THE CHRISTIAN'S PROSPECT OF DEATH.

From a Poem by RICHARD LANGHORNE, Esq., Advocate entitled "The Affections of my Soul, after Judgment given against me in a Court of Justice, upon the Evidence of False Witnesses;" written about A.D. 1678.

It is told me I must die! O happy news!

Be glad, O my soul,

And rejoice in Jesus thy Saviour!

If He intended thy perdition,

Would he have laid down his life for thee? Would be have expected thee with so much patience, And given thee so long a time for repentance? Would be have drawn thee with so great force, And crowned thee with so many graces? Would be have called thee with so much love, And illuminated thee with the light of his Spirit? Would be have given thee so many good desires? Would be have set the seal of the Predestinate upon And dressed thee in his own livery? Would he have given thee his own cro And given thee shoulders to bear it with patience?

It is told me I must die! O happy news! Come on, my dearest soul! Behold, thy Jesus calls thee! He prayed for the upon his cross; There he extended his arms to receive thee; There he bowed down his head to kiss thee; There he cried out with a powerful voice,

"Eather, receive him, he is mine!"

There he opened his heart to give thee entrance; There he laid down his life to purchase life for thee !

It is told me I must die! O happy news!

I shall no more suffer pain: I shall no more be in danger of being damned! But from henceforth I shall see, and I shall live; I shall praise, and I shall bless; And this I shall always do, Without ever being weary of doing what I always am to do!

IV.

It is told me I must die! O what happiness! I am going To the place of my rest; To the land of the living; To the haven of security; To the palace of my God; To the nuptials of the Lamb; To sit at the table of my King; To feed on the bread of angels; To see what no eye hath seen; To hear what no car bath heard; To enjoy what the heart of man cannot comprehend!

O my Father! O thou the best of all Fathers! Have pity on the most wretched of all thy children!

I was dead, but by thy grace am now raised again! I was gone astray after vanity, And am now ready to appear before thee! O my Father! Come now in mercy and receive thy child! Give him the kiss of peace; Remit unto him all his sins; Clothe him with thy nuptial robe; Permit him to have a place at thy feast; And forgive all those who are guilty of his death!

EARLY LIFE OF THE LATE DR. BURTON. (From a Memoir in the Saturday Magazine.)

The growing anxiety with which everything connected with Religion and the Church is regarded at the present moment, and the value which is properly attached to the exertions of those who are labouring to promote her real interests, cannot fail to have directed the attention of her true friends to the loss which has taken place in the early and unexpected death of Dr. Burton.

is best calculated to produce men, the blessing of their generation and the glory of their country. His father trequently alludes in the afternoon to his morning dis-

by Dr. Carey (the present bishop of St. Asaph,) rather high in the school. He never passed through on one occasion his hearers for turning their attention the college, and was removed to Christ Church as a from him to the man who was lighting the lamps. commoner in 1812.

At school, the character which he maintained thro' life was fully developed. There was much of practical sound sense, much of agreeable liveliness, and those invaluable qualities which make the boy at once the favourite and the guide of his contemporaries, which obtain the approbation and confidence of those in authority, and connect by kindly feelings the master with his scholars. In case of any misunderstanding, Edward Burton would have been the boy through whom his schoolfellows would have communicated with the master, and the master would have rejoiced that such an individual had been selected. His school-life was marked by great and successful application; he worked hard and engaged in every plan which was calculated to combine superior objects of pursuit, with the prescribed studies of the place.

His undergraduate life was very similar to that which he had passed at school; he was always much distinguished at his college-examinations, and when he took his degree, in 1815, he obtained a place in both the first Classes. His manner of life was quiet and respectable; the friend of some few studious persons of his own habits, but known to many, and respected by all. He had entered as a commoner, but at the Christmas of 1813, a studentship was accidentally placed at the disposal of the Dean and Censors by the kindness of one of the canons, and Mr. Burton was selected as the man who would do credit to the appointment; and most nobly did he fulfil the expectations of those who nominated him.

usefulness in his future life.

and the sight of new objects.

