it, I asked him what church it was, supposing, of course, that anything so church-like in its appearance must belong to the Anglo Catholic branch. But no! "It is the congregational church," was his civil reply. I asked who was the architect, and he replied that it was a gentleman of the name of Hewitt, from New Haven: I learned also that the congregation designed having a splendid organ in it. Here, then, I was presented with two more proofs of the change that has come over the sons of the Puritans: steeples and organs were two of the unclean things that caused their fathers to commit the "sin of schism" by leaving our holy Catholic Church, if we may believe the reasons they gave for their separation. But it is well. These prejudices had more to do with keeping people in a state of schism than anything else; and when sensible men amongst them find one prejudice after another vanishing away, they are not afraid to go a little beyond the mass of their brethren, and examine for themselves whether the other points of opposition to the claims of the Church are not on as sandy a foundation as those which have already been washed away; and their examination always brings them into the Church. Thus we may account, in some measure, for the fact, startling to Canadians, who have too much cause to know that the stream has, in many instances, carried many *out* of the Church, that the Church in the United States, which now numbers thirty-one Bishops, about 1400 clergy, and an immense number of members, is composed, as to her laity, of probably two-thirds, as to her clergy, of one-half, and as to her Bishops, of one-third, who were born and nurtured up in other denominations of Christians.

At New Milford the rail-road leaves the valley of the Housatonic, and passes down some lowlands until it comes into the valley of some small stream, which empties into the sound at Bridgeport, about fifty-eight miles from New York. Here I first saw oysters in abundance, just taken from the sea, piled in heaps upon the docks, preparatory to sending them up the country. As the tide was out, it was curious to see the boys wading in the slimy mud with large baskets, picking them up, and trudging off with their precious cargo.

Bridgeport is a very thriving place, having a good harbour and considerable trade. Here I noticed a beautiful church of dark chocolate coloured stone, with a very tall graceful spire. In the neighbourhood of Bridgeport are a large number of private residences, built in very good style and taste. But the most conspicuous private building in the neighbourhood is an immense house built by Mr. P. F. Barnum, the proprietor of the museum in New York, and the person who made an immense fortune by exhibiting through Europe and America that remarkable dwarf, Charles S. Stratton, generally known by the name of General Tom Thumb. The general is a native of Bridgeport, and was born Jan. 4th, 1832, so that he is now upwards of eighteen years of age. He weighs but fifteen pounds, and is only twenty-eight inches high. He has not grown in height or breadth since he was seven months old, though he has taken the shape and appearance of a man "in miniature." His health has always been good, and there is no accounting for this remarkable phenomena! When I read in the public prints the accounts that reached us from England of all London going to see "the General," and that Her Majesty the Queen had been delighted with him, I thought it not only foolish, but, in some degree, wrong. Happening one day to mention my feelings to my friend of Buffalo, he said, "You are quite mistaken. He is the most remarkable little man in the world, or that has ever been in it, and I would advise you not to lose the first opportunity that you have of seeing him, for, mark my words, you will see a remarkable little fellow in 'the General.'" Taking the Doctor's advice, (which people always ought to do,) I went to see the General the first opportunity that presented itself, and sure enough I did see a most remarkable little being. As he paraded through the room, I found the top of his head to be just on a level with my knee; and any one can conceive of his dimensions best by setting a child of eleven months old by his knee, and he will find that his head reaches above it. He is well proportioned, better so than many full-grown men; the only thing that appeared at all out of proportion was his forehead, which was rather large and prominent, but otherwise his head was well proportioned to his body. His hands and feet were the prettiest ever made. He had Wellington boots on, and straps to fasten down his pantaloons, both made in the best style; and his gloves, which were beautiful ones, were of course made to order, for nothing so small and fairy like were ever before manufactured. He often hides himself in ladies' muffs, and was carried by a Boston lady to a considerable distance in her work basket! He is very strong for his size, being able to catch hold of a small cane and to sustain himself by his two hands whilst being carried about the room. Nor is he deficient in mind. The life and expression he throws into the characters which he is taught to act prove this. His representation of Cupid with his wings and quiver is inimitable, and his representation of "Sampson carrying off the gates of Gaza" is a most extraordinary thing. He represents various persons, at one time appearing as an undergraduate, with college cap and gown, then as a sailor dancing a hornpipe; then again as an English fox-hunter, with his red coat, drab breeches and top boots, three inches long and one and a quarter wide; again he personates Napoleon Bounaparte, sleeping on his chair the night before the battle of Australitz, with one eye open; then he comes out as Frederick the Great; and lastly, he makes his bow with his splendid Highland bonnet in his hand, whilst, as a Highland chieftain, he passes off the stage. It is stated that the utmost care is now devoted to his moral and religious education, and that his knowledge of the Gospel scheme of salvation is as perfect as that of many of mature age. When I saw him I had an opportunity of noticing the feeling that he possesses. A person had, at the exhibition, a tiny dog of beautiful appearance, which weighed twenty-five ounces. The General had taken a great fancy to the little creature, and whilst acting his various parts he would cast a longing eye towards the tiny dog. The presents which he had received from the crowned heads of Europe and the principal nobility, together with his dress, carriage, tiny Shetland ponies, and coachman and footman to match, were quite a show in themselves; so that I was altogether far from being disappointed. Though Mr. Barnum gave the General's parents ten thousand dollars for the privilege of shewing him for eight years, and supported him and them all the while besides, yet such have been the crowds that everywhere attended the General's levees, that he has realized a handsome fortune from the speculation. It is said that his house and grounds at Bridgeport cost £25,000; it is three stories high, a main building standing forward, with two wings; from the roofs of these rise very curious domes, more like what are to be seen in pictures of Chinese pagodas than anything in America or Europe. On the middle of the centre building there is one of these domes of rather large dimensions, with others of smaller dimensions on other parts of it, and on the wings. Altogether the house is a very striking building, and, I doubt not, is both elegant and commodious.

