

PRINCIPLE IN CHURCH EXTENSION.

(From "Hawthorne.")

The next morning Villiers was seated in the library room after breakfast, and was examining with Bevan some of the old records of the Benedictine establishments in England, that he might select from them whatever seemed most suitable for carrying his object into effect in the restoration of a religious community at the Priory. But they were interrupted by a gig driving up to the door, and the announcement of Mr. O'Fogarty, who has before been mentioned as the Roman Catholic priest recently established at Hawthorne, and who, it was now understood, was to undertake the office of domestic chaplain to Lord Claremont during his residence at the Park, the good Abbé St. Maur being about to return to France.

Mr. O'Fogarty was not, as might be expected from his name, one of those dark, scowling, coarse, violent men who have been the appropriate growth of Maynooth, and are the curse of Ireland, as they are the bitterest enemies of England: those who distribute the offices and regulate the policy of the Church of Rome are far too wise so to misplace their instruments. He was bland, polished, and insinuating in his manners, liberal in his doctrine, obsequious in his attentions, and possessed a fluency of language and of a smattering of various accomplishments, which rendered him an agreeable addition to society, and enabled him to exhibit to the few inhabitants of Hawthorne who ventured to make his acquaintance, a picture of the Roman Church so unlike the stern, sanguinary, blackened, and mysterious character with which it was invested to their eyes by the traditions of the reign of Queen Mary and the novel of "The Monk," that their wonder was only equalled by their gratification, and their willingness to know more of a system seemingly so amiable and so tolerated.

Mr. O'Fogarty apologised to Villiers for his intrusion with the ease and courtesy of a man perfectly conversant with the world; and Bevan having retired, he proceeded to explain the nature of his business, which related to the payment of an annual sum of money, which had been left by Lady Esther for religious purposes. Even Villiers, acute as he was in the perception of character, and fastidiously alive to anything like hypocrisy or insincerity, was touched by the mode in which Mr. O'Fogarty alluded to the character and the trials of his mother.

O'Fogarty recognised the picture over the fireplace, and gazed on it silently for a few minutes. He then spoke of her charities, and of the interest which she had always taken in the religious welfare of Hawthorne, so far as she could assist the labours of her own communion.

"Mr. Villiers, I am sure," continued the speaker, "will pardon me for thus dwelling on the faith and on the zeal of one who, if human thought may judge, is now a saint in heaven. Even though he may differ from the doctrines and system in which her faith was purified, he, I am convinced, is not so liberal as Villiers was silent. And Mr. O'Fogarty then touched on the unfinished state of the new Roman chapel, and after some general professions of liberality, to which Villiers lent a very cold incredulous ear, the speaker thought he might venture on requesting a contribution for it from Villiers, interested as he must be in the welfare of Hawthorne, and having, indeed, on his own estate, several families who were Romanists themselves. He added, that if it were a matter of principle, perhaps he might have hesitated in making the request; but that, as Villiers was already under an engagement to pay a certain sum towards the same object, any addition to it would not involve a question of principle.

To Mr. O'Fogarty's evident chagrin, Villiers replied briefly, that to discharge a debt was one thing, and to make a voluntary donation another; that his own conscientious opinions were no way involved in paying over to the furtherance, even of a system which he condemned, that which he only held in trust for it; but that he had long since felt the solemn obligation of abstaining from giving any support, however speciously claimed, to any other religious community in England but the Catholic Church. "You must excuse me," he added, "for carefully employing these words, since upon them my allegiance to my Church is founded."

Mr. O'Fogarty endeavoured to assume a smile. "And might I ask," he said, "if, as I must suppose, you deny the same title to the Church of Rome, and confine it to the established communion of England?"

"I have no right," replied Villiers, "and no inclination to enter into a controversy at this moment on such a subject. But believing the English Church to derive its ministry from apostolical authority, and in all essential points, (however its individual members may have sinned), to be in accordance with the ancient Catholic Church; I cannot but consider an unauthorised intrusion into her province as gratuitously schismatical; and I cannot well reconcile the notion of schism with the title of Catholic. But you will pardon me if I decline such a discussion, and content myself with stating, thus briefly, the reasons why I cannot offer you any assistance whatever in propagating a system which, even on this ground only, I must believe to be inconsistent with Christian charity, and destructive of divine truth."