Two years after, in 1818, he undertook a much was his necessity supplied. more extensive tour, including Rome, Sicily, and some The Lord demands our confidence. "Have faith was to hang upon my lips for instruction, now advanced portions of Germany. A part of this journey was in God." Who ever trusted in him and was forsaken? where one word from its own would be a revelation fully engaged his attention, and, after his return, he say, "I shall not want." God honours that confi- crowd of disfranchised spirits who will claim an early published a Description of the Autiquities and other dence which honours him. He answers it with bles-

On his re-establishment in England after his tour, he entered with zeal and activity on the labours of his profession, and became the curate of Tettenhall, in Staffordshire, serving, during a part of the year, a has this been verified in the experience of the believ-

possessed by those with whom he communicated, and was enabled to enrich all his publications with information and learning, drawn from the original sources. In 1825 he married Ellen, the daughter of Archdeacon Corbett, and soon after came to reside in Oxford, for the purpose of carrying on his studies and publishing his works. The return of one so loved and respected was hailed by all who had known his worth, ford, who named him as his chaplain, when he attained that dignity.

Between these two persons a very close and beneficial intimacy had always existed, and that love which was borne by all who had been under the tuition of Bishop Lloyd, while resident as Tutor of Christ Church, orders are obliged to attend, by means of written com- struggle for. I know my own need, but they are more mate doom, but they know the sphere to which it is positions read in the hearing of the students, in the same manner as his predecessors, but to this he had deputed by her unknown friends, visited her dwelling exposed to.—Look at that angel," he said, " with the partment, on which all friends of the Church may beg the faithfulness of the Scripture declaration, "Thou look! To lim is committed the child of a vicious the blessing of God.

PRIMITIVE PREACHING. (From the "Sanctuary and the Oratory.")

The author of the christian dispensation appointed a regular succession of pastors and teachers, for the edification of the Church; he visited himself the cities and hamlets of Palestine, developing his sublime doctrines; and before his decease he gave the apostles the world for their field of labour, and enjoined them to go through the length and breadth thereof, preaching the mysteries of the kingdom. During the first five centuries the Greek and Latin pulpits were filled with many who were "mighty in the Scriptures," and who brought to the declaration of Divine truth the highest endowments of genius: Augustine and Cyprian were the most distinguished preachers in the Western Church; Basil, Chrysostom, and Gregory Nazianzen in the Eastern. Their sermons were delivered extempore, and taken down by notaries; their gesticulation was sober and moderate; they were generally heard by the people standing. After having ascended the pulpit, the first word uttered by the preacher was, Peace be to you," or, "The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, the love of God, and the fellowship of the Holy Ghost be with you all;" and to which the assembly responded, "Amen," and sometimes added, "and with thy spirit."

In the primitive church, when there was a respite from persecution, the people met daily for worship, and the fathers frequently preached in the week-day services, as well as on the Sabbath. This was the practice of Origen and Augustine; the latter frequently alludes to sermons which he delivered "heri," and "hesterno die." On the Sabbath the number of He was born in that rank of life which of all others services varied from one to three, as circumstances was the younger brother of a gentleman of considerable course; Chrysostom styles one of his homilies, "an property in Shropshire, and was himself engaged in business in Shrewsbury.

Course; Chrysostom styles one or his homites, "an exhortation to those who were ashamed to come to sermons after dinner." The Antiochian churches in sermons after dinner." The Antiochian churches in He was sent to Westminster about 1806, and placed this time were often filled in the afternoon; he some-The discourse was called by the Greeks ὁμιλία, a familiar discourse adapted to common people, from όμιλος, an assembly, a multitude; whence our word homily: the Latins ealled it tractatus, disputatio, sermo, locutio, and concio, according to their subject and style. The preacher generally sat, though many departed from the practice: the African congregations stood to hear him, except the aged and infirm: the Emperor Constantine stood to hear Eusebius preach before him in his palace: at Rome, however, and throughout Italy, the people sat during the sermon, and stood during the prayer. At the commencement of his address the speaker lifted up his right hand, signifying to the audience that he expected and desired their attention: this was the common custom of the heathen orators; and Lucan mentions it as the practice of Julius Cæsar, when about to speak to the multitude. Audible testimonies of approbation were by no means uncommon in the Christian assembly; Chrysostom was often interrupted by the cry, "thou art the thirteenth apostle!" and Cyril's voice was drowned in the exclamation, "Orthodox! orthodox!"

