Burleigh is the magnificent seat of the noble family of Exeter. A late Marquis of that name represented himself as a plain person of small means; and, in that guise, courted and married a farmer's daughter. He probably thought that by this proceeding he should obtain a wife who would love him for elf and not for his wealth and rank. His motive was good, but the story, which is a true one, shows the danger of ever deviating from the strictest truth, or employing fiction and concealment for a good purpose.—ED. CH.]

> In her ear he whispers gaily, "If my heart by signs can tell, And I think thou lov'st me well." "There is none I love like thee." He is but a landscape-painter, And a village maiden she. He to lips, that fondly falter, Presses his without reproof; Leads her to the village alta "I can make no marriage present; Little can I give my wife And I love thee more than life." See the lordly castles stand: Summer woods, about them blowing,

Made a murmur in the land.

From deep thought himself he rouse
Says to her that loves him well, "Let us see these handsome Where the wealthy nobles dwell. Hears him lovingly converse Sees whatever fair and splen Lay betwirt his home and her's: Parks and order'd gardens great, Ancient homes of lord and lady, Built for pleasure and for state. Evermore she seems to gaze On that cottage growing nearer, Where they twain will spend their days. O! but she will love him truly ;

She will order all things duly, When beneath his roof they come. Thus her heart rejoices greatly, With armorial bearings stately And beneath the gate she turns; Than all those she saw before: Bows before him at the door. And they speak in gentle murmur, When they answer to his call, While he treads with footstep firmer, Leading on from hall to hall.

And, while now she wanders blindly, Nor the meaning can divine, Proudly turns he round and kindly,

He shall have a cheerful home;

Here he lives in state and bounty, Not a lord in all the county Is so great a lord as he.

All at once the colour flushes

Her sweet face from brow to chin: As it were with shame she blushes, And her spirit changed within. Pale again as death did prove: But he clasp'd her like a lover, And he cheer'd her soul with love. So she strove against her weakness,

'All of this is mine and thine.

Though at times her spirit sank ; Shaped her heart with woman's meekness To all duties of her rank : And a gentle consort made he, And her gentle mind was such That she grew a noble lady, And the people lov'd her much.
But a trouble weigh'd upon her,
And perplex'd her night and morn,
With the burthen of an honour Unto which she was not born. Faint she grew, and ever fainte As she murmur'd, "()h, that he Were once more that landscape-painte Which did win my heart from me !

Fading slowly from his side:
Three fair children first she bore him, Then before her time she died. Weeping, weeping late and early, Walking up and pacing down, Deeply mours'd the Lord of Burleigh, Burleigh-house by Stamford-town. And he came to look upon her, And he look'd at her and said,

So she droop'd and droop'd before him,

" Bring the dress, and put it on her, That she wore when she was wed. Bore to earth her body, drest In the dress that she was wed in, That her spirit might have rest.

ALFRED TENNYSON.

CHRISTIANS OF THE GREEK CHURCH. (From the letters of the Rev. H. Southgate in "the Spirit of Missions.")

June 27, 1842. The Greek Patriarch died on the 24th. He has been unwell for some time past. On Maundy Thursday, while reading the Gospel in the Church, which was crowded at this time to suffocation, he fainted and fell. I saw him the next Sunday (Easter day) when he appeared quite infirm and exhausted. Soon after he was removed from the patriarchal residence to the sea side. I was on the point of calling upon him, having heard of his return to the Fenar last week, when I received the news of his death. I repaired immediately to the Patriarchate, but only to hear the sad tidings confirmed. To me the loss is deeply afflictive. I knew of his excellent designs for the Church, and had uniformly received from him the kindest attentions. I shall never forget his ap pearance as I last saw him on the joyful festival-his long silvery beard, his frame bowing beneath the infirmities of age and illness, the people pressing eagerly forward to kiss his hand, the golden mitre, the patriarchal staff, and the almost regal robes of office, which presented at the moment, so strong a contrast to his downcast look, his feeble step, and his anxious care-worn countenance. All that I have seen of him has impressed me with the belief that he was a good man and a devoutand humble christian. I understand that his successor was appointed [nominated] yesterday,

but I have not yet heard his name.

July 7, 1842. Death of a young Bulgarian. In my last of June 27, I had to announce the decease of the excellent and venerable Anthimos, Patriarch of the Greek Church; ears ago, soon after his return from England, where he ntelligent and active, but ignorant, as he himself has often testified to me, of the most common truths of religion. In England he fell into the society of good people, and became an inmate of the family of a clergyman of the English Church in which he received sound religious instruction and gradually became an enlightened and exemplary Christian. When my acquaintance with him began I was struck with the mildness and meekness of his character osition concealed from me many excellencies which I learnt only after he came under my own care. Last winter he was visited by a severe illness which would probably have ended his days if left to himself.— On calling upon him one day in February, I found him in room, destitute of the most common necessaries of life, and compelled to live with men who spent their days and nights in carousing. These were the accommoobtain any thing better for him. His patron, the late Sultan, died before his return from England, and while he saw others who had accompanied him to England promotian. The tide had turned, and the strong current in fa-vor of improvement which had received its impulse from Mahmoud, grew weaker and weaker after his death. was told that his station was good enough for a Giaour. He was retained by the government, but was left with