Between Bridgeport and New York there are a large number of pretty villages, amongst which are Norwalk, Stamford and New Rochelle. At Stamford I noticed a very beautiful church with a very tall and graceful spire. All the country along the Sound appears to one from Upper Canada poor and barren: the soil resembles very much that which we account the very worst of our land, yellow loom; but even off this poor light soil the inhabitants, by their industry and good management, and their vicinity to good markets, not only make a good living, but also grow rich.

The creek that separates the island of Manhatten, on which New York stands, from the main land, is a very diminutive stream, and is crossed on a bridge.—After we arrive on the island we find it still more barren and rocky, but as the city is fast crowding up to this end of the island, the quality of the soil is of less consequence. Before you come into the city you have a view of the smaller reservoir of the Croton water-works: it is a square, and resembles very much, in its appearance, the old French fort at Chambly, Lower Canada, built in 1711, but is a great deal larger, covering four acres of ground. From this reservoir, in which the water is twenty feet deep, it is carried by pipes all over the city, and at the same time furnishing an abundant supply for the public hydrants, as well as for many beautiful fountains in the different parks of the city. The public hydrants have been found exceedingly useful in cases of fire, and the fountains add much to the beauty and health of the city. The introduction of this water from the Croton River, forty-one miles distant, cost the city no less than twelve millions of dollars, but a more useful expenditure of public money has never been made; having the smaller reservoir near the city, and an immense one several miles out of it, a most abundant supply of water is always at command, so that any quantity can be had for the largest fires. The want of such a supply was lately experienced in Buffalo, where, as their noble firemen were subduing a fire in the Globe Hotel, their hose became empty through exhaustion of the small supply on hand, and the terrible element raged away unchecked, prostrating the American Hotel, a church, and an immense amount of property before it was stopped, which did not occur until it had burnt its way to the neighbourhood of a private reservoir, which was found sufficient to stay its fearful progress. I could not help noticing the good taste of the New Haven and New York railroad company, by which we travelled from Bridgeport to the latter city, in the erection of their station-houses; instead of plain white buildings, all these houses are built like Swiss cottages, which have a pleasing effect, and influences no little, I should think, those who travel by this route in the erection of their own houses. Indeed, almost all the houses of more recent erection exhibit a marked improvement in the style of architecture, to which, no doubt, such men as Upjohn and Dowling contributed largely. One sees but few new houses that agree with Washington Irving's description of an American house, —a tall shingle palace, painted white, in which perhaps two rooms are furnished, whilst the rest of it is used for drying clothes, apples and pumpkins in: but many are now seen in the style of those beautiful edifices represented in Dowling's elaborate works on Rural Architecture. The fashionable part of New York is the eastern, that part through which the railroad passes. Here are to be found those "uptown palaces," as they are called in New York, in which the wealthy merchants, and lawyers, and successful speculators live; and here are given those extravagant parties, of which we had a fair specimen whilst I passed through that city, at which the refreshments cost $800, and the Japonicas $1,000!!! This is fast coming up to the extravagance of Europe, and is hardly compatible with the simplicity and frugality of stern Republican principles, but so it is. Human nature is the same, under a Republic as under a Monarchy or an Oligarchy, and the same vain attempt to obtain happiness by surpassing one's neighbours in the race of extravagance is even as well in America as elsewhere, when a higher and holier object of ambition is wanting.