"And yet," said Mr. O'Fogarty, "a landlord cannot be indifferent to the spiritual interest of his tenants and dependants; and for their sake may I not ask for some trifling assistance to the funds which are devoted to their benefit?"

"I trust," replied Villiers, "that I do feel interested—deeply interested—solely responsible for the spiritual as well as for the temporal welfare of those whom the hand of Providence has placed under my care. But it would little contribute to their welfare to show myself indifferent to religious truths, to assist in rearing them in a faith which I believe to be false, to aid in fomenting those schisms which must in the end destroy all religious belief in Romanists as well as in others. It will be my duty to take care that the truth shall be, at least, offered to them, that opportunities of hearing it, and of studying it, may be provided for them, and that they be warned of the errors into which they have fallen. And this duty I hope to perform."

"And am I to understand then," said Mr. O'Fogarty with a tone of bitterness, "that Mr. Villiers meditates disturbing the peace and harmony of this place by a system of proselytism, and will endeavour, by the influence of his name and property, to withdraw his dependants from the faith of their ancestors?"

"Rather, you should say," replied Villiers, "recall them to the faith of their ancestors: for no one who understands what Christian truth is would undervalue the principle of hereditary religion. But I am unwilling to say anything which may seem unnecessarily harsh and painful to a gentleman whom I have no reason to believe is acting otherwise than conscientiously in maintaining his religious system."

"I should have hoped," said Mr. O'Fogarty, "that in these enlightened days, Mr. Villiers would have been more disposed to recognise the principle that each individual should be allowed to choose his own religious doctrines; and that, as the State has no right to interfere with them, so neither has the landlord."

"Sir," replied Villiers, "will you pardon me for saying that I have resided long in Roman Catholic countries, and have had many opportunities of studying the Roman Catholic system. To me, therefore, I am sure you will not think it worth while to address such sentiments, which cannot be the sincere opinion of any true Roman Catholic, which are in themselves erroneous—I might say false; and which are so vitally opposed to the whole system and spirit of Romanism, that in the mouth of a Romanist they sound to me—"

lest he should use words too faithfully representing his own indignation at the imposition which his visitant was attempting to practice on him.

Mr. O'Fogarty, however, was not abashed. "I conclude," he said, "that Mr. Villiers will not dispute the principle that laymen, however gifted and however zealous, are not the persons to whom the task of proselytism has been especially appointed."

"Assuredly," replied Villiers; "but to laity as well as clergy, has been appointed the task of watching over the welfare of their brethren, and of promoting the glory of the Almighty—if not by preaching in the congregation, yet by ministering to the wants of the preachers, and supplying to them the means of executing their duty."

"Alas!" said Mr. O'Fogarty, "I fear that this spirit of proselytism can only engender strife, and destroy our mutual amity. To this violence and mistaken zeal we owe nearly all the bitterness of religious life in this age."

"I should not have expected," said Villiers, "that a Clergyman of the Roman Catholic Church, of which the distinctive feature and paramount maxim is the unvarying duty of proselytism, would employ such language."

O'Fogarty slightly coloured. "I do think," continued Villiers, "that to the spirit of proselytism, indulged by unauthorised persons—proselytism, not to the simple definite faith committed to us by heaven, but to our own superadded dogmas and opinions—proselytism, carried on in defiance of that order and discipline which was established by the Church of the Apostles, and of primitive times—to this I do think that we owe nearly all the miseries and dangers which beset the Catholic faith. But I mean not to give offence, when I repeat that an agent of the Roman Church is the last person to condemn such a spirit, with which all ministerial functions in this land must be tainted; and I must distinguish from it most strongly the proselytism enjoined by our Lord upon all his disciples—proselytism to the simple, unaltered, revealed faith of the Apostles, conducted by authorized ministers, and confined within those limits which apostolical practice has laid down for it."

Mr. O'Fogarty coloured still more, but did not abandon his ground.

"Mr. Villiers," he said, "must be aware (not that I would venture to suggest to him for a moment any secular or worldly considerations) that we are not without influence in Hawthorne. I confess that I had dared to contemplate with hope the prospect of congratulating Mr. Villiers on that political eminence to which his vicinity to Hawthorne, and his long family connexion with the place, justly entitle him, without alluding to personal advantages of the highest order. A dissolution of parliament is expected every day."

