Poetry.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO IRELAND.

Glad be the tones that greet thee,
Queen of the Ocean Isles!
Countless the steps that meet thee,
Sincere thy people's smiles,
Loud be the acclamations
From our hills so brightly green—
Yes! with a voice of nations,
We hail thee, Erin's Queen.

Firm be the hearts that love thee,
As the rocks which gird our shores.
Pure as the skies above thee,
Where the sun his radiance pours
In dazzling lustre o'er thee,
Illumining the way;
All things seem fair before thee,
On this auspicious day.

The cannons' awful voices
No longer breathe of war,
But each dread burst rejoices
As it hails thee from afar;
The waves so slightly crested
Scarce toss their silvery spray,
Till thy graceful fleet hath rested
In our hill-encircled Bay.

Let the city's thronging numbers
Bid thee hail to Erin's strand:
No more our Isle-harp slumbers,
In an unremembered land;
Its thrilling chords awaking,
Lament the past no more,
Into strains of gladness breaking,
They resound from shore to shore.

At eve, the landscape brightens,
From the hills a glow of fire
The dark sea-waves enlightens
And gilds each distant spire;
More warm—less brief the feeling
In the people's ardent souls,
Their honest looks revealing
Rapture no fear controls.

Unforgotten be the gladness
Which hails our Prince and thee,
And may no voice of sadness
Commingle with our glee!
Though our verdant wreathes must perish,
Our triumphal arches fall,
The memories we will cherish
Shall far outlive them all.

August 11th, 1849. I. A. D.

HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY.

(From the Spectator.)

Victoria is a sovereign who gains upon the esteem of her countrymen as the knowledge of her increases. She unites the heartiness of her father's family to the shrewdness of her mother's; the tastes and faculties of both houses seem to thrive by the mingling. Of monarchs generally it is desirable to speak with the strictest observance of formal etiquette, lest a free tongue should stumble upon too explicit a truth; Victoria's character provokes the most direct and free language, because circumlocution cannot do justice to the ideas which that suggests; hence a growing disposition, even among the most hackneyed pens, to use plainer language about the daughter of our island, who lends instead of borrowing dignity from her office.—Even Victoria has not been spared the invidious gossip that assails all who are placed in conspicuous positions; but it is remarkable that those unsubstantial and unwholesome mists disappear before the genial light of her open countenance.

The monarch should be the example of manners to the people It is not indeed a function included among his official obligations; but it is imposed upon him as a man, by the opportunity with which he is endowed. Seldom has monarch fulfilled that duty at once so effectively and so gracefully as our Sovereign Lady.—There is nothing in her behaviour didatic, or obstrusive, or pedantically methodized; on the contrary, the highest lady in the land admirably exemplifies the easy but considerate demeanour that is calculated to place all who have intercourse with her in the most comfortable disposition of mind—the practical benevolence of which true courtesy consists. The living interest that she displays in the things that people do to please her and desire to distinguish by her attention comes within this practical benevolence; it also attests the possession of an understanding at once active, and well under command. On leaving Dublin, it was noticed with pleasure that the Queen kissed her cousin Prince George and her quasi-hostess Lady Clarendon cordially shaking hands with Lord Clarendon and Sir Edward Blakeney. Folks too anxious to be "well bred," may learn that family affection is not vulgar, and that a friendly reciprocity is not undignified. The incident of the Queen's running up the paddlebox alone, and stopping the steamer that she might linger a few minutes longer in sight of the delighted Irish, was another mark of unstudied and active good will, that says more than volumes of protestation. The courage that enables a woman to trust herself in the care of manly strength and seamanship, even in a little boat amid stormy waves, is shown to be not unfeminine. Queen Victoria's whole demeanour is that of a woman with positive ideas and emphatically-marked feelings, strong in self-reliance, and in that single-mindedness which prevents her from fearing misconstruction—the courage of guiltlessness.