Having thus fairly brought you and your readers into New York, I am, Mr. Editor,

Your obedient humble servant,
A SUBSCRIBER.

Niagara District, March, 1850.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

ENGLAND.

On Monday, the 14th of March, the churchwardens connected with the several churches of Bethnal Green waited on the Bishop of London, to present the following testimonial, which was splendidly executed on vellum, in variegated and illuminated letter, in a frame surmounted with the Diocesan Arms and the Mitre:—

"To the Right Honourable and Right Reverend Charles James Blomfield, D.D., Lord Bishop of London, in token of respect and admiration of his wisdom, energy and Christian benevolence, and in grateful acknowledgment of his paternal regard for the spiritual and temporal welfare of the people, as particularly exemplified in the unwearied zeal, the wise counsels, and the unfailing liberality by which he aided and encouraged the building and endowments of ten additional churches in the parish of Bethnal Green. The erection of these edifices, now completed, has been watched with the greatest interest; and the benefits derived from them are already manifest in the improved appearance of the neighbourhood, as well as in the habits and demeanour of the poor, for whose welfare they were principally designed, in connexion with which as part of the same benevolent plan, are the National Schools, by means of which provision is made for the religious training of thousands of the rising generation, who would otherwise have grown up in hopeless ignorance of their duty both towards God and man; the great and salutary effects of such spiritual machinery will in future times, under the blessing of Divine Providence, be abundantly evident, and redound to the glory of God in the salvation of many souls. In testimony of their profound veneration and esteem this memorial is most respectfully presented by the churchwardens and other inhabitants of Bethnal Green, 1850."

In committee on the Austrian Colonies Bill. Mr. Gladstone has given notice of his intention to move in committee on the Australian Colonies Bill, a clause or clauses for the removal of doubts concerning the rights of the Bishops, clergy, and lay members of the Church of England in those colonies to make regulations, by consent among themselves, for the better conduct of their local ecclesiastical affairs.

The Rector of Stoke Damerel has received a service of altar plate for the parish church, as a thank-offering for preservation during the cholera.

THE MARRIAGES BILL.—Mr. R. Palmer proposes to move a clause precluding the Marriage Bill from operating, as it otherwise would, to exempt members of the Church contracting such unions from ecclesiastical censures, and prohibiting the ecclesiastical tribunals from entertaining suits founded on them, for the restoration of conjugal rights.

The Lord Bishop of Exeter left Bishopstowe, on Saturday, for town; we are happy to learn that the Right Rev. Prelate is in good health. In answer to several correspondents, we can only say that we believe the Bishop will *not* be required to institute Mr. Gorham to the Vicarage of Brampford Speke: it is not, at present, known what mode will be taken to effect this object.—*Western Luminary.*

In reference to the institution of Mr. Gorham the *Exeter Gazette* says:—

We learn that the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, so far from yielding to the decision of the Judicial Committee of Privy Council, will yet adopt every lawful measure that may be open to him for a review of the case by a competent tribunal. If, however, no course should be open to him, his lordship, it is understood, will *not* institute Mr. Gorham to the living of Brampford Speke. This will be done by the Judge of the Arches Court, as Commissary of the Archbishop, whose jurisdiction Mr Gorham evoked by his suit in that Court. An idea has been entertained in some quarters that the Archbishop might institute by holding a special visitation in the Diocese of Exeter. This is altogether erroneous. Such an act on the part of the Archbishop would be schismatical, and therefore uncanonical. The last instance of a Metropolitan visitation in this Diocese was before the Reformation, when the Archbishop exercised legatine powers derived from the See of Rome. The Reformation re-established the primitive rule of the equality of Bishops in matters of spiritual,—though in certain matters of ecclesiastical polity it is found convenient that an appeal should lie from the Consistorial Court of the Diocese to the Court of the Archbishop. We perceive that a letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury is now in course of publication, from the Lord Bishop in this Diocese. Its appearance is looked forward to with interest."

On Friday the Right Rev. Dr. Ollivant was enthroned in the cathedral of Llandaff as successor to the late Dr. Copleston, in the Bishopric. Dr. Ollivant, as the Junior Bishop, will not succeed to a seat in the House of Lords at present.