Villiers's indignation was roused; and by the expression of his eye, though he remained perfectly silent, his visitor saw that he had mistaken the string on which he had touched.

"Far be it from me," he added hastily, "to suppose that Mr. Villiers would for one moment permit his conscientious practice to be swayed by worldly and selfish motives. This was far from my thoughts. But I did wish candidly and honestly to indicate, without reserve, the line which not only myself but others would feel it necessary to take in the event of—"

Villiers did not perplex him by waiting for him to finish the sentence, which he was endeavouring to round off in some ambiguous diplomatic phrase. "Mr. O'Fogarty," he said, "and every conscientious Christian, will of course endeavour, in every possible way consistent with Christian duty to give weight and extension to those opinions which he sincerely believes to be true." And Villiers gave signs that he desired the interview to close.

CHRIST IS RISEN.

The following graphic account of the conclusion of the Greek Utikal for Passion week, is from Wayfarer Sketches among the Greeks and Turks, by a Lady. "There was not a light, not a sound; each individual of that immense multitude, filling even all the adjoining streets, remained still and motionless, so that even the most distant might catch the murmuring voices of the priests, who were reciting the service within the Church; troops lined the streets to see that perfect quiet was maintained; but assuredly it was a needless precaution, for there was not one present who did not seem to share in a general feeling of gloom and depression, as though a heavy cloud were hanging over all things; and so complete was the realization of all that these ceremonies are intended to convey, that I am certain the power of death, still so awfully manifest in these tedious hours, was present with each of them."

As midnight approached, the archbishop, with his priests, accompanied by the king and queen, left the church and stationed themselves on the platform, which was raised considerably from the ground, so that they were distinctly seen by the people. Every one now remained in breathless expectation, holding their unlighted tapers in readiness when the glad moment should arrive, while the priests still continued murmuring their melancholy chant in a low half-whisper. Suddenly a report of a cannon announced that twelve o'clock had struck, and that Easter Day had begun; then the archbishop, elevating the cross, exclaimed in a loud exciting tone, "Christos anesti," "Christ is risen!" and instantly every single individual of all that host took up the cry, and the vast multitude broke through and dispelled for ever the intense and mournful silence which they had maintained so long, with one spontaneous shout of indescribable joy and triumph, "Christ is risen!" "Christ is risen!"—At the same moment the oppressive darkness was succeeded by a blaze of light from thousands of tapers, which communicating from one another seemed to send streams of fire in all directions, rendering the minutest objects distinctly visible, and casting the most vivid glow on the expressive faces, full of exultation, of the rejoicing crowd; bands of music struck up their gayest strains; the roll of the drums through the town, and further on the pealing of the cannon, announced far and near the glad tidings of great joy; while from hill and plain, from the sea-shore and the far olive grove, rocket after rocket ascending to the clear sky, answered back with their mute eloquence that Christ is risen indeed, and told of other tongues that were repeating those blessed words, and other hearts that leapt for joy: every where men clasped each other's hands, and congratulated one another, and embraced with countenances beaming with delight, as though to each one separately some wonderful happiness had been proclaimed; and so in truth it was; and all the while, rising above the mingling of many sounds, each one of which was a sound of gladness, the aged priests were distinctly heard chanting forth a glorious old hymn of victory, in tones so loud and clear, that they seemed to have regained their youth and strength to tell the world how "Christ is risen from the dead, having trampled death beneath his feet, and henceforth the entombed have everlasting life."

LOUIS PHILIPPE'S PASSAGE FROM HAVRE TO NEWHAVEN.

The following was communicated to the Hampshire Independent by one who was on board the Express steamer, in which the ex-king and Queen of the French made their escape from France:—

The South-Western Company's steamer Express, captain Paul, left Southampton on Tuesday, the 29th of February, at about half-past eight in the morning, and proceeded direct to Havre. We took took our station alongside the quay, opposite the custom-house. The South-Western Company's new steamer the Dispatch, captain Goodridge, was also in the harbour, she having arrived from London. We remained in port two days, an unusually long time for our vessel. This stoppage at Havre, together with the silent and anxious manner of the captain, and his mysterious movements

to and from the vessel and the Rue de la Gaffe, excited my suspicion, and made me conjecture that we were waiting for some special and important purpose.