> NO WANT WHILST THE LORD IS OUR SHEPHERD.

(From an Exposition of the 23rd Psalm, by the Rev. John generally speaking, he discharged his duty with dig-Stevenson.)

In the lowest and most afflicted condition, the verse of the last chapter, and closed the bookbeliever has been enabled by the Spirit of grace to After taking his degree he resided for some years maintain a cheerful dependence upon God. One of sigh, "how happy and grand Job must have been at in Christ Church, and engaged in the private tuition the poor members of the flock of Christ was reduced the last! I wish that such things would happen to of a small number of pupils, while he carried on his to circumstances of the greatest poverty in his old age, preparation for orders, but he always guarded against aud yet he never murmured. "You must be badly that which must be viewed as the bane of our English off," said a kind-hearted neighbour to him one day as said, looking at her with a grave reproving air, Universities, that the Bachelors of Arts and young they met upon the road, "you must be badly off; and Masters are employed in teaching those who are a lit- I don't know how an old man like you can maintain last chapter concerning Job's wife?" tle yourger than themselves, the details of what is ne- yourself and your wife; yet you are always cheerful." system of self-improvement as will fit them for a larger a rich father, and ne does not suner me to want. field of literary attainments. From this danger Mr. "What! your father not dead yet: he must be very rely on. She, perhaps, was not let into her husband's Burton was enabled to keep himself free, from the easy old indeed!" "Oh!" said he, "my Father never prosperity, and rejoicing"—he looked at her keenly circumstances of his father, and the conviction that in dies, and he always takes care of me!" This aged so doing he was paving the way to greater means of Christian was a daily pensioner on the providence of God's hand was heavy on him, Curse God, and die. his God. His struggles and his poverty were known And these things, Sarah, He forgetteth not." Before he settled down into the character which to all; but his own declaration was, that he never he peculiarly honoured, and in which he delighted, wanted what was absolutely necessary. The days of that of a parochial clergyman, he took advantage of his greatest straits were the days of his most signal the state of the continent, and improved himself by and timely deliverances. When old age benumbed visiting many parts of Europe. His first trip in 1816 the hand of his industry, the Lord extended to him extended not beyond a short excursion in Holland and the hand of charity. And often has he gone forth strange and moving meaning; winter following spring, a journey to Paris, but the zeal and activity, the gaiety from his scanty breakfast, not knowing from what nightfall succeeding to dawn! Fanciful ideas crowd and good humour which marked all his undertakings, earthly source his next meal was to be obtained. But upon the mind hand in hand with solemn truths .shone forth particularly in those hours of relaxation | yet, with David, he could rely on his Shepherd's care, | That little being who knew nothing here, now to know when he was engaged in the acquisition of knowledge, and say, "I shall not want;" and as certainly as he the end of all things! That vacant intelligence which

