THE TWO ROADS. A DREAM.

(From Sunday Stories by Archdeacon Wilberforce.)

I had been reading in the New Testament before I fell asleep, and the words I had read came back again to me in a dream.

I thought I stood upon the edge of a wide common, and that from every side people were crossing the common by many different paths, to a place where they all met just by my right hand. There were already a great number of people there when I first looked, and more and more kept coming there continually. They were of all sorts and ages, rich and poor, young and old, sickly and strong; and I wondered in my dream, what it was that brought them all together.

Then I thought that I walked into the middle of the crowd, to see what they were about, and then I soon found what they were doing. I found that all the paths in which they had been walking, ended here in two different gates, and they were all doubting into which of these two gates they should enter;—so I looked at the gates with the rest, and cast my eyes down the paths which lay beyond them.

A great many people were going in at the first gate at which I looked, and I could not wonder that they were. It stood wide open, and seemed to bid all who chose to pass through it. And then the path upon which it opened looked as gay and pleasant as a path could look. There was a bright gravel walk for those who liked it, running between beds of beautiful flowers; and a little on one side there was a smooth grass walk which ran amongst fine spreading trees, from whose green branches I thought every bird of the air was singing. There were benches placed here and there under those trees, where every one could sit when he was tired, and rich ripe fruits seemed to grow close by for them to eat, and cool streams of water ran sparkling by, so that no one need be thirsty who could stoop down and drink. Then every one at first sight looked so cheerful and happy along the way. There were men and women singing and dancing, and there were children gathering flowers, and bright birds with silver feathers and golden eyes flew round and round; and the trees were all in flower, so that the air was quite scented with their smell, and bees hummed amongst the flowers, and the sun shone, and the rivulets danced, and all seemed alive and happy. I could not wonder for a moment that so many turned down this way.

Then I looked at the other gate, it was as narrow as the other was wide. It seemed indeed hardly wide enough to let any one pass, and so many found it.—For I saw several who walked boldly up to it, and began to push in at it, but it caught the clothes of one, and the flesh of another, and the bundle of a third, and they could not get through. I saw too, sometimes a mother with a child in her arms, and it seemed she could not get through because of this child; and sometimes a father would hold a son's hand so fast, that neither could get in. What made this the stranger, was, that in spite of its narrowness, every one was able to push in, who tried with all their might. There were some very large people who pressed in, whilst others who were only half their size were kept out. Sometimes a mother, after much study, would be willing to let go her child, rather than be kept without, and then it seemed to widen for them both, and they got in together. In a word, it seemed wide enough to let the largest in with a struggle, and too narrow to let any in without; though children got in the easiest, and those who had fewest things to carry with them. Few bundles indeed were got in at all.

Nor were the troubles over when they had got by: the path was almost as narrow as the gate.

Instead of the smooth walks, and gay flowers, and bright sunshine of the other road, here the way was rough, and the tearing thorns grew very close to each side of the path; and there were many places in which it seemed to get altogether dark, so that no one would be able to keep clear of the thorns on one side or the other.

When I saw all this, I wondered that any should try to enter into it, instead of all hurrying together down the gay and easy road.

But as I cast up my eyes, in my surprise I saw that there was a motto written over each, and I hastened to read them. That over the gate I was looking at, said thus:—

> The narrow gate and thorny way,
> Leads pilgrims to eternal day.

and then, casting my eyes upon the other, I read—

> This flowery way which men desire,
> Must end in everlasting fire.

Now when I had read these two mottos, as I knew that the King who had put them up was truth itself, I began to wonder how any could dare to go along the broad and easy way, though it did look so tempting; and I stopped to watch how it was that any dared to do so.

The first I saw was a fine high-spirited young lad; who, when I first looked at him, was still holding his father's hand. The old man looked somewhat sad, and I could see that he was struggling hard to get himself and his son up to the narrow gate. Just then there came by a party of merry young people, and they stretched out their gay hands to the poor boy, and looked into his face with their laughing eyes, and he slipped away from his father, and made with them towards the broad way. Just before he turned in, he looked round and said to his father, "I shall only go a little way with them, just to see what it is like, and then I shall turn back and follow you:" and then he passed into the green walk, and I could see him for a long way laughing and merry, but he never seemed to turn round again, and I never saw him come back.

And as I looked, I saw many more turning in the same way; some because they could not get a bag of money through the narrow way, and could not bear to leave it; some because they were afraid of tearing their fine clothes in squeezing through; some because it looked so dreary all down the narrow way; and they longed to gather the flowers and the fruits with which the broad way was full: some from mere thoughtlessness, and some because those who were round them began to jeer at them as soon as they turned their eyes towards the narrow gate. Some too I saw, who went in at the broad gate, because after walking a little way in the narrow road, they had got torn by the thorns which grew beside it. These seemed the saddest of any: but they were always persuading every one to go in at the wide gate. "Trust us" they would say, showing the scratches upon their hands and cheeks, "trust us and be warned, for the path gets narrower and narrower, and darker and darker, and if you are fools enough to enter, you will soon wish yourselves out as we did."