Nothing particular, however, occurred before Thursday, towards dark, when I found the steam was getting up. At about eight o'clock that evening the steam was blowing off as noiselessly as possible. The night was rather dark, but not sufficiently so to prevent me from seeing capt. Goodridge sauntering about the quay in the neighbourhood of our vessel. While he was thus employed I saw a stranger, well muffled up, approach and speak to him, and soon afterwards leave him to speak to a gentleman, who had approached near to the spot where they had been talking. The stranger, while in conversation, appeared to be peering about, and shifting his position, till at length he could command a slight view of one who came to the vessel round the left-hand corner of the custom-house, while the back of the gentleman was turned towards that spot. The conversation for a short time, when a party came round the left-hand corner of the custom-house and approached our gangway. Without any hesitation one of the party, an old man, apparently lame, dressed in a large travelling-cloak, and his face nearly covered with a shawl, a pair of green spectacles, and a travelling cap, came on board, assisted by the British Consul and captain Goodridge. While coming on board, I heard the consul say to him, "Take care, uncle, as if he was speaking to a relative, and warning him to be careful how he stepped on the ladder. The passenger was immediately conducted to the engineer's room (a most unusual place for a passenger to be shown into), he was unable to remain there, and was obliged to go into the saloon. The consul spoke to him and of him as if he were his relative.

As soon as the old gentleman was on board, captain Goodridge escorted an elderly lady down the gangway. I heard her say to him "I am obliged to you," and, from her pronunciation, I knew that she was not an English-woman. She was very plainly dressed. Her hair was as white as silver, and I thought I never saw a countenance in which anxiety, fatigue, and fear were so visibly depicted. As soon as she was in the saloon, I could perceive that she had been, and still was, weeping.

As soon as these two were on board, and the rest of the party had joined them, I saw the stranger to whom I have before alluded leave the gangway and approach our gangway, and at the same time watch the gentleman walking away from the vessel. The stranger got on board rapidly, and immediately crouched down under the paddle-box, as if to prevent the gentleman from observing where he was. The only luggage brought on board was a small box, which weighed very heavy, a reticule and a bag, which appeared to contain money, and two or three cloaks of a rich and costly description. The instant the party were on board, and the Consul and Captain Goodridge had gone on shore, preparations were quietly made for slipping from the quay. This was a very anxious moment. The strange way in which our passengers came on board—their having no luggage—their silent manner and anxious countenances—our leaving without proper officers coming on board to examine passports—the respect paid to the gentleman and lady who first came on board—together with the captain giving his orders in a subdued tone of voice—convinced me that our passengers were persons of distinction, and that we were leaving Havre surreptitiously.

During the time we had been at Havre I had felt a dread of going on shore. The people of the place appeared to have left their usual occupations, and had a moody and discontented look. Groups of the lower orders were to be seen in different parts of the town, some of them armed with muskets and other weapons. I confess, therefore, that just as we were leaving the quay I felt rather nervous, and was every moment expecting some alarm, and that our departure would be prevented. Just as we were leaving our progress was impeded by some French barges, and my fears I suppose, got the better of my senses, but I could not help fancying that the men on board the barges were assailing us in unusually loud language, and were most remarkably unwilling to get out of our way.

When we got out of the harbour all on board seemed to breathe more freely; the captain spoke louder, and our passengers seemed in better spirits. The person who first came on board had now taken off his cap, shawl, and spectacles; and although he had no whiskers, and had on a skull cap because his head had been shaved, I was too well acquainted with the head of a French coiffeur not to be convinced that we had on board no less a personage than Louis Philippe, the proscribed and discredited King of the French; and, from the respect paid to the lady whom I had seen weeping, I felt certain that she was the aged and unfortunate Marie Amelie, his dethroned Queen. The gentleman whom I saw talking to captain Goodridge, I found out afterwards, was General Dumagony.