living in Wiltshire, which belonged to the same in- ing poor. The long-tried and consistent piety of the Would you grudge its having received promotion cumbent, and of which he took the duty in turn with afflicted wife of a poor labourer, had attracted the without paying the purchase-money?—the rights of his rector. It was during this period that he laid the regard of her wealthier neighbours. She was one of citizenship without residence?—the certificate of husolid foundation for that ecclesiastical erudition by those happy Christians, whose holy cheerfulness of manity without the service?—the end and aim of life which he was subsequently distinguished, and read manner adorns their profession of the gospel. She without this weary life itself? The death of a child over all the early Fathers more than once. This gave "rejoiced," and "wrought righteousness," and "re- is an enigma, but one which solves many others. him a very decided advantage during the remainder membered the Lord in his ways." She had gained The mind may dream and wonder, and form strange of his most valuable life. He could speak with more knowledge and familiarity on these topics than was but sure decline rendered her incapable of contributing to her support, some pious friends agreed together remain distinct, more plainly read on that cold marble and by none more than by his predecessor in the Di- balmy air, she observed three objects of misery solicit- place in our heart but for the void it left; and it alvinity Chair, Dr. C. Lloyd, afterwards Bishop of Ox- ing alms in the street. Her heart pitied the famished ways recurs to our mind when we hear of new life and mother and her two tattered children, but all the old death meeting thus instantly on the threshold. money that she possessed was her last and only six- We dreamt that we were conveyed by some mystewas ripened into a friendship which ceased not till the it on the widow and the fatherless. She considered their expressions as various as they were legible. death of that great promoter of the study of Theology that all her own wants for the day had been supplied, in Oxford. Dr. Lloyd was the first Professor of Di- and that she ought not to be distrustful for the mor- the passing spirits who all go one way, and why are vinity in that University who had attempted to teach row. "I have a heavenly Friend," she said within their countenances so various?" divinity on that plan, which is the only one by which herself, "to provide for me; and, perhaps, this poor anything can really be taught. He had carried on the woman does not know the God that is above. I have Public Divinity Lectures, at which all candidates for no one to think of; she has these two children to charge of a new-born infant. They know not its ultiadded two or three courses of private lectures, in which to inform her of their kind determination; and great serious mien, as if a hard duty were before him! His those who attended were expected to prepare them- was her astonishment and gratitude, to hear that a charge is the child of the rich and noble of the land, selves to answer questions taken from some book which sum double the amount she had that day given to the who will bring him up in pride and luxury; and his they were reading, and on which they were examined poor wanderers, was to be her daily allowance during heart will grow hard and selfish, and selfishness in high by the Professor, and instructed by his observations. the remainder of her life. It pleased the Lord to places has few sorrows and without sorrow the voice of This produced a sort of new era in the study of Theo- spare her for two years, as she declared, "in plenty his good angel will hardly be heard. logy in Oxford, and has created an activity in this de- and comfort;" thus making her a living testimony to ousness; those that remember thee in thy ways!"

> IN TRIBULATION. (From " Now and Then.")

On the same day on which the old man thus rebuked the distrustfulness of his son, his own fortitude was not a little tried by an incident sadly indicative of his rapidly failing circumstances. One by one had will be stubborn and perverse, and he will defy authority had for so many years made their little sitting-room a model of neatness and comfort-articles which had gone, with as much privacy as might be, by the carrier to be disposed of in the neighbouring marke:-town. With aching hearts the owners saw them removed, and with heavy misgivings received the little produce of them. Still was there, however, in the corner, an oldfashioned clock in a dark oaken case, curiously carved, and which had stood on the same spot, tick, tick, with exemplary regularity, for more than half a century, but | was hurrying to the obscure offspring of sin and shame: was that evening to cease performing its monitory func- and a third, calm and peaceful, summoned to preside tions in the cottage, having been sold by old Ayliffe over the even tenor of a poor orphan, who inherited during the day for three pounds to a chandler living in the village, and just married, and who was coming to fetch it away in his cart. The top of the clock had, during all the years which have been mentioned, formstant brightness. Quaint and mysterious were the suddenly, came one, distinguished from all by the rapictures illustrating the text of the holy volume; and diance of joy upon him. by how many of the Ayliffe family, now dead and gone, had that volume been read and hung over with solemn and enchaining interest! Yet so carefully had it ever been preserved, that not a leaf was missing, or bore child who has died at its birth, and he is going to carry noticeable marks of injury. The spare leaves at the it straight to heaven." beginning and the end were covered with curries of a And then we awoke and found it was only a dream; century's births, deaths, and marriages among the but ever since then we have never heard of the death liffes. There seemed scarcely room for ab or four more; yet one would soon be required, of another birth!-and, as old Ayliffe glanced at the abridged space remaining, he sadly wondered whether room would be found for a certain brief entry, by and by, concerning himself!