It is generally understood that the Ecclesiastical Commission has definitively arranged with the Rev. George Thomas, for the house and demesne of Llandaff Court; so that the ancient see of Llandaff will again have its episcopal palace and a resident bishop, after a lapse of more than 400 years, the last bishop's residence, then called the Bishop's Castle, having been destroyed by Owen Glendower, the present handsome old gateway being the only remnant of it.—*Cardiff and Merthyr Guardian.*

Advertisements.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BOOK AND JOB WORK
DONE IN A SUPERIOR MANNER AND WITH DESPATCH,
AT THE OFFICE OF "THE CHURCH,"
No. 7, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

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.

A discount will be allowed for advertisements of not less than twelve insertions.

Advertisements must be sent in by twelve o'clock on Wednesdays, to insure publication in the next day's issue.

Advertisements sent in, unaccompanied by written instructions, will be inserted until 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.

MR. W. THOMAS,
Architect, Civil Engineer, and Surveyor,
OAKHAM HOUSE,
Church-Street, Toronto,
HAS a Vacancy for a PUPIL, who would have the advantages of acquiring a good theoretical and practical knowledge of each department of his profession.
Toronto, Feb. 15, 1850. 34-tf

Mr. ROBERT COOPER,
BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR,
Wellington Street, opposite the Commercial Bank,
TORONTO.
Toronto, Jan. 24, 1849. 26

JOHN SOMERVILLE,
Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c., &c.
Toronto, November 14th, 1849. 15-tf

DONALD BETHUNE, Jr.
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Solicitor in Chancery and Bankruptcy,
CONVEYANCER, &c.
DIVISION STREET, COBOURG,
CANADA WEST.
Cobourg, Oct. 21, 1845.

DR. HALLOWELL,
HOUSE AND SURGERY
38, QUEEN-STREET EAST, 2 DOORS FROM CHURCH-STREET.
Toronto, 17th March, 1849. 34-tf

COLUMBUS INSURANCE COMPANY,
EDWARD G. O'BRIEN,
AGENT.
Office removed to Church Street, four doors above the Court House,
Toronto, August 11th, 1849. 3

T. BILTON,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 2, Wellington Buildings, King Street,
TORONTO.

OWEN AND MILLS,
COACH BUILDERS
FROM LONDON,
KING STREET, TORONTO.

HUGH PAYNE SAVIGNY,
Provincial Land Surveyor and Draughtsman,
YONGE STREET.
ADDRESS, TORONTO POST OFFICE.
June, 1848.

FRANCIS H. HEWARD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT.
CASH ADVANCES MADE ON PRODUCE.
OFFICE NEW MARKET BUILDINGS
TORONTO.
July 25th, 1849. 52-tf.

J. ELLIS & Co.,
FROM
BROAD STREET, BANK OF ENGLAND, LONDON,
Official Seal and Bank Note
ENGRAVERS,
8, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.
MUNICIPAL CORPORATION TOWNSHIP SEALS, (with or without Presses, Drawings made if required), County, City, Road Company, Lodge and Notary Public Seals, Arms, Crests, Cyphers, Vignettes, Devices and Mottos, Drawn and Engraved upon Steel Dies, Brass Seals, Silver Plate, Signet Rings, or on Copper for Book Plates, Visiting Cards, Professional and Trade Cards, Invoices, Bills of Exchange, Notes, Maps, Plants, &c.
N. B.—Engraving and Goper-Plate Printing for the Trade, forwarded to any part of the country, upon reference to any respectable House in the City, or receiving remittance by Post.
Toronto, February 6th, 1850. 28-

Just Published at this Office,
A MEMORIAL of the REV. W. H. RIPLEY, being with Notes and Additions, the Sermon preached in Trinity Church, on the Sunday after his decease.
For Sale at the Depository of the Church Society, No. 5, King Street West, and at the principal Booksellors.
Toronto, January 9th, 1850. 24

MORNING AND EVENING PRAYERS, for the use of Families. Price 7½d. each, or 5s. per dozen.
For Sale at THE CHURCH Office, and at the Church Depository No. 5, King Street West.
Toronto, February 20th, 1850. 30-tf

AN ACT to make provisions for the Management of the Temporalities of the United Church of England and Ireland in this Province. Price 3d. each, in covers 7½d. each.
For Sale at THE CHURCH Office, and at the Church Depository No. 5, King Street West.
Toronto, February 20th, 1850. 30-tf

To the Clergy.
A WIDOW LADY in reduced circumstances, will be glad to furnish Clergymen with SURPLICES, made after a pattern secured from the celebrated Robe Maker, Ede, 109 Fleet Street, London;
All necessary particulars may be known by enquiring at the Church Society's House, 5, King Street West.
Toronto, July, 1849.