The King now became talkative, and I heard him say that he always felt safe under the British flag—it was the captain's intention, I believe, to proceed to Southampton; but it was the earnest wish of his Majesty to be landed at Newhaven on the coast of Sussex. He said he knew the coast well, and had confidential friends in the neighbourhood. When we got outside the harbour the sea was exceedingly rough, the wind blew hard, and the vessel tossed and heaved violently, which made all the party in the saloon very ill. The King became very unwell, and worse than any of the rest, and was repeatedly held by the steward on his knees. The Queen, with a lady attendant, entered the ladies' cabin about ten o'clock. A bed was made on the floor of the saloon for his Majesty. The other gentlemen and servants were very ill, and were lying about in different parts of the saloon. None of the party undressed, not even the Queen.

About midnight we were nearly run down by a large brig. No vessel ever had a more narrow escape than ours. We were within three or four yards of the brig. Fortunately we were going at about half-speed. The noise and confusion on deck arising from this disaster aroused the passengers. Her Majesty rushed out from her cabin into the saloon exclaiming, "Oh! where is my dear gentleman? Oh! where is my dear gentleman?" The King endeavoured to console her. She embraced him affectionately, crying bitterly, and talked to him, lamenting that his dangers were not yet over, notwithstanding the many he had escaped. The King was much affected, and he wept and sobbed violently. Her Majesty was implored to return to her cabin, but she declared that she would not again leave the King, and she lay down by his side on the floor of the saloon during the remainder of the night.

I should observe that the ex-king and Queen spoke principally English during the voyage. I am convinced, from their conversation, that they knew what had been going on in Paris since they had left it; and, although they did not say much about their family, they were aware that some of their children had arrived safely in England. His Majesty appeared particularly anxious that his route from Paris to Havre should not be known, and that no ill should befall the kind and devoted friends he had left behind in France, who had sheltered him, and facilitated his escape from that country. We arrived off the coast of Sussex about six o'clock in the morning. We had only been going at half-speed, and kept dodging about until daylight. The King rose early, and entered into familiar conversation with the commander, called him his good friend Paul, and also with the chief mate. The captain jokingly asked his Majesty how he should address him on shore, since his passport was made out in the name of "Smith." "Oh, my good friend Paul," was the reply, "there are no passports in your country." The King seemed greatly pleased to think that shortly both himself and the Queen would be relieved from all fear and anxiety about their personal safety. They both breakfasted about nine o'clock; they then gave 250 francs to be distributed among the crew, and made

particular inquiries respecting the children of the commander, and the name of the chief officer, Mr. Goodridge. The heavy box which I have before alluded was filled with five-franc pieces, which appeared quite new, as if they were direct from the Mint. At about eleven o'clock, as near as I can guess, two boats were lowered, into which his Majesty, the Queen, and the attendants were assisted. One of the boats was steered by Captain Paul, and the other by the chief mate. The party was then rowed to the shore, and when the boats returned the Express was steered to Southampton.

Advertisements.

RATES. Skillens and under, 2s. 6d. Stationery and 1d. each subsequent insertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d. first insertion, and 1s. each subsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line first insertion, and 1d. per line each subsequent insertion. The usual discount is made where parties advertise by the year for a considerable time.

From the extensive circulation of The Church in the Province of Canada, (from Sandwich to Cape) in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, in the Hudson's Bay Territories, and in Great Britain and 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 JOB WORK DONE IN A SUPERIOR MANNER At the Office of "The Church," No. 5, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

DR. DERRY Has Removed to 25, Duke Street, A FEW DOORS EAST OF THE BANK OF UPPER CANADA Toronto, February, 1848. 59-431-26

DOCTOR O'BRIEN Has Removed to 27, Bay Street, SECOND DOOR ABOVE WELLINGTON STREET, Toronto, Sept. 23, 1847. 532-17

J. P. CLARKE, Mus. Bac. K. C. PROFESSOR OF THE PIANO FORTE, SINGING AND GUITAR, Residence, Sumach Cottage, Ann Street, Toronto, Jan. 13, 1847. 7-546

JAMES BICKET, ACCOUNTANT, No. 2, City Buildings, King Street East, Toronto, Nov. 26, 1847. 39-546

HARDWARE, No. 44, KING STREET, Corner Post Office Lane.

THE Subscriber, having received his full supply for the WINTER TRADE, begs to call the attention of his customers to his new and splendid stock of HARDWARE, which embraces every thing in the line, including Silver and Silver Plated Ware, Britannia Ware; Fine Table Cutlery; Coal Scuttles; Fenders and Guards; Fire Irons; Fire Grates, &c. &c.