It is impossible to deny that, as old Aylife sat in one corner of the room by the dull red fire on the hearth, gazing at the old familiar face of the clock, knowing that he did so for the last time in his life, and pounds have been so precious as at that moment, preenting themselves to avert the coming spoliation! But it was not to be-the clock must go-and those whom it had so long served-so long guided and warned-must do without it. On that evening Ayliffe had read aloud to his daughter-in-law the last chapter of Job; the preceding ones having been read regularly every evening, from the first chapter. Old Ayliffe, as had ever been his wont, read aloud the Bible: and methinks it was a subject for a keen-observing painter to see him and his son and daughter in that their partially stripped cottage, awaiting its entire dismantling, nay, its transfer to strangers—the first reading with grace, simplicity, and energy, and the others earnestly istening to that solemn and sublime part of Holy Writ, the book of Job. Ayliffe's voice now and then trembled somewhat while reading passages exactly applicable to his own situation, and circumstances; but, nified composure and firmness, albeit with a certain rough and quaint simplicity. As he finished the last

"Ah, my good father!" said Mrs. Ayliffe, with a those who sorrowfully read it!"

Old Ayliffe remained silent for some time; and then "Sarah, didst thou notice that nought is said in this

"No. did I not indeed-but now I do," she reprosperity, and rejoicing"—he looked at her keenly
—"because she had said to him in his trouble, when also Judges', Queen's Counsel, and Barristers' Robes, in the

THE DEATH OF A CHILD. (From Frazer's Magazine.)

The death of a child! The words are full of a trusted in God, so surely, in some unexpected manner, wondered at the ticking of a watch, now to understand the mystery of its own being! My own child, who made with a pupil, a brother of Sir R. Peel, but the Unbelief deprives us of his blessings. When we to me! That helpless creature, borne from arm to larger portion with friends whom he joined; and the doubt our Shepherd's care, no marvel that the evil arm, guarded by day and watched by night, too shy to gratification afforded by his society is a topic on which we greatly fear comes upon us. It is written, "He bear the approach of a strange face, new launched all who ever travelled with him delight to dwell. The did not many mighty works there, because of their alone in the "vast profound," escorted by intelligences examination of all that is worth seeing at Rome very unbelief," Matt. xiii. 58. It is a noble act of faith to divine but strange! Will there be one among that Curiosities of Rome, a work which has been subse- sings. "Thou meetest him that rejoiceth and worketh a year ago recognize this as the babe who entered the righteousness, those that remember thee in thy ways," bonds of flesh, as he was leaving them? Or will it On his re-establishment in England after his tour, Isa. lxiv. 5. Oh, animating thought! the Father in be one of the first signs of a better existence that the

to provide her regularly with those little comforts cherub than on any other form of lifeless clay, and which were so necessary to her sinking condition. those are, the worthlessness of that breath which a SOLICITOR AND ATTORNEY. The Lord thus met her necessity by their instrumen-tality. But she knew not that she had awakened this

thought within the hearts of any of them. Her own was stayed upon her God. As she stood one at a time when a little being came but to leave us afternoon in her humble doorway, to breathe the again, whom we hardly thought could have claimed a

pence. Every article of provision in the honse had rious guide to the entrance of this earth. It was a been already consumed. Without delay or hesitation, kind of Gallery, through which angelic beings, winged however, she drew from her pocket the little com which and beautiful, were rapidly passing, all towards the was needed for her own necessities, and freely bestowed earth—some with grave, others with hopeful aspects;

"What does this mean?" we said. "Who are Our companion replied—

"They are guardian angels, each on his way to take

"And see that spirit who passes with eager hopeful meetest him (her) that rejoiceth, and worteth righte- father, who is rioting at this moment that a child is born unto him. But open vices are not so blameful as specious virtues. The child's heart will be wound-OLD ADAM AYLIFFE, OR THE CHRISTIAN ed and humbled in the sins of his father, and, in paying the penulty for another's guilt, he will himself seek the paths of virtue."

Then another spirit passed, with firm but peaceful

"His charge will be arduous. The child now born will have wilful and tumultuous passions, and his heart en parted with the chief articles of furniture which and go far wrong, and the world will say there is no turned from him. But, in the silence of a sick cham-ber, a mother will plead incessantly for him, and the child of many prayers shall yet be brought home to the fold."