seven years. For this purpose he left me in May in good health, though not perfectly restored in strength. His journey as far as Adrianople proved beneficial. There he was again seized with illness which immediately prostrated his strength. In a place of strangers he felt that he had hardly any resource but to endeavour to reach his home. hardly any resource but to endeavour to reach his home. hardly any resource but to endeavour to reach his home. He left Adrianople, but at the end of four days' journey found himself unable to proceed farther. A fellow countryman who happened to be travelling in the same direction, had compassion upon him, and provided a cart in which he was conveyed some hours further on the road. He seems, however, to have sunk very rapidly under a disease which required (what it was impossible to find in a barbarous country) careful treatment and skilful medical aid. The hope of reaching Philippopolis seems to have lingered with him, but in vain; before he arrived at the city, and while yet a few miles distant from it, he died the city, and while yet a few miles distant from it, he died in the cart on the road. Thus has departed one who of all the men I have known in this or in any other land presented the most meek, subdued and lovely character presented the most meek, subdued and lovely character of a Christian. Gentle and unpretending, yet active and persevering, sound in judgment, intelligent and remarkably apt to learn, modest, affable and kind, he seemed to need only a thorough education, to make him an instrument fitted for his Master's service. While I would not speak evil of the dead. I would not on the other hand, say speak evil of the dead, I would not, on the other hand, say my thing in their praise more than truth would warran But of my young friend I am unable to recall a single defect of character, though I was in daily and hourly intercourse with him the last months of his life. I believe ne had consecrated to the service of Christ every power and faculty of soul and body, and I have never seen a consecration apparently more unreserved and entire. know nothing of his last hours, but I have the better evidence of his holy life to console me for his departure. I doubt not he rests in peace and that for his own sake I have no cause to mourn. But for the loss of his instrumentality on earth I know not how to console myself but by unreserved submission to the will of God. It was best that he should depart, or he would not have been taken that he should depart, or he would not have been taken away. The same God can raise up other instruments to do his work, and, for myself, it may be well that I have one less tie on earth and one more tie in heaven. He died at the early age of twenty-two.

ADVANTAGES OF ENGLAND.

Mr. Elliott, after extensive travels through various countries in Europe and Asia, comes to this sound con-clusion respecting their comparative advantages:—"In conclusion, therefore, I will only add, that after traversing so many countries, observing so many different modes of civilised and semi-barbarous life, and becoming acquainted with various political and religious institutions, it is with increased pleasure and admiration, that I contemplate the state of society in our beloved land. Some nations, pernaps, may boast more taste and refinement, some a more showy literature and more splendid public monuments; and others, more renowned achievements in arts and arms; but in the solid advantages and comforts of life, in profound but in the solid advantages and comforts of life, in profound learning and experimental philosophy, in private and public virtue, in all that secures domestic happiness and peace, or constitutes lasting excellence and real greatness—the administration of equal laws and impartial justice, the enjoyment of a liberty as yet unrestrained from licentiousness, and the free exercise of a religion equally removed from the extremes of favailaism and indifference. removed from the extremes of fanaticism and indifference removed from the extremes of fanaticism and indifference
—I know not the equal or the rival of Britain. Nor can
I indulge for my country a higher hope than that she
may long retain, under the Divine favour, the institutions
which have for ages been her glory, enhanced in value
by the gradual but judicious correction of their accidental
defects, and consolidated in strength by the increased
public estimate of their superior maying that we have public estimate of their superior merits, that we, her sons, may be preserved from a bigotted prejudice in favour of what is old, and a feverish appetite for what is new; and, above all, that we may never be deprived of that security for national soundness of doctrine, correctness of practice, civil liberty, and religious example, which is presented to us by an institution endeared by early associations, and the air, where His imperial throne is erected. We shall shine more crated as the well-tried bulwark against anarchy and infidelity-the Establishment of the Church of England."

THE DANGERS OF THE TURF.