MRS. AND THE MISSES DUNN'S
Establishment for Young Ladies,
COBOURG.
References kindly permitted to the Honourable and Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Toronto; the Venerable the Archdeacon of York, Cobourg; Rev. W. H. Ripley, Toronto; G. M. Boswell, Esq., Cobourg.
TERMS, for Boarders receiving an English Education £30 per annum.
French, Music, Drawing &c. on the usual terms.
Nov. 30th, 1848.

Circular.
THE Subscribers would intimate to their Country and City Customers, and the trade generally, that they are now receiving their usual FULL SUPPLY of
GROCERIES, HARDWARE, AND DRY GOODS,
for the Fall Trade; and which, having been selected with care in the New York and English markets, they are prepared to offer on very reasonable terms, "at Wholesale only."
WHITTEMORE, RUTHERFORD & Co.
Toronto, 10th Sept., 1849. 7-tf

T. HAWORTH,
IMPORTER OF
BRITISH AND AMERICAN HARDWARE,
No. 44, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.
CONSTANTLY on hand, English, Scotch, Banks and Swedes Iron; Cast, Spring, Blister, and German Steel; Anvils, Vices, Sledges, Chains, Spikes, Nails of all descriptions; Bar, Sheet, and Lead Pipe; Rasps, Files, Hammers; with a general assortment of Joiners' Tools. Carriage and Saddlery Trimmings in all their variety.
—ALSO—
Cooking and Fancy Stoves, Hollow Ware, Britannia & Plate Ware, Table Cutlery Silver Spoons, &c. &c. &c.
27

Tutor.
A YOUNG MAN educated at U. C. College, who has had some Experience in Teaching, and who is now residing in Toronto, is desirous of giving PRIVATE LESSONS to such as wish to devote time to extra studies.
Terms moderate. Reference may be made to THOS. CHAMPION Esq., Church Society's House, 5, King Street West.
Toronto, Dec. 12, 1849. 20-tf

W. MORRISON,
WATCH MAKER AND MANUFACTURING JEWELLER,
SILVER SMITH, &c.
No. 9, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.
A NEAT and good assortment of Jewellery, Watches, Clocks, &c. Spectacles, Jewellery and Watches of all kinds made and repaired to order.
☞ Utmost value given for old Gold and Silver.
Toronto, Jan. 28, 1847 61

MORPHY & BROTHERS,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS
98, YONGE STREET, TORONTO,
IMPORTERS of Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware, Fancy Goods, Accordeons, Musical Boxes, &c. &c. Clocks, Watches and Jewellery, Repaired & warranted. Accordeons and Musical Boxes tuned. Jewellery and Silver Ware made to order. Gilding, Silvering and Engraving. Old Gold and Silver bought. 15

THOMAS BILTON,
Merchant Tailor and Robe Maker,
No. 2, WELLINGTON BUILBINGS.
BEGS to intimate that his usual choice assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, have arrived: comprising the most fashionable shades in BEAVERS and DOESKINS, together with a good variety of *Seasonable Vestings, &c.*
The Subscriber, considering that the distinguished patronage with which his Establishment has for several years been favoured, is the most satisfactory assurance that the Quality and Style of his Goods, as well as the conducting of the *Tailoring Department*, have met with the approbation of a discerning public, would merely state, that no effort shall be wanting on his part to secure a continuance of the same.
Toronto, Nov. 22, 1849. 18-tf

JOHN S. BLOGG,
BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,
(*Next door to Messrs. Beckett, & Co., Medical Laboratory.*)
KING STREET WEST, TORONTO,
HAS constantly on hand a beautiful Assortment of Ladies French Kid, Morrocco, and Patent Leather Shoes, together with a quantity of Satin Slippers of the very best quality.
Elastic Sandals, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Elastic Boots made to order in a style unsurpassed by any Establishment in the City.
Toronto, August 24th, 1848. 4 tf

JUST RECEIVED from ENGLAND, a few copies of
SKETCHES OF CANADIAN LIFE,
Lay and Ecclesiastical, illustrative of Canada and the Canadian Church. By a Presbyter of the Diocese of Toronto. Published by DAVID BOGUE, London, 1849. Price 10s. currency.
"As a guide to the real state of affairs in Canada, as it would strike the eyes of a Churchman, the volume is as instructive as it is rendered attractive by the incidents of the story, and the animation of he style in which it is told."—*John Bull.*
For Sale at the Depository of the Church Society, of the Diocese of Toronto, and at
HENRY ROWSELL'S, *King-street*
August 25th, 1849.