Then came one with anxious mien, and he was the attention of the public is especially requested, the following guardian to a genius who would win the applause and idolatry of thousands; and a second, with heavenly compassion, beautiful and moving to behold, and he was hurrying to the obscure offspring of sin and shame; and a third, calm and peaceful, summoned to preside the blessing of sainted parents; and a fourth full of solemn anxiety, who hasted to receive his charge from a royal cradle; and a fifth, whose countenance of heavenly woe we dared not ask the cause of; and many more, ed the resting-place of the family Bible, a large old- all going to their varied posts-to the children of the fashioned volume, already alluded to, with heavy brass good and the bad—the high and the low—the careless clasps and corners, kept, by frequent handling, in con- and the unbelieving, till we were tired of asking; when

> "What is his charge?" we said. "Surely it must be that of some future saint upon earth?" "No," said our conductor, "he is the angel of a

hree of an infant without thinking of the joy on that angel's

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EDWARD GOLDSMITH, ESQUIRE, Agent. Pamphlets, Blank Forms, Table of Rates, &c., can be obtained at the Office, corner of Church and King Streets, Toronto, or from either of the Sub-Agents throughout the

W. C. ROSS,
Managing Agent. Toronto, 30th October, 1847.

THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-PANY OF LONDON.

A PPLICATIONS for Insurance by this Company are request MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co.

Toronto, July 1, 1841. THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. ESTABLISHED 21ST AUGUST, 1847.

CAPITAL, FIFTY THOUSAND POUNDS. President, Hugh C. Baker; Vice-President, J. Young; Solicitors, Burton & Sacleir; Physicians, G. O'Reilly and W. G.

THIS COMPANY is prepared to effect Assurance upon LIVES, and transact any business dependent upon the value or duration of Human Life; to grant or purchase Annetics or Reversions of all kinds, as also Survivorships and

In addition to the various advantages offered by other Companies, the Directors of this Company are enabled, from the nvestment of the Premiums in the Province at a rate of compound interest, much beyond that which can be obtained in Britain, to promise a most material reduction of cost; guaranteeing Assurances, Survivorships, or Endowments for a smaller present payment, or yearly premium, and granting increased ANNUTTIES, whether immediate or deferred, for any sum of money invested with them. They can also point to the local position of the Company as of neguliar importances to intending position of the Company as of peculiar importance to intending Assurers, as it enables such Assurers to exercise controll over the Company, and facilitates the acceptance of healthy risks, as well as the prompt settlement of claims.

Assurances can be effected either with or without participation in the profits of the Company; the premiums may be paid in half-yearly or quarterly instalments; and the HALF CREDIT SYSTEM having been adopted by the Board, credit will be given for one half the first SEVEN premiums, secured upon the Policy alone. 55-549-tf the Policy alone.

Age.	With Profits			Without Profits.			Half Credit		
15	1	13	1	1	6	5			
20	1	17	4	1	9	11	10.00		
25	2	2	9	-1	14	7	1	17	6
30	2	9	3	2	0	2	2	2	6
35	2	16	7	2	6	4	2	9	2
40	3	6	2	2	14	8	2	17	6
45	3	17	1	3	4	0	3	7	4
50	4	13	1	3	17	11	4	1	4
55	5	17	8	4	19	11	5	3	4

60 7 10 10 6 9 11 6 13 2 The above rates, For Life Without Participation and Half Credit, will, upon comparison, be found to be Lower than the similar tables of any other office at present offering to assure in Canada, while the assured With Participation will share in three-fourths of the whole profit of that Branch of the Company's business

pany's business.

Tables of Rates, Prospectuses, Forms of Application, and any further information respecting the system of the Company, or the practice of Life Assurance, can be obtained of the Secretary, or from any of the Local Agents.