Parties commencing House Keeping are particularly requested to call before purchasing elsewhere. T. HAWORTH, Toronto, 16th Dec. 1847. 34-54

To Carpenters and Joiners. JUST RECEIVED, at No. 44, King Street, an assortment of CARPENTERS and JOINERS AMERICAN EDGE TOOLS and PLANES, of the very best description, which will be sold low for Cash. T. HAWORTH, Toronto, 16th Dec. 1847. 34-546

To Coopers. JUST RECEIVED, by the Subscriber, from Rochester, a quantity of Tress Hoops; Heading, Hollowing, Stave, and Changer Knives; Levels; Jointers and Shave Ups; of the most approved description. T. HAWORTH, Toronto, 16th Dec. 1847. 34-546

To Saddlers and Harness Makers. THE Subscriber, having completed his assortment of SADDLERY MOUNTINGS, solicits a call from the Trade, to inspect his great variety of Stock, which consists of Common Saddles, Japanned Imitation, Malleable Brass and Silver Plated Mounting, of most recent styles, and complete harness; English Bridles; American Skirting and Hog Skins; Patent Leather, all colours; American Gig Trees; Buckskin Harness and Saddle Trees; Whips; Raw-hides; Shellie Varnish, &c. &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest possible price. T. HAWORTH, Toronto, 16th Dec. 1847. 34-546

FOR SALE, BY THE SUBSCRIBER—English, Banks, Swedes, and Three River Iron; Sheet Iron; Short Link Coil Chain; Cable Chains; Anchors; Sikes; Nails; Copper, in bar and sheet; Zinc; Grain Tin; Lead Pipe; Sheet Lead; Anvils and Vices; Slides and Hammers; Blister, German, and Cast Steel; Ropes; Glass; Paints; Oils; Spirits Turpentine, &c. &c. T. HAWORTH, Toronto, 16th Dec. 1847. 34-546

T. BILTON, MERCHANT TAILOR, No. 2, Wellington Buildings, King Street, TORONTO, 11-54

RICHARD SCORE, MERCHANT TAILOR, No. 1, Chewet's Buildings, Toronto.

R. S. takes this opportunity of returning thanks to his friends, for the very liberal patronage extended to him since he commenced business, and respectfully acquaints them (and the public generally), that he keeps constantly on hand a very superior Stock of WEST OF ENGLAND BROAD-CLOTHS, CASSEMERES, DOESKINS, and RICH VESTINGS; all of which he is prepared to make up in the best style, and on terms that cannot fail to give satisfaction. He is particularly anxious to do up the different orders, also Judges', Queen's Counsel, and Barristers' Robes, in the most correct style, and at his customary unprecedented low prices. Toronto, June 9th, 1847. 3-546

THOMAS J. PRESTON, WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR, First House North of the Court House, CHURCH STREET, TORONTO.

T. 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. ALSO, A SELECTION OF SUPERIOR VESTINGS, All of which he is prepared to make up to order in the most fashionable manner and on moderate terms.

Cascocks, Clergymen's and Queen's Counsels' Gowns, Barristers' Robes, &c. made on the shortest notice and in superior style. Toronto, Dec. 4, 1846. 2-546

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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. Toronto, Jan. 28, 1847. 6-54

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IMPORTERS of Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware, Fancy Goods, Accordions, 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. 97-546

MR. WOOD, SURGEON DENTIST, HAS REMOVED to the North Side of KING STREET, the Fourth House West, of Bay Street. Toronto, March 30, 1848. 77-579-11

MR. ROBERT COOPER, SOLICITOR AND ATTORNEY, Wellington Buildings, King Street, TORONTO. ENTRANCE NEXT DOOR TO MR. DIXON'S SHOP. Toronto, Nov. 1846. 8-546

DONALD BETHUNE, JR. BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery and Bankruptcy, CONVEYANCER, &c. DIVISION STREET, COBOURG, CANADA WEST. Cobourg, Oct. 21, 1845. 9-546

CASH FOR RAGS. THE Subscribers will pay 34 dollars per hundred weight, in CASH, for Linen, Cotton, and Molokina RAGS, delivered at the Toronto Paper Mills, on the River Don. JOHN TAYLOR & BROTHERS, Sept. 11, 1847. 14-546