"Yes, though it cost my last shilling, I'll win the race. They though it cost my last smining, In win the race. They thought to ruin me; the scheme was deeply laid and well planned too, but they shall fail. No Hinton," resumed he in a louder tone—"no Hinton; believe, poor man that I am, this is not with me a question of so many pounds: it is the wounded 'amour propre' of a man who, all through his life, held out the right hand of fellowship to those very man who now consuirs to be his ruin. And character, is essentially an English one; but this I would assert, that probity, truth, and honour, are the gifts of but a very small number of those who make a traffic of the a very small number of those who make a traine of the turf, and are, what the world calls 'racing men: and oh! how very hard the struggle, how nice the difficulty of him who makes these men his daily companions, to avoid the many artifices which the etiquette of the race-course permits, but which the feelings of a gentleman would reject as unfair and unworthy! How contaminating that laxity of expert strategem as were tricked. as unitar and unworthy? How containing that taxity of principle that admits of every stratagen, every trick, as legitimate, with the sole proviso that it be successful! and what a position it is, that admits of no alternative, save being the dupe or the black-leg! How hard for the save being the dupe or the black-leg! How hard for the young fellow entering upon life with all the ardour, all the unsuspecting freshness of youth about him, to stop short at one, without passing on to the other, stage! How difficult, with offended pride and wounded self-love, to find himself the mere tool of sharpers! How very difficult to check the indignant spirit, that whisness recliation by to check the indignant spirit, that whispers retaliation by the very arts by which he has been cheated! Is not such a trial as this too much for any boy of twenty? and is it not to be feared, that, in the estimation he sees those held not to be feared, that, in the estimation he sees those held in whose blackguardism is their pre-eminence, a perverted ambition to be what is called a sharp fellow, may sap and undermine every honourable feeling of the heart, break down the barriers of rigid truth and scrupulous fidelity, teaching him to exult at what formerly he had blushed, and to recognise no folly so contemptible, as that of him who believes the word of another? Such a career as this, who believes the word of another? Such a career as this, has many a one pursued, abandoning bit by bit every grace, every virtue, and every charm of his character, that, at the end, he should come forth a 'sporting gentleman.'" He paused for a few seconds, and then, turning towards me, added, in a voice tremulous from emotion, "And yet my boy to men like this I would now expose "And yet, my boy, to men like this I would now expose you! No, no, Jack; I'll not do it. I care not what turn the thing may take; I'll not embitter my life with this He seized the letter, and crushing it in his hand walked towards the window .- Jack Hinton, by

The Garner.

THE CHARTER OF HEAVEN. Look well to the CHARTER OF HEAVEN! Every wise man, that claims a heritage, or asks a great pardon, must keep with busy pains, and often think of the charter of his challenge. in my present I have to record the death of another, in an humbler station indeed, but one most dear to me. My acquaintance with John Witskovitch, commenced nearly two years ago, soon after his return from England, where he charter of this heritage, and the bull of this everlasting pardon? had spent five years preparing himself for a station to which he had been called by the Sultan. He was a member of the Greek Church, a Bulgarian by birth, naturally might of the virtue of God. The parchment of this heavenly charter is neither of sheep nor of calf; but it is the holy and blessed skin of our Lord, the Lamb that was never spotted with wem or stain of sin. And never was there skin of sheep or calf so sore and hard-strained upon the tenter or harrow of any parchment-maker, as was this blessed body and skin of our Lord, for our love, strained and drawn upon the gibbet of the vice, and are apt to infect the minds of men, and dispose them struck with the mildness and meekness of his character and his simple unostentatious piety. As I came to know him better my love for him increased, but his quiet and world, nor ever shall hear, that writer ever wrote with such how any person, pretending to sobriety and virtue, and espehard and hideous pens, so bitterly, so sorely, and so deeply, as cially the pure and holy religion of our blessed Saviour, can, the accursed Jews wrote upon the blessed body of our Lord, | without great guilt, and open contradiction to his holy profeswith hard nails, sharp spear, and sore pricking thorns. They sion, be present at such lewd and immodest plays, much less pierced his hands and feet with hard nails. They opened his frequent them, as too many do, who would yet take it very ill heart with a sharp spear. They pressed upon his head a crown to be shut out of the communion of Christians, as they would of pricking thorns. These wounds upon his blessed body are most certainly have been in the first and purest ages of Chrisdations provided by government, and no entreaties could the letters in which our charter was written, by which we may tianity.—Archbishop Tillotson. claim our heritage, if we read them aright. Thereon is written wailing, and sorrow for our sins; for the which, that they might ted to high stations, because they were mussulmans, he be healed and washed away, Christ, God and man, must endure was left in obscurity and neglect because he was a Chris- such hard and painful wounds. But thereon is written joy and singing to all those that perfectly forsake their sins .- The laces that hold the seal to this charter are these two. First, Old Mussulman prejudices had revived, and my young friend, when he begged for some station of usefulness, was told that his egged for some station of usefulness, man leaveth his sin, and heartily, with bitter sorrow, turns to Him, He will receive him to His mercy. The second is, the full trust that we have, that God may not lie nor be false of barely the means of subsistence, unemployed and neglected. The knowledge which he had received in England his behest. And hereon hangeth surely our trust of our heritage. ad opened to him the wants of his own countrymen, and tage. The seal of our charter is sealed with the blood of the he longed most earnestly to be released from his engage-ments that he might devote his life to their welfare. These are Bulgarians of European Turkey, a simple but ignorant people, fond of instruction and promising the best results to well directed efforts in their behalf. My attention had already been drawn to them and Letermin Jile. already been drawn to them and I determined if possible to procure my young friend's release and enable him to prepare himself for usefulness among them. You know my plans with regard to him, for he is the same of whom I