Agents and Medical Officers already appointed: Brantford William Muirhead Cobourg James Cameron .. Dundas

Port Sarnia Malcolm Cameron...... Welch and Davies..... St. Catharines... Lachlan Bell . .. William Lapenotiere ... Dr. S. J. Stratford. Agent for Toronto, EDMUND BRADBURNE,

Albany Chambers, King Street West Medical Referee-George Herrick, Esq., M.D. By order of the Board, THOS. M. SIMONS, Secretary, Hamilton.

OILS. BARNARD, CURTISS & Co.,

111, WATER STREET. NEW YORK. HAVE constantly on hand, from their Hudson OIL Works, Bleached and Unbleached WINTER AND FALL OILS, of all kinds; such as Sperm, Elephant, Whale, and Lard Oils; and SPERM CANDLES, which they offer on favourable terms.

Are receiving large supplies of NAVAL STORES on Consignment, which they offer on as favourable terms as can be had in this market.

New York, Oct. 19, 1847. WOOL. ket price will be paid in Cash for WOOL, at the Ontario Mills Woollen Factory, Cobourg, by the

S. E. MACKECHNIE. N. B.—Growers of Wool who may prefer it, will have an opportunity of exchanging any portion of their Wool for Cloth. Cobourg, June 12, 1845.

AN IMPROVED FARM

FOR SALE, West of Hurontario Street, Chinguacousy,

No. 25, FIRST CONCESSION, Within Nine Miles of the Village of Brampton. CONTAINING 100 Acres, 65 of which are Cleared and under first-rate Cultivation; a Creek of good water runs through the Farm; there are also two good Wells. There is on the Farm a Log Dwelling House, and a Log Barn, 76 feet long, with other out-houses attached. Also, a Young Orchard, with choice trees. For further particulars, apply to Mr. S. B. CAMPBELL, Brampton Post Office. If by letter, post-paid.

Nov. 12, 1847.

BRONTE MILLS FOR SALE. THE PROPERTY consists of Sixteen Feet privilege on the Twelve Mile Creek, on the Lake Shore, in the Township of Trafalgar, and about Seventy five Acres of good cleared Farm Land. A large Stone and Frame Woollen Factory, 82 feet by 32, and three Storics high, capable of being easily converted into a Flouring Mill. A Grist Mill with one run of Stones, Smut Machine and all requisites. Two Saw Mills with Circular Saws and Lumber Yard Railway.

A Blacksmith's Shon and several Dwelling Houses. A Blacksmith's Shop and several Dwelling Houses. This Property is now Let to a yearly tenant for £200 per year, and would bring on a Lease £250. Price £2500; of which £1000 would be required down, the residue might be paid by Instalments as agreed upon.

-Also-

A PRIVILEGE on the same Creek of 12 feet next above the Mills, with about 75 or 80 Acres of Land, mostly cleared and in cultivation, and an excellent Mill Site, with good Roads. PRICE £1000; of which £300 would be required in Cash, the remainder by Instalments. The option of this part of the Property is offered to the Purchaser of the first, and if not taken, it will be sold separately.

-Also-ADJOINING the above, a Farm of about 70 Acres, in full Cultivation, with a large unfinished Dwelling House thereon, and an Orchard of 4 Acres of Grafted Fruit Trrees. Price £700; of which only £200 would be required immediately, the rest in

The whole of the above Property will be sold together if desired. For particulars apply, Post-paid, to S. B. HARRISON, Solicitor. King Street, Toront.

Toronty, January 1st, 1848.

45-546-26



Home District Mutual Fire Company. OFFICE-NEW STREET,

OPPOSITE NEWGATE STREET, TORONTO NSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings in general, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Mills, Manu-

DIRECTORS. John McMurrich, James Beaty, John Eastwood. Charles Thompson, Benjamin Thorne, J. B. Warren, James Lesslie. Capt. J. Elmsley, J. H. PRICE, Esq., President. J. RAINS, Secretary. All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail must be July 5, 1843. post-paid.

The Church

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TERMS:—Fifteen Shillingsper annum. To Post Masters. TSN
HILLINGS per annum. Payment to be made yearly, or at least halfearly, in advance. the E wou thin rem Arc mos nizi inst the best

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