Reviews, & Magazines
FOR 1850.
IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC!
THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully call attention to the fact, that he supplies the Re-prints of British Reviews, &c. &c., at *Publishers' prices* in Toronto, thus saving postage and agency.
Among the periodicals thus to be had on application, or delivered either in Town or Country, at subscribers' residences, are—
The London Quarterly Review, 15s. per annum.
" Westminster "
" Edinburgh "
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Blackwood's Magazine.
When several are taken by one person, or by Clubs, the rates are —for two Reviews, 24s; three do., 35s; four do., 40s; and four Reviews with Blackwood, 50s.
The London Lancet, Braithwait's Retrospect;
The Eclectic, Little's Living Age;
Godey's, Graham's, Sartin's, and the Ladies' National Magazines.
With every other periodical of note, regularly received by Express.
THOMAS MACLEAR,
45, *Yonge Street*
Toronto, Feb. 11, 1850. 29-tf.

CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS,
CORNER OF KING AND CHURCH STREETS, ADJOINING THE COURT HOUSE.
BURGESS AND LEISHMAN
WOULD intimate to the Inhabitants of Toronto, and the surrounding country, that they have commenced Business in the above Stand; and hope, by assidious attention to Customers, keeping on hand the very best description of Goods, and disposing of them at the lowest possible Cash Price, to merit a share of Public patronage.
TAILORING,
In all its branches, executed with taste. The Paris, London, and New York Fashions, will be received regularly, from which the most approved styles will be adopted. In all cases a good fit will be guaranteed.
CLOTHING:
A large Stock of Ready-Made Clothing will be kept constantly on hand, made from the best goods, and got up in a superior style, comprising:
COATS of Whitney, Beaver, Pilot, Etoff, and Broadcloths.
TROWSERS of Cassimere, Buckskins, Doeskins, Tweeds, Satinet, and Etoff.
VESTS, of Plush, Velvet, Satin, Plaid Wool, Silk and Wool, Cassimere,
HATS AND CAPS.
DRY GOODS STOCK. WILL CONSIST OF EVERY article in the line, suitable for Personal, Family, and Domestic use; consisting in part of
COTTONS, Factorys, Bleached, Striped Shirting, Prints, Ginghams.
DRESSES, Alpacas, Saxonys, Lamas, Cobourgs, Orleans, Gala Plaids.
RIBBONS, Laces, Gloves Hosiery, Fringes, Gimps, Artificial Flowers, Trimmings, Flannels, Blankets, and Cotton yarn.
☞ No Second Price. ☜
THOMAS BURGESS.
JAMES LEISHMAN.
Corner of King and Church Streets, Adjoining the Court House.
Toronto, Sept. 29, 1849. 20-ly.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.
PUBLIC ATTENTION is invited to the extensive and well-selected assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Trees grown at the
Toronto Nursery,
For Sale in the ensuing Fall and Spring. Persons about to plant Trees are respectfully requested to visit the grounds, and examine the stock, which for extent and variety of large, well-grown, healthy trees of the most approved varieties, now equals any establishment of the kind between this and New York.
FORTY THOUSAND APPLE TREES & UPWARDS, four and five years from the Graft, are now ready for sale, together with a proportionate number of the most desirable sorts of Pears, Plums, Cherries, Peaches, Nectarines, and Apricots. Also, Grape-vines, Gooseberries, Currants, Raspberries, and Strawberries. Many of the finest varieties of Pears may be had on Quince-stocks, now so much esteemed for Garden culture.
The collection of Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs and Hardy Roses, is quite extensive, and contains all the hardy varieties desirable for Pleasure-grounds and Shrubbesies. Also, a large stock of Double Dahlias, Herbaceous and Greenhouse plants.
The supply of Hedge-plants is also worthy of special notice—upwards of 100,000 plants of English Thorn, Privat, &c., can now be furnished.
Nurserymen commencing business, in want of Specimen Trees and Plants, and parties purchasing in large quantities to sell again, are supplied on liberal terms; and will find it to their advantage to give this Nursery a call.
A New Descriptive Catalogue,
containing directions for successful transplanting, has lately been published, and is furnished gratis to all post-paid applicants.
Orders from a distance, accompanied by a remittance or satisfactory reference, punctually attended to. Trees sent out are correctly labelled, and securely packed, to ensure safe transmission to any part of the Upper and Lower Province.
GEORGE LESSLIE.
August, 1848. 11a-14