have formerly written. I took him into my house where with proper care and good medical treatmenthe rapidly rewith proper care and good medical treatmenthe rapidly recovered. Previous to the execution of our plans he wished to visit his widowed mother whom he had not seen for the widowed mother whom he had not seen for the widowed mother whom he had not seen for the widowed mother whom he had not seen for the widowed mother whom he had not seen for the widowed mother whom he had not seen for the widowed mother whom he had not seen for the widowed mother whom he had not seen for the widowed mother whom he had not seen for the widowed mother whom he had not seen for the widowed mother whom he had not seen for the widowed mother whom he had not seen for the widowed mother whom he had not seen for the widowed mother whom he had not seen for the widowed mother whom he had not seen for the widowed mother whom he had not seen for the widowed mother whom he had not seen for the widowed mother whom he had not seen for the widowed mo

MEN BELIEVE AS THEY WISH. It is plain, that men believe not the Gospel-doctrines according ding as they have grounds, but according as they have a mind to believe. Men are very well pleased that the joys of heaven should be eternal, and therefore they with eagerness embrace those promises, which are given of eternal happiness; they understand them in the most favourable and extensive sense; and though in Scripture some things are called eternal, which in rigour of speech are not so, yet they have no doubt, but the happiness of the saints is eternal in the most literal import of that term. But they have no desire at all, that the torments of hell, which may perhaps be their own final portion, should be eternal; and therefore because eternity is in some places of Scripture applied to things which shall at last cease, they are willing, they are resolved, to understand it in this lower sense, whenever they find it ascribed to the torments of the damned. But to take up our opinions at this rate, is to determine our assents not by reason, but by passion; not according to the greater or less probability of the truth, but according to its being we would strip ourselves of all undue prejudices, and proceed are equally well-proved unto us, would find equal readiness of admittance with us; we should not pick and choose what doccertain, or less evident; but should as easily be persuaded that dom of God, as that no thieves shall, though our own hearts do perhaps accuse us of drunkenness or uncleanness, and acquit us of the sin of stealing. Neither would immorality and vice and degenerate age, nor would the Church of God be so miserably torn asunder as it is by schism, if all the members of our own communion gave as firm an assent to those many texts of Scripture which condemn all ungodliness of life, as they do to those which forbid divisions; and if those, who unhappily separate from us, would but pay half that regard to those many plain texts, which recommend unity, which they do to that mistaken one which forbids will-worship (Coloss. ii. 23); if men could but once be prevailed upon to be impartial hearers, we might then hope that they would be also profitable hearers of

God's Word .- Bishop Smalridge. Is the body so curiously framed? Is this brittle and mortal difice so artificially reared? Are there such prints of the finger of God on this tabernacle, even whilst we are here? Then judge what it will be, when it is raised from the dust, when it shakes off the dishonours of the grave, and appears with its robes of light; when this unwieldy clog of flesh and blood is made pure and aerial, nimble enough to vie with the swiftest angels, and fly with ease in the regions of glory; when we shall be all life, light, spirit, and wing, -fellow-sharers of angelical pleasure. Now, the earthly tabernacle drags and pulls down the soul to low and despicable enjoyments; then, the body is made strong and refined to comply with the highest capacities and inclinations of the mind. We shall mount aloft from the earth unto as the brightness of the firmament, and as the stars for ever and ever, when we are got loose from the prisons of the grave, and the fetters of corruption are knocked off; but now, in our present state, how hard is it for us to raise our thoughts to the liberties of the Sons of God! When we have set our feet upon the top of Mount Zion, when we see the glories and empires of this little globe below us, and we ourselves beyond danger of temptation, far above its frowns and flatteries,-how will our souls be transported to find their garments brighter, and ourto those very men who now conspire to be his ruin. And such, my dear boy, such, for the most part, are the dealings of the turf. I do not mean to say that men of high honour and unblemished integrity are not foremost in the encouragement of a sport which, from its bold and manly churecter is assentially an English man, but this Landing selves encircled in the arms of divine love! And, instead of this lumpish clay, this load that damps and depresses our spirits, the weight that holds them in fetters and captivity, we shall be encouragement of a sport which, from its bold and manly churecter is assentially an English man, but this Landing selves encircled in the arms of divine love! And, instead of this lumpish clay, this load that damps and depresses our spirits, the weight that holds them in fetters and captivity, we shall be encouragement of a sport which, from its bold and manly churecter is assentially an encouragement of a sport which, from its bold and manly churecter is assentially an encouragement of a sport which, from its bold and manly churecter is assentially an encouragement of a sport which is form the arms of divine love! And, instead of this lumpish clay, this load that damps and depresses our spirits, the weight that holds them in fetters and captivity, we shall then be clothed upon with our house which is from heaven, when shackles of our bondage broken to pieces. The very thoughts of this pure and angelic state, if they dwelt seriously upon our spirits, might crack the strings that tie our souls to our bodies; to think that when "He shall appear, we shall be like Him, for we shall see Him as He is."-Principal Monro, D.D.