THE TORONTO DRY DOCK COMPANY. NOTICE is hereby given, that Application will be made to the Legislature, at its next Session, to Amend the Charter of the Toronto Dry Dock Company, and to Extend the Capital Stock thereof to £40,000. WM. VYNNE BACON, Secretary, 55-549-17

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, (Registered and Empowered under Act of Parliament, 7 and 8 Vict., Cap. 110.) CAPITAL—£500,000 STERLING. Established for the purpose of effecting Assurance on the Lives Of Persons resident in or about to proceed to the Colonies of Great Britain, India, or other places abroad.

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THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE, GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA.

THE CAPITAL of the Company is £500,000. All the Directors are Shareholders of the Company.

THE RATES have been formed on the most correct observations which exist as to the value of life.

THE PROFITS of the Company will be ascertained and divided at certain intervals, when each Policy, having a right to participate in the Profits, will share in the Fund to be allocated for Division among the Assured.

ADVANTAGES: Among other advantages held out by this Company, to which the attention of the public is especially requested, the following may be particularly mentioned: I.—The Security of a large guaranteed Capital. II.—The moderate rate of Premium, which may be paid yearly or half-yearly, at the option of the party assuring.

III.—The increased facilities to the assured as regards Residence and Travelling, the limits being generally very extensive, and in particular the assured being at liberty to pass by Steam, packet between any North American port and any European port, at any time of the year, without extra charge.

IV.—The prompt dispatch in the disposal of business—the Board of Directors at Montreal, being invested with full powers to examine into, and accept of, proposals, putting the Company on the risk at once, without communicating with the Parent Office.

V.—The Exemption from Stamp Duty, Entrance Fee, or any other Expense in effecting Assurances.

VI.—The fact of the Company being generally a Life Assurance Office, unconnected with either Fire or Marine Insurance.

Copies of the Company's Prospectus—Tables of Rates of Assurance—with profits—without profits, on Single Lives, Joint Lives and Survivorships, for the whole term of Life, or for a limited period, together with every other information, may be obtained on application at the Offices of the Company. By Order of the Directors, A. DAVIDSON PARKER, Manager for Canada.

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Toronto Board of Management. HON. R. B. SULLIVAN, Q. C. Chairman. W. PROFFER, Esq., President of the Bank of Montreal. JAMES BROWN, Esq., Wharfinger. ALEX. MURRAY, Esq., of the Firm of Messrs. Moffatt, Murray & Co. THOS. D. HARRIS, Esq., Merchant.

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Branch Offices, with Boards of Management, have also been established at the following places in British North America: Nova Brunswick—Head Office, St. Johns—Agent, DONALD ROBERTSON, Esq. Nova Scotia—Head Office, Halifax—Agents, JAS. STEWART, Esq., C. J. STEWART, Esq.

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NATIONAL LOAN FUND LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

A Savings Bank for the Benefit of the Widow & Orphan Empowered by Act of Parliament, 2d Victoria. Royal Assent 27th July, 1838. CAPITAL, £500,000 STERLING. Besides a Reserve Fund (from surplus profits) of about £37,000 Sterling.

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

W. C. ROSS, Managing Agent, Toronto, 30th October, 1847. 26-546

THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON. APPLICATIONS for Insurance by this Company are requested to be made to the undersigned, who is also authorised to collect premiums for the renewal of policies. MOFFATT, MURRAY & CO. Toronto, July 1, 1841. 29-546

THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. ESTABLISHED 21ST AUGUST, 1847. CAPITAL, FIFTY THOUSAND POUNDS. President, Hugh C. Baker; Vice-President, J. Young; Solicitors, Burton & Saecker; Physicians, G. O'Reilly and W. G. Dickinson.

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 Annuities or Reversions of all kinds, as also Survivorships and Endowments.

In addition to the various advantages offered by other Companies, the Directors of this Company are enabled, from the investment 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 Annuities, whether immediate or deferred, for any sum of money invested with them. They can also appoint to the local position of the Company as of peculiar importance to the Assured, as it enables such Assurers to exercise control over the Company, and facilitates the acceptance of healthy risks, as well as the prompt settlement of claims.