"And this is the ruler of a most powerful Empire," observes the wonder-monger, who notes how she is content to accept experience and friendship, and rock upon the midnight wave. The power of the English sovereign lies in the office; the influences, if any must be personal, and *that* must be earned. The office may be administered obstructively, or it may be administered so as to secure its best working and to preserve it for the longest period. England is a Republic, with provision for insuring in its sovereign's office an action of the executive uninterrupted by the hindrances of unsettled questions or political changes; and to give the office its true working, depends in a considerable degree on the individual. A contemporary is extravagant in anticipating the most marvelous effects from the Queen's visit to Ireland: no more, he says, of conspiracies, henceforth impossible, since the Royal presence has evoked the spirit of loyalty. It has evoked a vehement, expression of "enthusiasm," as George the Fourth's visit did; but that did not render discord impossible. Ireland has not yet the *power* to make herself incapable of conspiracy. But there is a hopeful difference between the two visits—in the greater reality of Queen Victoria's character. Although she may attempt less to violate the dogma which says that the King reigns and does not govern, her conduct has a far greater moral effect than that of the miserable and misplaced trifler. Queen Victoria knows more, thinks more, and understands more; hence Statesmen aspiring to official power would not dare to make propositions to her which would have been welcomed by "the first *gent* in Europe:" they would be ashamed. Victoria and Ireland have seen each other; consequently they sympathize more, and have a greater solicitude for each other's welfare. Victoria's influence cannot fail to serve Ireland, and the people that welcomed her after its suffering as sunshine after cloud. The reality of her character imparts power to her influence, and must enable her to use it for good. It is to a great extent in this way that the English Republic is endeared and strengthened, in reliance on its constitutional Monarchy—by the admirable manner in which the incumbent of that office fulfils its duties according to the wisest spirit of the time, illustrates its steady working power, and improves the opportunities of its station.

JOHN HATCHARD ESQUIRE.

(From the Gentleman's Magazine.)

Died, June 21, 1849, at Clapham Common, in the 81st year of his age, John Hatchard, Esq., for nearly fifty years the highly esteemed senior partner in the firm of Messrs. Hatchard and Son, booksellers and publishers, 187, Piccadilly.

Having served his apprenticeship with the late Mr. Ginger, Bookseller in College-street, Westminster, he became an assistant to the late Mr. Payne at the Mews-gate. In each of these situations he conducted himself with that industry, integrity, and amenity of manners, which drew towards him the attention and regard of a large number of the most distinguished characters of the day, many of whom evinced towards him the highest marks of their esteem, which ceased only at their or his death. Having commenced business on his own account at 173, Picadilly, it pleased God in his providence greatly to crown his honest efforts with success.

The publication of a very able pamphlet in the year 1797, entitled *Reform or Ruin*, which had a sale of almost unprecedented extent, seems to have been the origin of that great popularity to which he afterwards attained and never lost to the end of his career as a bookseller. In this career he was honoured by special appointment as bookseller to Queen Charlotte and other members of the Royal Family.

The publications of the excellent Society for bettering the condition of the poor were intrusted to his care from the commencement to the close of its operations, as well as that valuable work the *Christian Observer* from its first number until his retirement from buisiness in 1845, both adding largely to his acquaintance with men distinguished for their desire to promote true religion and to advance the prosperity of every class of society.

For a period of more than forty years, Mr. Hatchard devoted a large portion of his time and influence in aiding young ladies in procuring situations as governesses. To this benevolent effort his attention was directed from discovering that many professional men, tradesmen, and others, at their death left behind them daughters to whom they had given a refined education but for whose maintainance little or no provision was made; believing these to constitute a most interesting and valuable portion of the community, for whom (at that time) no public or other society had been formed, he directed his judicious and Christian efforts on their behalf, and had the satisfaction of thus providing for hundreds—we might have more truly stated for thousands—of ladies thus circumstanced—who have not only themselves been thus placed out of the reach of want, but have proved blessings to the families in which he was the instrument of placing them.

Such was the esteem in which Mr. Hatchard was held, that not a few of the affluent members of society were in the habit of placing in his hands large sums of money to be distributed amongst persons who he knew were necessitous and deserving, thus was he delighted to be the medium of diffusing comfort to many whose cases might not otherwise have met with that aid which was thus dispensed to them.