AUTHORITY OF THE PRIMITIVE CHURCH. Since all truth was taught and revealed to the primitive Church, which is our mother, let us all that be obedient children of God submit ourselves to the judgment of the Church, for the better understanding of the articles of our faith, and of doubtful sentences of the Scripture. Let us not go about to show in us, by the following any private man's interpretation upon the word, another spirit than they of the primitive Church had, lest we deceive ourselves. For there is but one faith and one Spirit, which is not contrary to himself, neither otherwise now teacheth us than he did them. Therefore let us believe as they have taught us of the Scriptures, and be at peace with them, according as the true catholic Church is at this day; and the God of peace assuredly will be with us, and deliver us out of all our worldly troubles and miseries, and make us partakers of their joy and bliss through our obedience to faith with them. Therefore God commandeth us in Job to ask of the elder generation, and to search diligently the memory of the fathers. For we are but yesterday's children, and be ignorant, and our days are like a shadow; and they shall teach thee (saith the Lord) and speak to thee, and shall utter words from their hearts. And by Solomon we are commanded not to reject the direction of our mother. The Lord grant you to direct your steps in all things after her, and to abhor contention with her. For, as St. Paul writeth-" If any man be contentious. neither we, nor the Church of God, hath any such custom."-Archdeacon Philpot (Martyr), in a Letter to a friend, prisoner

THE THEATRE. To speak against plays in general, may be thought too severe, and that which the present age cannot well brook, and would not perhaps be so just and reasonable; because it is very possible, that it might be so framed and governed by such rules, as not only to be innocently diverting, but instructing and useful, to put some vices and follies out of countenance, which cannot perhaps be so decently reproved, nor so effectually exposed and corrected any other way. But as the stage now is, they are intolerable, and not fit to be permitted in a civilised, much less in a Christian, nation. They do most notoriously minister both to infidelity and vice. By the profaneness of them, they are able to instil bad principles into the minds of men, and to lessen the awe and reverence which all men ought to have for God and religion; and by their lewdness they teach

Advertisements.

HOME DISTRICT GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

THE Pupils attending this Institution, will resume their students after the present races on Thursday the after the present recess, on Thursday the leth instant. On e-opening the School, Elementary Classes in the English, Latin, and Greek languages,—also in Book-keeping, the Use of the Globes, and Algebra, will be formed. A few vacancies are open for in-door pupils. The business of Mrs. Crombie's Seminary will also be resumed on he same day. A French Master is wanted to give instruction in these natitutions. Application to be made (if by letter, post paid) to Mr. Crombie.

Toronto, 2nd September, 1842.

EDUCATION IN THE COUNTRY. THE MISSES DUNN will receive a limited number of Young Ladies to board and instruct in the usual branches of an English Education. Terms, £25 per annum. French, Drawing, Music, and Italian, extra. The situation is healthy, on the Kingston road, 12 miles from Toronto. Particulars may be obtained on (prepaid) application; as also of Mr. Rows-II, King Street, Toronto, or of the Rev. W. H. Norris, Parsonage, Scarborough, Scarborough, September 2nd, 1842.

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

Terms moderate. Reference for character and abilities, to the Lord Rishop of Toronto. ord Bishop of Toronto. Toronto, 25th July, 1842.

MRS. RANSOME is desirous of receiving a few young Ladies to educate with her own daughters, who may be instructed in French, Italian, Music, &c. For Terms, apply at her residence Newgate Street, near Bishop's Buildings.

N.B.—A Handsome Harp for sale, just received from England

A YOUNG LADY lately arrived in this country, is desirous of engaging as Governess in a respectable family. She is a member of the United Clurch of England and Ireland, and is highly ac-Address (pos' paid) to A. B., care of Rev. W. Brethour, Orms District of Montreal. WANTS A SITUATION, S Book-keeper or Salesman, a person who can give every satis-factory reference. Apply to A. B., care of H. Rowsell Esq., oner, King Street.

B. Applicant has been accustomed to business generally for 10

BANK STOCK. FOR SALE Twelve Shares in the Bank of British North America Apply to this Office. Toronto, September 17, 1842.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

THE property of John Barwick, Esq., at Thornhill, Yonge Street
in all respects one of the most desirable residences in Canada fo
a genteel family.—A SAW MILL, in full operation, about the centre
with a quantity of Pine. Reference to CAPT. LEE, on the spot, or
Messrs. GAMBLE & BOULTON,
King Street, Toronto. A PORTRAIT of the Hon. JOHN BEVERLEY ROBINSON.