Still the Forest is the Best Medical School??
That predisposition which exposes the human frame to the infection and virulence of all diseases, proceeds directly or indirectly from a disordered state of the System caused by Impure Blood, Bilious and Morbid condition of the Stomach and Bowels.
DR. HALSEY'S
GUM-COATED
FOREST PILLS.
(*A Sarsaparilla preparation of unexampled efficacy.*)
These Pills are prepared from the best Sarsaparilla combined with other Vegetable properties of the highest Medicinal virtue. They are warranted not to contain any Mercury or Mineral whatever. They purge without griping, nausiating or weakening; can be taken at any time without hinderance from business, change of diet, or danger of taking cold. They neither have the taste or smell of medicine, and are five times more effectual in the course of disease than any Pills in use.
But a short time has elapsed since these great and good Pills were first made known to the public, yet thousands have already experienced their good effects. Invalids given over by their Physicians as incurable have found relief, and been restored to sound and vigorous health from their use.
SALTS AND CASTOR OIL.
No reliance can be placed on Salts or Castor Oil. These as well as all common purgatives, pass off without touching the bite, leaving the bowels costive and the stomach in as bad condition as before. Dr. Halsey's Forest pills act on the gaul ducts and carry all morbid billious matter from the stomach and bowels, leaving the system strong and buoyant, mind clear, producing permanent good health.
Dr. Halsey's Forest Pills are unlike all others, They act directly on these vital organs of the Stomach, Liver, Kidneys. &c., which secrete the fluids of the body and separate the impurities from the blood. While they purge all billious and morbid matter from the stomach and bowels they cleanse and renew the blood, thereby destroy the seed of disease. The Forest Pills do not weaken but give strength and animation to both body and mind. They neither cause griping or any inconvenience whatever, and the patient is better able to attend to business while under their influence than before taking them. They are mild in operation, yet powerful in restoring health.
The great amount of good these Pills have done for the sick and afflicted have induced thousands to commend them to their friends and the public. Individuals of worth and integrity almost every part of the country have testified to the world in favour of their great effects in curing disease.
Never has any remedy had more reliable and stronger proofs of its good qualities than Dr. Halsey's Forest Pills.
Testimonial after testimonial showing their great powers of curing in almost every class of disease have been tendered to us by individuals of undoubted chcaracter and respectability. The following testimony is from a respectable and wealthy farmer residing near Utica, New York.
Utica November 9th, 1848
DR. G. W. HALSEY.—
Every fall, for several years back, I have had much sickness in my family of billious disorders, and Ague and Fever. In the fall of 1848, two of my sons weretaken at the same time with Billious Fever. In former seasons, when sickness occured in my family, I had always employed a physician. But at this time having two boxes of your Forest Pills in the house, I concluded to try them, I gave to each of them six Pills, and four hours after I gave them three Pills more. They soon operated, bringing away much black and green matter. On the following day the fever had left them, and they both recovered without any more medicine. Since this time I have always kept your Pills at hand, and in all cases of sickness we have used them with the most happy results.
(*Signed*) IRA S. GOODHOE.
NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
In 1845 Dr. Halsey's Pills were first made known to the public, under the denomination of "Halsey's Sugar Coated Pills." Their excellent qualities soon gained for them a high reputation, and the annual sale of many thousand boxes. This great success excited the averice of designing men, who commenced the manufacture of Common Pills which they coated with Sugar, to give them the outward appearance of Dr. Halsey's in order to sell them under the good will Dr. Halsey's Pills had gained by curing thousands of disease.
The public are now most respectfully notified that Dr. Halsey's genuine Pills will henceforth be coated with
GUM ARABIC.
An article which in every respect superceds Sugar, both on accouns of its healing virtues and its durability. The discovery of this improvement is the result of a succession of experiments during three years. For the invention of which Dr. Halsey has been awarded the only patent ever granted on Pills by the Government of the United States of America.
The Gum Coated Forest Pills present a beautiful transparent glossy appearance. The well known wholesome qualities of pure Gum Arabic with which they are coated renders them still better than Dr. Halsey's celebrated Sugar Coated Pills. The Gum Coated Pills are never liable to injury from dampness but remain the same retaining all their virtues to an indefinite period of time, and are perfectly free from the disagreeable and nausiating taste of Medicine. In order to avoid all impositions and to obtain Dr. Halsey's true and Genuine Pills, see that the label of each box bears the signature of G. W. HALSEY.
Reader!!! If you wish to be sure of a medicine which does not contain that lurking poison, Calomel or Mercury, purchase *HALSEY'S GUM-COATED FOREST PILLS*, and avoid all others.
If you desire a mild and gentle, purgative which neither nauseates or gives rise to griping, seek for HALSEY'S PILLS.
If you would have the most concentrated as well as the best compound *Sarsaparilla Extract* in the owrld for purifying the blood, obtain Dr. HALSEY'S PILLS.
If you do not wish to fall a victim to dangerous illness, and be subjected to a Physicians bill of 20 or 50 dollars, take a dose of Dr. HALSEY'S PILLS as soon as unfavourable symptoms are experienced.
If you would have a Medicine which does not leave the bowels costive, but gives strength instead of weakness, procure HALSEY'S PILLS, and avoid Salts and Castor Oil and all common purgatives.
Parents, if you wish your families to continue in good health, keep a box of HALSEY'S PILLS in your house.
Ladies, Dr. HALSEY'S PILLS are mild and perfectly harmless, and well adapted to the peculiar delicacy of your constitutions, Procure them.
Travellers and Mariners before undertsking long voyages, provide yourselves with Dr. HALSEY'S PILLS, as a safeguard against sickness.
For Sale by my only Agent in Toronto,
ROBERT LOVE, *Druggist,*
No. 5, King-street, near the Corner of Yonge-street.