Until the year 1845, he was enabled to carry on an extensive buisiness, when from advancing age with its attendant infirmities he retired, and in the quietness of domestic life devoted himself more especially to prepare to meet that God whose honour and glory it had been his chief object to promote during the discharge of the whole of his more public duties.

It having pleased God so far to prosper his business as to enable him to bequeath a very handsome provision for his family, as well as legacies to various friends, and to thirty-seven christian and benevolent institutions he departed in peace after a short but very severe illness, borne with Christian resignation and entire submission to the Divine will.

The very succesful course which Mr. Hatchard was permitted to pursue arose mainly, by God's blessing, upon the exercise of untiring energy, stern integrity and always maintaining his own proper position in society; at the same time it is not to much to affirm that he was identified with almost all the leading men in the ranks of literature and politics, and still more with those engaged in the advancement of true religion and philanthropy.

He was a warmly attached member of the Church of England, yet holding in high esteem those who, differing from him, held their own views with Christian charity towards others. He lived and died in the full and hearty belief on the unity but distinct personality and offices of God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Ghost, and thus, "like a shock of corn fully ripe, was he gathered unto his fathers," and is doubtless now "before the throne of God, serving him day and night in his temple."

ENGLISH LITURGY.

(From Blackwood's Magazine.)

The ritual of England breathes a divine calm. You think of the people walking though ripening fields on a mild day to the church-door. It is the work of a wealthy nation, that by dedicating part of its wealth consecrates the remainder—that acknowledges the fountain from which it all flows. The prayers are devout, humble, fervent: they are not impassioned: a wonderful, temperence, and sobriety of discretion—that which, in worldly things, would be called good sense—prevails in them: but you must name it better in things spiritual. The framers evidently bore in mind the continual consciousness of writing for all. That is the guiding, tempering, calming spirit that keeps in the whole tone—that, and the hollowing, chastening awe which subdues vehemence, even in the asking for the infinite, by those who have nothing but that which they earnestly ask, and who know that unless they ask infinitely they ask nothing. In every work, the whole congregation, the whole nation prays—not the individual minister; the officiating divine functionary—not the man. Nor must it be forgotten that the received Version of the Book of Common Prayer—observe the word *common*, expressing exactly what I affirm—are beautiful by the words—that there is no other such English—simple, touching, apt, venerable—hued as the thoughts are—musical—the most English that is known—of a Hebraic strength and antiquity, yet lucid and gracious as if of and for to-day.

Deferred Extracts from our English Files.

BAPTIST NOEL AND THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.

An anonymous correspondent writes;—"I have watched in vain for a notice of Baptist Noel's book in the *Herald*. I suppose you think it unanswerable." Our correspondent is greatly mistaken; we think no such thing, for to tell the truth we have not read a page of it, neither do we intend to do so. It is the easiest thing imaginable to find fault, and whatever the size of Mr. Noel's book may be, we will venture to say that when he has been half the time which he has been ministering in the church of England connected with whatever dissenting church? he may have joined, if he is still possessed with the spirit of fault-finding, he may fill a much larger volume with the history of his discoveries. We are sick of the morbid conscientiousness which prompts a man to waste his time and energies in attacking a church which spreads an open Bible before her ministers and people, and echoes its glorious truths in all her services. We well remember how the said Baptist Noel, in a large company in London, defended the church of Rome from the charge of idolatry preferred against her by the writer, and also how hotly he expressed his indignation against the same humble individual for a condemnatory allusion in the pulpit of St. John's Chapel to the National Board of Education, which enables the priests of Rome to deprive the youth of our land of the privilege of Scriptural Education. If such a man attacks our Protestant church because he can discover some of those blemishes which are inseparable from every thing human, it can only serve to remind the wise and reflecting portion of Christians that there is still a generation who "strain at a gnat and swallow a camel."—*Achill Herald.*

THE POTATOE ROT.—The following is from the Dublin Evening Packet of the 18th of August:—