A Chief Justice of Western Canada, drawn by Mr. Hoppner

fayer, is now being exhibited at J. E. Pell's Picture Shop, King

street, for the purpose of receiving the names of Subscribers to a

tighly finished Engraving therefrom. The opinions expressed by the

press, as to the Likeness, &c., have been extremely favourable.

nto, June 3, 1842. AUTUMN AND WINTER IMPORTATIONS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving a very large and well asso stock of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, suited the Fall and Winter Trade, and by the middle of this month t stock will be very full and complete. They have also additional shipments coming forward by most of the gular Fall Ships from Great Britain, which will keep up the extent id variety of their stock during the next three months. They also beg to intimate that their Importations of GROCERIES AND LIQUORS are very large and well assorted, and that they will continue to receive additions to their stock during the remainder of the season, including CROCKERY, in packages suitably assorted for the Unper Canada Trade. BUCHANAN, HARRIS & Co. Hamilton, 7th September, 1842. 271-6

UNIVERSITY HOUSE, M. WESTMACOTT begs to inform the Ladies and Gentle-men of Toronto and its vicinity, that he will receive by the first ships a choice assortment of FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, suitable for the approaching season. Pulpit and Church Furniture imported.

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

WAREHOUSE, CORNER OF KING & YONGE STREETS, TORONTO,

Iron, Steel, and Shelf Hardware Goods, DIRECT from the Manufactories in England, which, with their Stock previously on hand, will comprise an assortment including every article usually forming a part of the Ironmongery business, and which they offer to Country Dealers at their old credit terms of six months, for approved paper, or in Retail at their customary low prices Toronto, September, 1842.

J. W. BRENT, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, KING STREET, KINGSTON. PHYSICIAN'S AND FAMILY PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUN

A. V. BROWN, M.D. SURGEON DENTIST, No. 6, BAY STREET. Toronto, December 31, 1841. Mr. S. WOOD,

SURGEONDENTI CHEWETT'S BUILDINGS, KING STREET. Toronto, February 5, 1842. DR. PRIMROSE, (Late of Newmarket,)

OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S, DUKE STREET.
Toronto, 7th August, 1841. DOCTOR SCOTT,

LATELY House Surgeon to the Londonderry City and County Infirmary, and Physician to the Fever Hospital, REMOVED FROM 144, KING STREET, TO NEWGATE STREET, Opposite the Brick Methodist Chapel. Toronto, May 25, 1842. MR. SAXON, Attorney, &c.

179, KING STREET, TORONTO. MR. HOPPNER MEYER. ARTIST, HAS REMOVED TO 140, KING STREET. Toronto, June 24, 1842. MR. ELLIS,

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

N.B.—COPPER PLATE AND LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTING.
July 1, 1842. ALEXANDER HAMILTON & JOSEPH WILSON TENDER their sincere thanks to their Friends and Customers, as well as the Public generally, for the liberal patronage with which they have been favoured in their individual capacities since their stabilishment in Toronto; and conceiving it mutually advantages.

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

BUSINESS. BUSINESS.

Window and Bed Cornices, and Ornaments in Gold or Fancy Woods made to order, of the latest patterns; also, Gilt Mouldings for bordering rooms; Looking-Glass Plates silvered and reframed; Portrait and Picture Frames, of all kinds—Gilt, Walnut, or Mahogany.

And as none but Workmen of integrity and ability will be employed, they have no doubt, as hitherto, of giving perfect satisfaction to those who may favour them with their orders, at No. 5, Wellington Buildings, King Street, or at the Corner of Yonge and Temperance Streets, Toronto. Toronto.

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

A CHOICE SELECTION OF FIRE BOARD PATTERNS.
HAMILTON & WILSON,
5, Wellington Buildings,
King Street, Toronto. N.B.—Paper-hanging neatly and promptly attended to as usual. 271-tf

Toronto, August 17, 1842. CABINET-MAKING, UPHOLSTERY, AND PAPER-HANGING.

PAPER-HANGING.

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

Best price given for live Geese Feathers.

EDWARD ROBSON.

4)-1v JOSEPH B. HALL,

GENERAL AGENT & COMMISSION MERCHANT, WHOLESALE DEALER IN AND IM LIQUORS, WINES, TEAS, FRUITS, GROCERIES. DRY GOODS, &G. AGENT FOR LERICA, ELDRIDGE & JONES, OF MADEIRA. FRONT STREET, KINGSTON, CANADA.

SANFORD & LYNES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS.

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

Toronto, February 23, 1842. Earthen, China, and Glassware Establishment.

No. 10, New City Buildings, NEARLY OPPOSITE THE ENGLISH CHURCH, KING STREET.

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

JOHN MULHOLLAND & Co. Toronto, October 30, 1840.

WM. STENNETT, MANUFACTURING SILVER-SMITH, JEWELLER AND WATCH-MAKER, STORE STREET, KINGSTON,

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

ENGLISH BOOTS AND SHOES.

LIGHTSH BOOTS AND SHOES.

JUST RECEIVED, by consignment, nearly 4,000 pairs of the above articles, made to order by some of the best manufacturers in Europe, and which the Subscriber feels assured require only to be examined to be pronounced the largest, most varied and elegant assortment ever imported into Canada.

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

To be Sold WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

JAMES FOSTER,

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

J. BROWN,

SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKER, Next door to Messrs. Paterson & Son, Hardware Merchants, KING STREET, TORONTO.