TORONTO MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.
Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
Under the patronage of his Excellency the Governor General.
ANNUAL EXHIBITION.
THE THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION of Objects of Science, Art, Manufacture, &c., &c., will be held in SEPTEMBER next, commencing one week after the close of the Provincial Agricultural Fair, and will continue for three weeks.
The following is a list of Prizes which will be awarded:—
For the best specimencombining Ingenuity and Mechanical Skill—
A GOLD MEDAL of the value of £12 10s. given by his Excellency the Governor General.—
For the second best do—
A WORK OF ART—Value £5, by the Institute.
For the third best do—
A DIPLOMA.—By the Institute.
For the best Specimen of decorative Art Manufactured in the Province—combining taste and original design—
A WORK OF ART—Value £4, by the Institute.
For the second best do—
A DIPLOMA.—By the Institute.
For the best Geometrical Coloured Mechanical Drawing, by a Mechanic or Mechanic's Apprentice.—
A WORK OF ART—Value £3, by a member of the Institute.—
For the second best do—
A DIPLOMA.—By the Institute
For the best original Water Color Drawing—
A WORK OF ART—Value £3 10s., by the Institute.
For the second best do—
A DIPLOMA.—By the Institute.
For the best specimen of Mechanical Dentistry—
A SILVER MEDAL—Value £2 10s. by a member of the Institute.
For the second best do—
A DIPLOMA,—By the Institute.
For the best specimen of Ladies' Needle Work—
A WORK OF ART—Value £2 10s, by the Institute.
For the second best do—
A DIPLOMA.—By the Institute.
For the best specimen of Modelling or Sculpture—
A DIPLOMA.—By the Institute.
The Committee will also award a few discretionary Diplomas, not exceeding six in number, for superior specimens not herein enumerated.
The above prizes are open to the competition of the Province. All specimens for competition must be the *bona fide* production of the Exhibitor.
Any further information may be had on application to the undersigned committee of management.
J. E. PELL,
V. PARKES,
W. H. SHEPPARD.
S. A. FLEMING and
JOHN DRUMMOND.
WM. EDWARDS,
Secretary.
Toronto, January 30th, 1850. 28

CHURCH OR CHAMBER ORGAN.
FOR SALE, FOUR ROWS OF PIPES.
Cheap for Cash, or approved Credit.
For particulars, apply to W. TOWNSEND, corner of Bay and Richmond-streets.
September 5, 1849. 6-tf

W. TOWNSEND,
PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, respectfully intimates to the Ladies and Gentry of Toronto, and its Vicinity, that he will be happy to receive orders for Tuning and repairing PIANO FORTES, on the shortest notice.
Residence—N. W. corner of Bay and Richmond-streets.
N. B. A fine-toned Six Octave Piano Forte for Sale.
September , 1849.

JOHN ESMONDE,
Iron and Tin-Plate Worker,
Church Street, (One Door South of King Street).
J. E. having removed to the above premises, takes this opportunity of informing his friends and the public that he is now conducting the above business in all its various Branches: and as his prices will be found low, his work well executed, and of the very best materials, he begs to solicit a continuance of public patronage, and to return his sincere thanks for former favours extendek to him.
COOKING, BOX, AND DUMB STOVES
Always on