The following we give *in extenso* as it appeared in the *Freeman's Journal* of this morning:—"Our private advices from the country are rather more favourable, and lead us to hope that the reported cases of disease are more partial than was at first supposed. One gentleman, whose correspondence is very considerable, informed us that having received statements from his steward to the effect that his own potato crop had been assailed, and had suffered much, he immediately proceeded home by mail, and had a dish of potatoes dug from the part of the field said by the stewart to have been diseased. He found no trace whatever of disease, though the stalks were slightly diseased. This gentleman returned to town yesterday after this experiment and detailed the facts to us. His correspondence received yesterday were all more favourable than any for the past week." The same journal also states, on authority, that Sir Percy Nugent, M. P., at the request of an eminent English firm, has made an inspection of the potato crop in the great agricultural counties of Westmeath and Meath, and that he has invariably found the crop free from blight, and that nothing can be more cheering than the prospect which everywhere presents itself. The following letter, addressed to our contemporary, we likewise regard as of too much importance to be omitted:—

"Derry, August 15, 1849.

"DEAR SIR—Having seen a letter in Monday's *Freeman* from Mr. Carroll, respecting the potato crop, I thought it advisable to inspect the potatoes at our markets here: and I have the pleasure of stating that the crops in general are continuing to look well, and to promise, with the blessing of God, a full and an abundant harvest.

"With respect to the potatoes, up to this, there is not the slightest appearance of anything to cause alarm: and the general opinion of the farmers is, that the danger is past. The crop is in every part, within miles of Derry, most luxriant, and the turn out of the ground nearly three fold, in comparison to these last few melancholy years.—The general expression of the people is—"I did not find the natural taste of the potato these three years before this." In fact Derry market is fully stocked and the best potatoes are selling at from 3*d.* 3½*d.* per stone.—I remain dear sir, faithfully yours,

"H. M'DERMOT."

ROMANISM AND THE HARVEST.—The rich prospect of the potato crop has revived the courage of the Roman Catholic Clergy, especially in the south. While the famine raged their fees were reduced to nullity, their exactions were powerless, the people had nothing to give; there were no marriage collections, no christening fees, no stations, no contributions; to such an amount did the impoverishment of the Priests in some parts of the country extend, that they received most thankfully charitable and kindly contributions from Protestants. During all this severity of distress, they were comparatively meek and silent while they witnessed the zealous endeavours of sundry Christian friends to relieve the misery of the population, and at the same time independently of corporeal mercy to disseminate the pure doctrines of the Bible amongst the ignorant and perishing sufferers. We have already seen strong and manifest symptoms of the evaporation of this meekness. The potato has revived the spirit of the Roman Catholic clergy; they already anticipate the influx of wealth, independent of Protestant liberality; and the war of curses, the crusade of bigotry against the word of God is beginning to wax hot. At one of the great meetings lately convened southwards, for a purpose anything but favourable to Popery, one of the genuine Priests of Ireland had a standard erected with the inscription—

"SOUP! SOUP! SOUP!
Soup!
GRATIS!
Hot and ready
every
FRIDAY.
Hurrah! Hurrah! for the Soup!
Apply to Patrick Connor, Scripture reader."

And close to this standard another was raised, to which was attached a bunch of new potatoes decorated with flowers. On these symbols the worthy divine expatiated and expounded to the admiring multitude, to the effect, that now the old food of Ireland was restored the people should no longer trouble themselves to seek relief from Protestants, or venture to hold any communication with those who would attempt to undermine the religion of their forefathers.

This does not give us the slightest uneasiness. We never set the least value upon any religious inquiry or profession instigated by the hope of temporal relief or gain. And while we know that all who have felt with us the imperative duty of relieving their fellow-creatures have always thought more of the soul's than the body's misery, and have so laboured in their charities as to gain many an honest opportunity of speaking a word in season to the ignorant, yet we do not believe that the expected plenty, if it do really arrive at the close of the year, will completely and for ever sever us from all opportunity of access to the minds of the people. They are men, have minds and memories; must remember who befriended them in the time of woe, must reflect on the vast contrast between the hard and harsh indifference of the priests and the kindly charities of Protestants. We do not set much stress on human gratitude, but we set some value on mind; our people are not wholly beasts, they can reason and will reason; and we hopefully trust, that the lessons inculcated on them through the years of distress will not be forgotten in years of abundence, but that we shall have freer access than ever to their understandings and hearts, while we shall be relieved from the oppressive and life wasting endeavour to preserve thousands from perishing by hunger.—*Achill Herald.*