HAS a good assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles, Carriage and Team Harness, Portmanteaus, and Patent Waterproof Travelling-bags, Shooting-gatiers, Military Belts, Horse Clothing, Stable Utensils, &c. &c.—all at the most moderate prices. Toronto, 20th July, 1842. G. BILTON,

WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR, 128, KING STREET, TORONTO. A LWAYS on hand a good supply of West of England Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. &c., which he imports direct from Foronto, 27th April, 1842.

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

J. P. respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of the best West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, &c. &c.

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

WATERLOO BUILDINGS, FOUR DOORS WEST OF THE CHURCH OFFICE,

nd solicits a continuance of that support which he has heretofore ceelved. His constant study shall always be to give to his customers general satisfaction.

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

Toronto, May 6, 1842.

JOHN HART, PAINTER, GLAZIER, GRAINER AND PAPER-HANGER,

(LATE OF THE FIRM OF HART & MARCH,) RESPECTFULLY returns thanks for the kind support he has received while in copartnership, and desires to acquaint his friends and the public that he has Removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. POPPLEWELL, No. 233, King Street, two doors east of Mr Rowsell's, where he intends carrying on the above business, and trusts

Toronto, 25th May, 1842. OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, Coach Builders, King Street, Toronto, and Store Street, Kingston. All Carriages built to order warranted twelve months. Old Carriages taken in exchange. N.B.—Sleighs of every description built to order. TORONTO AXE FACTORY,

HOSPITAL STREET. THE Subscriber tenders his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public for past favours, and would respectfully inform them that in addition to his former Works, he has purchased the above Establi-hment, formerly owned by the late Harvey Shepparo, and recently by Champton, Brottlens & Co., where he is now manufacturing CAST STREEL AXES of a superior quality. Orders sent to the Factory, or to his Store, 122 King Street, will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

Cutlery and Edge Tools of every description manufactured to order.

SAMUEL STAM

Toronto, October 6, 1841. 1842.

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

WILL, until further notice, leave Toronto for Rochester, touching at Port Hope and Cobourg, every Monday, Wednesday, and riday Afternoon, at 1 o'clock; and will leave Rochester for Toronto, ouching at Cobourg and Port Hope, every Tuesday, Thursday, and saturday Morning, at 8 o'clock.

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

1842.—ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS. THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED THAT THE FOLLOWING ARE THE ARRANG MENTS FOR THIS SEASON:

LARE ON TAR I O,

BETWEEN KINGSTON AND TORONTO, Brincess Royal, Colcleugh; Niagara, Elmsley; City of Toronto, Dick; From Kingston : At 7 o'clock, Evening-Monday, and 8 Thursday, PRINCESS ROYAL;

At 8 o'clock, Evening—Tuesday and Friday, NIAGARA; At 8 o'clock, Evening—Wednesday and Saturday, CITY OF TORONTO; -and arrive at Toronto early next day.

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

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

THE HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

THIS long-established Institution, incorporated in 1910 with a Perpetual Charter, has an unimpaired Capital of \$150,000, with power of increasing the same to \$250,000. For more than thirty years it has conducted its extensive business on the most just and liberal principles, paying its losses with honourable promptness. It insures against loss or damage by fire, Public Buildings, Dwelling-houses, Warehouses, Merchandize, Household Furniture, and property generally, on terms very favourable to the assured. Owners of Property in Toronto and its vicinity are invited to apply to THOMAS RIGNEY, Agent. References, by permission, to-

Ces, by permission, to—
Thos. G. Ridout, Esq.,
Cashier, Bank of Upper Canada.
William Wilson, Esq.,
Cashier, Branch Bank of Montreal.
John Cameron, Esq.,
Cashier, Branch Commercial Bank, M. D.
A. O. Medley, Esq.,
Int'm. Manager, Toronto Branch Bank of
British North America.
Messis. J. F. Smith & Co.
cr., 1842.

BRITISH AMERICA FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY Incorporated under an Act of the Third Session of the Eleventh Parliament of Upper Canada.

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

T. W. BIRCHALL,

A few Shares of the Stock of this Institution may still be had application at the Office. Toronto, March 11, 1842. 36-tf THE PHOENEX FIRE ASSESSANTIAN OF LONDON.

A PPLICATIONS for Insurance by this Company are requested to be made to the undersigned, who is also authorised to receive premiums for the renewal of policies.

ALEX. MURRAY. THE PHŒNIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT. THE undersigned having been duly appointed AGENT in Toronto for the above Company, is now prepared to effect Insurances against loss by Fire, on the most liberal terms.

This Company is composed of a body of wealthy Proprietors, with a paid up Capital of \$200,000: it has been in operation in the United States and in Eastern Canada for nearly a quarter of a century; and its liberality and promptitude in settling all claims for losses, have been universally acknowledged.

Reference is permitted to be made to Thos. D. Harris, Esq., Messis. J. Mulholland & Co. Messis. Lyman, Farr & Co. Applications to be made to the subscriber, at his residence, New

Street, where they will meet with pointed attention.