PROFESSORS OF THE QUEEN'S COLLEGES.—The appointment of those dignitaries in the several College's throughout Ireland has been made, and we regret to learn that strangers have been prefered to native scholars. We should think that Trinity College could turn out as many clever men as could be found in any other litrary institution in the empire, and therefore we consider it an insult on our intellectual character to have Scotchmen or Englishmen imported here to enjoy situations of emolument, whilst our own literary men of eminence have been excluded from them. This mode of proceeding is not fair, nor just, nor is it a mode calculated to promote the popularity of the Queen's Colleges in Ireland.—*Tenawly Herald.*

Thomas Blighton, a youth of eighteen, labourer in the parish of Feeing, Essex, who had been bathing, quarrelled with his companions about a beanhook, when he commenced swearing in a fearful manner; in the midst of which, with an oath literally in his mouth, he fell dead.

Mr. Andrew Bell, the celebrated mathematician, was thrown from his horse at Sheardale, Clackmannan, last week, and killed on the spot.

A proclamation was ordered to be issued at the Privy Council on Monday for giving currency to coins called florins.

The Queen has granted a pension of £100. per annum on the Civil List to Lady Hamilton, the wife of Sir W. Hamilton, Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in the University of Edinburgh, and a valuable contributor to Philosophical Literature.—*Observer.*

A letter from St. Petersburgh of the 31st ult., states that, at the request of Lady Franklin, the Emperor Nicholas has resolved to fit out an expedition to search for her husband, Sir John, on the coasts of Siberia and Nova Zembla.

It is said that the Marquis of Londonderry obtained last year, from his Pensher, Rainton and Pittington colliers, the large profit of £62,500.

We hear from good authority that Lieut. Thomas Waghorn, the celebrated overland voyager to India, has been granted a pension of £200 per annum from the Royal Bounty Fund.—*United Service Gazette.*

At the rent-day held at Washingborough, the other day, the Rev. H. W. Sibthorp generously returned twenty per cent. to his tenant.—*Lincoln Herald.*

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.

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

From the extensive circulation of *The Church*, in the Province of Canada, (from Sandwich to Gaspe,) in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, in the Hudson's Bay Territories, and in Great Britain & Ireland, as well as in various parts of the United States, it will be found a profitable medium for all advertisements which are desired to be widely and generally diffused.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BOOK AND JOB WORK
DONE IN A SUPERIOR MANNER AND WITH DESPATCH,
AT THE OFFICE OF "THE CHURCH,"
No. 5, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

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

D. E. BOULTON,
Barrister, &c.
COBOURG. 48-6m

J. P. CLARKE, Mus. Bac. K. C.
PROFESSOR OF THE PIANO FORTE,
SINGING AND GUITAR,
Residence, Church Street.
Toronto, Jan. 13, 1847.

H. BURT WILLIAMS,
FURNISHING UNDERTAKER,
No. 140, Yonge Street, Toronto.
N.B.—No extra charge on Coffins delivered within 10 miles of the City.
March, 1849. 32-6m

Mrs. DACK,
FRENCH STAY MAKER,
No. 58, King Street West.
ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.
Toronto, 1849 43-tf

W. THOMAS,
ARCHITECT,
OAKHAM HOUSE, CHURCH STREET,
TORONTO.
March 27th, 1848. 35-tf

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

DR. DERRY
Has Removed to 101, Bishop's Buildings,
ADELAIDE STREET.
Toronto, May, 1848.