JOHN WALTON.
52-tf Toronto, 27th June, 1842. BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION, STERLING. (Empowered by Act of Parliament.) PROSPECTUSES, Tables of Rates, and every information, may be obtained by application to

No. 1, PRINCES STREET, BANK, LONDON.

FRANCIS LEWIS, No. 8, Chewett's Buildings, Toronto.

SIR JAMES MURRAY'S

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

dyspeptic complaints, attended with acidity and constipation, and with very great benefit."

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

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

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

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

Sir James Clarke, Sir A. Cooper, Dr. Bright, and Messrs. Guthrle and Herbert Mayo, of London, "strongly recommend Murray's Fluid Magnesia, as being infinitely more safe and convenient, than the solid, and free from the dauger attending the constant use of soda or potass."

Drs. Evory, Kennedy, Beatty, Burke, of the Rifle Brigade, Comins, Drs. Evory, Kennedy, Beatty, Burke, of the Rifle Brigade, Comins, Drs. Lyndy Inspector of Hospitals, and Surgeon Hayden, of Dublin, have given letters to the same effect.

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

Sold in bottles, 1s. 3d. and 2s. 6d.

The Acidulated Syrup, in bottles, 1s. 10åd. each.

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

label.

N.B.—With the Addulated Syrup the Fluid Magnesia forms the most delightful of saline drinks.

Physicians will piease specify Murray's Fluid Magnesia in their prescriptions, to avoid the danger of adulterations and substitution. AGENTS: Montreal.

Messrs. Lyman, Farr & Co.

"J. Beckert & Co.
"W. Lyman & Co.
"J. Carter & Co.
"J. Brek & & Co.
J. Hearti, Kingston.
Messrs. Gravely & Jackson, Cobourg.
Charles Hughes, Port Hope.
Toronto, September 24, 1842.

CHURCH PUBLICATIONS, JUST RECEIVED FROM ENGLAND.

Dr. Hook's Church Dictionary, a new and greatly enlarged edition, 12mo. 0 10 6

Bishop Jewell's Two Treatises: I. On the Scriptures; II. On the Sacrameuts. 0 7 6

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— Wieliffe, do. do. 1 vol. do. 0 12 6

— Bishop Jewell, do. do. do. 0 12 6

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Tracts on the Church, comprising all the Publications in Class VIII. on the Catalogue of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 12mo. bound. 0 3 6 Dr. Hook's Church Dictionary, a new and greatly enlarged

H. & W. ROWSELL THE ENGLISHMAN'S LIBRARY:

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Suited for Presents, Class-Books, Lending-Libraries, &c. &c. bishop Fatrick's Farable of the Fig. (Section berlain).

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The Practice of Divine Love, (Bishop Ken).

The Lord's Prayer, (Rev. R. Anderson).

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Published by James Burns, 17, Portman Street, Portman Square, London, and sold by H. & W. ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto. LIBRARY OF THE FATHERS.

OXFORD EDITION. VOL. I. St. Augustine's Confessions.

St. Augustine's C.
St. Cyrll.
St. Cyrll.
St. Cyrlian's Treatises.
St. St. Chrysostom's Homilies on 1 Corinthians.
St. Chrysostom's Homilies on Galatians and Ephesians.
St. Chrysostom's Homilies on Romans.
HI. St. Athanasius' Treatises against Arianism.
Translated by Members of the Church of England.
Price, £8.
H. § W. ROWSELL,
Toronto

JUST RECEIVED.

H. & W. ROWSELL. September 30, 1842. LARGE PRAYER BOOKS AND ALTAR SERVICES, SUITABLE for the Reading Desk and Communion Table, just received from England.

Folio Prayer Book, bound in Rough Calf,..... Quarto do. do. Quarto Altar Services, do. August 25, 1842. PSALM AND HYMN BOOK.

A NEW EDITION of the above, published under the sanction of the Hon and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Montreal, and of the Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Toronto, with the addition of Anthems, &c. is now in the Press, and will be ready for delivery about the first of November. It is printed on fine paper and neatly bound in cloth, and the price will not exceed that of the former Edition. A few copies will be bound in Embossed Roan and Morocco, with gilt edges. Persons in the country desirous of having copies sent to them this season, will please to send their orders as soon possible, so that the packages may be sent off before the navigation closes.

September 29, 1842.

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

H. & W. ROWSELL. STATUTES OF CANADA.

COPIES of the Statutes passed in the late Session of the Pro-H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto. February 16th, 1842.

February 16th, 1842. ORDERS IN CHANCERY, REGULATING the Practice in the Court of Chancery in Canada West, for sale by H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto.

The Church

TERMS:—FIFTEEN SHILLINGS per annum, when sent by mail or delivered in town. To Post Masters, Ten Shillings per annum Payment to be made yearly, or, at least, half yearly, in advance.

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AGENTS-THE CLERGY in Canada, and SAMUEL ROWSELL, Esq'r