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

ROBERT MARTIN,
HAS REMOVED TO
No. 60, Victoria Row, King Street,
Next Door to Mrs. Dunlop's.
Toronto, April 20, 1849. 39-tf

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

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

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

WILLIAMS & HOLMES,
CITY CARRIAGE REPOSITORY,
142 Yonge Street.
Toronto, April 25, 1849. 39-6m

JOHN ELLIS & CO.,
Official Seal and Bank Note
ENGRAVERS,
LITHOGRAPHERS, AND COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.
8, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

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

BOARD.

A WIDOW LADY, residing in Queen Street, within a short walk of the Upper Canada College, is desirous of taking a limited number of Pupils of that Institution, and under fifteen years of age, as BOARDERS.

Reference may be made to the Rev. R. J. MACGEORGE, at the Office of "The Church," Toronto.
January 24, 1849. 26

Reviews, Magazines, &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform the Public, that he is Agent for the distribution of the AMERICAN REPRINTS of the following REVIEWS, and is prepared to deliver them at Subscriber's Residences, in Town or Country, by his Travelling Assistants, who visit (about every three months) all the Towns, Villages, and Settlements of any importance between Quebec and London, C. W.—

The London Quarterly Review.
" Westminster "
" Edinburgh "
" North British "
Blackwood's Magazine.

TERMS.—Those of the Publishers, in advance; and when delivered out of Toronto, for One Review, per year, 17s. 6d.; Two, 28s. 9d.; Three, 40s.; Four, 46s. 3d.; Five, 57s. 6d.

Any other Book, Pamphlet, or Magazine, published in the United States, furnished on equally advantageous terms.

THOMAS MACLEAR,
Bookseller and Stationer,
45, Yonge-street, first door north of King-street.
Toronto, July, 1849.

N.B. Printed Forms of Deeds, Mortgages, and other Blanks, as well as every necessary article of Stationery, always on hand. 1-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

PEW IN St. GEORGE'S CHURCH
FOR SALE.

A FIRST CLASS PEW in St. George's Church for Sale; or the Interest of one in the CATHEDRAL taken in Exchange.

Apply to THOS. D. HARRIS,
Thorne's Buildings, Front Street.
Toronto, June 21st, 1849. 47-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
CITY BUILDINGS,
(Opposite Saint James's Cathedral,)
AND AT 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

HAGAR & VOGT,
ORGAN BUILDERS,
HAMILTON, C. W.

ORGANS of every size and description made and Repaired, with neatness and skill. Charges reasonable.
Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.
N.B.—All work done by Messrs. H. & V. will be warranted.
Hamilton, May 10, 1849 41-6m

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

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.

THE LOW PRESSURE STEAMER
BEAVER,
CAPTAIN BELL,

WILL ply, during the Season, between KINGSTON and BYTOWN, and *vice versa*, twice a-week, as follows—leaving Kingston every *Tuesday* and *Friday* Morning, at Nine o'clock, and Bytown every *Wednesday* and *Saturday* Evening, after the arrival of the *Phœnix* from Grenville, affording to Western Travellers the most interesting and comfortable route to or from the *Caledonia Springs*.

DOWNWARDS:

Will leave	Kingston	at 9 A. M.
"	Kingston Mills	10 "
"	Upper Brewer's	1 P. M.
"	Jones' Falls	3 "
"	Isthmus	6 "
"	Oliver's Ferry	9 "
"	Smith's Falls	10 "
"	Kilmarnock	12 Midnight.
"	Merrickville	2 A. M.
"	Burritt's Rapids	5 "
"	Beckett's Landing	6 "
"	Long Island	9 "

And arrive at Bytown at 12 o'clock, noon.

UPWARDS:

Will leave	Bytown	at 9 P. M.
"	Long Island	12 Midnight.
"	Beckett's Landing	3 A. M.
"	Burritt's Rapids	4 "
"	Merrickville	7 "
"	Kilmarnock	8 "
"	Smith's Falls	10 "
"	Oliver's Ferry	1 P. M.
"	Isthmus	4 "
"	Jones' Falls	7 "
"	Upper Brewer's	9 "
"	Kingston Mills	11 "

And arrive at Kingston at 12 o'clock, midnight.

MACPHERSON & CRANE.
Kingston, 5th June, 1849. 45-s.

THE STEAMER AMERICA,
CAPT. ROBERT KERR,

WILL leave *Toronto* for *Rochester*, touching at WINDSOR BAY, OSHAWA, DARLINGTON BOND HEAD, PORT HOPE and COBOURG, (weather permitting,) every *Tuesday*, *Thursday* and *Saturday* morning, at Eleven o'clock.

Royal Mail Office, Toronto, April 25, 1849. 40

THE STEAMER ECLIPSE

WILL (weather permitting) leave HAMILTON for TORONTO, *Every Morning*, (Sundays excepted) at half-past 7. Will leave TORONTO for HAMILTON at 2 o'clock, P. M.
Toronto, July 9, 1849.

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 Shrubberies. 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

PREPARING FOR PUBLICATION,
A MAP
OF THE
TOWNSHIP OF YORK,
COMPILED FROM THE MOST AUTHENTIC SURVEYS, EXPRESSLY REVISED, BY
J. O. BROWNE, F. S. A.
Civil Engineer, and Deputy Provincial Surveyor.

THE MAP will be drawn upon a scale of forty chains to an inch, and on it will be shown the Concessions and Lots, with the proportions of cultivated and wild Lands, the Villages, Churches and Chapels, Mills, School-houses, Post Offices, Mansions, Farmsteads, Streams and Roads. The Macadamized, Planked and ordinary Roads, will be marked by distinctive characters in the drawing.

Parties who have Property in the Township for Sale, may have the same distinguished by their names, and the subdivisions of the Lots, so far as practicable, on condition of their becoming subscribers, and forwarding sketches of the Lots, with a fee of five shillings to Mr. Browne, at his Office, 99 York Street, Toronto.

The Map is now in course of completion, and will be published shortly. The price, one dollar; coloured, seven shillings and sixpence; mounted on rollers and varnished, ten shillings.

Published by
SCOBIE & BALFOUR.
Toronto, June 27th, 1849. 48-tf.

Diocesan Press.

PERSONS indebted to this Establishment for dues to "The Church" Paper to the end of July, 1848, or otherwise, are hereby called upon to make payment, without delay, to the Clergy, or other authorised Agents, within their respective Districts. Accounts will be sent to all who are in arrears, if not personally called upon; and if not promptly settled, they will without further notice be put in suit.
Toronto, July 31st, 1849. 1-tf

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For Sale by MR. PLEES, Publisher of *The Church* paper; or at the Depository of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, 5, King Street West.
Toronto, May 2, 1849. 40

CHURCH REVIEW
AND
ECCLESIASTICAL REGISTER.

THIS Quarterly Magazine is published at New Haven, Connecticut, on the first of *April, July, October*, and *January*. It is devoted to the exposition and defence of the Doctrine, Discipline, and Worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States; to the promotion of an elevated Christian Literature; and to a faithful record of important Ecclesiastical, University and Missionary Intelligence from all parts of the world. The effort to establish the *Church Review* has been warmly commended by a large number of the Bishops, and of distinguished Presbyters of the Church. The first number has just been issued.

PRICE, to Subscribers in Canada, *Sixteen Shillings* and *Threepence*, which includes the United States Postage.

Subscriptions received by A. MENZIES, *Picton*, as Agent in Canada.
May, 1848.

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OF THE
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AND HIS RESOLUTION,
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Toronto, 8th May, 1849. 41

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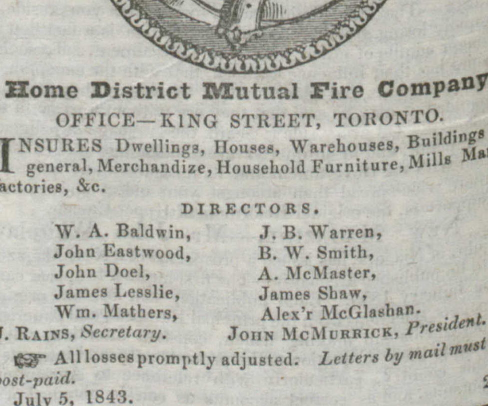

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July 5, 1843. 21

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