Now hearing this said by one and another, made me look a little closer at this narrow way. Then I saw that those who set out on it, found mostly a few paces of easy walking just when they had squeezed through, and then that the path did get very narrow.

I heard one and another groan when the thorns tore his flesh, and there was hardly any one whom they did not tear sometimes. Those who got in young, as they passed the most easily through the gate, so they seemed to be getting on the best now they were in, and generally I could see that they who pressed on most earnestly found the way the easiest, and got the fewest rubs. But if any one began to loiter or to look back, he was in the thorns in a moment: and once in, no one could tell when they would get clear; for first they were torn on this side, and then on that; and even when they did get clear, they always seemed to enter on one of those dark places of the road through which they went sighing, and groaning, and stumbling, like men in a sore trouble and distress.

Many were so frightened by all this, that they turned straight back, and fled towards the narrow wicket, which then opened wide, and let them out too easily.

Now I had a great curiosity to see how these roads went on: and as I watched the walkers in the narrow road, I saw first that those who got on quickly, were often looking down to a book which they held in their hands, and then again looking up, as if to the heaven over their head. When first I saw one of them look down, I thought he would surely miss the track, and be in a moment in the thorns: but instead of this, it seemed as if he thus kept on straighter and quicker than ever. While I was musing upon this, I heard one of them read out of his book, "Thy word is a light unto my feet, and a lamp unto my paths." And another seemed to answer him at the moment by reading out—"Through thy commandments I get understanding, therefore I hate every evil way." I saw too that instead of the way getting narrower, and more rough and thorny, it grew always easier, and smoother, and broader. To those who had come in young, it was very soon plain and pleasant; and though to the others it was longer rough, and they came here and there to a fresh set of thorns, yet it was plain that they got along much more easily than they had done. Some who had been always in the thorns on the one side or the other, were now walking steadily along: and some seemed almost flying, they moved so quickly by, and so easily. Flowers too began to blossom round them: the thorns turned often into sweet bunches of roses and woodbine: clusters, too, of ripe grapes, of which they eat just enough to refresh their lips, hung here and there in their way: and the birds began to sing sweetly to them.

No one now talked of turning back, but busy as they seemed in pressing on, I thought they looked already happy: some indeed were joyous, and all were cheerful; and I overheard one and another sing cheerily, "Her ways are ways of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace."

And now I could see but a little way before them, a bright and cheerful light which shone upon their road. As one and another entered into it, I lost sight of them: but I could hear by their last words which reached me, that they were then happier than ever.—Some were singing holy songs, as if to the sound of harps and music of all kinds: some were nearly silent, but the little they did sing came from hearts full of joy; and I doubted not that what I could not see beyond, was even happier and better than that I had seen.

I could scarcely bear to turn away my eyes from these happy people, to look at those who had chosen the other path: and when I did so, I was soon full of sorrow. For when I came to look more closely, I saw that even at the first, where they looked the merriest, there was hardly one amongst them who was thoroughly happy. The mirth, too, which they had, died away as they went further. If one stooped to gather the fruit or the flowers, they faded away as soon as he had them in his hand, or turned into dust and ashes as soon as they reached his lips. The saddest of all were those who had once set out along the other road; they were ever turning round as if something affrighted them, or else pushing on madly as if they were running away from thought; and I could see, on looking closely, that the thorns still stuck in them and festered, and pricked them afresh at almost every turn. But though these were the saddest, yet as they went on, all grew sad. Gloom and darkness came over those faces which had been the merriest. They were also ever falling out with one another, and so making matters worse.

When I saw them all so sad, I wondered that none thought of turning back and trying the other road.—I soon found out a cause for this: for just as I was looking, I saw one try to turn; and lo, though he had been walking well and easily the other way, now I saw that he could scarcely stand. His feet slipped, his knees trembled, and he seemed all at once as weak as a young child: soon he slipped quite down; and as he lay bruised and groaning on the ground, those around him mocked and jeered at him! and I thought he would have risen no more—when, lifting his eyes up to heaven, he seemed to call for help, and then just scrambling up on his hands and knees, he got a few steps further, only to fall again, and groan again for help. At last however his feet steadied, and I saw him after many hard struggles reach the gate and push through it in spite of the crowd of people, who were thronging in and would scarce let him pass; and he fled to the narrow gate and pressed through it, and went along the path, though its thorns seemed to tear him at every step, and the way was darker than I had ever seen it yet; but still he pressed on like a man flying for his life; and I never took my eyes off him till at last he got into the easier and lightsome stage of his new journey.

But for the rest who did not turn, it was a heart-breaking thing to look at them. For sooner or later they all got into a thick black darkness, which was now spread all over what had once been their gay and cheerful road; and then I could see that they were parted from their friends, though they were most afraid of being alone; and then I knew that some worse thing befel them; for though I saw them not, I heard their cries and screams. They were exceeding loud and bitter, but they brought them no help, for they cried when there was none to hear; but they were so loud and bitter that I thought I could not bear to hear them; and so in my trouble I woke, and behold it was a dream.

POPE PAUL II.

(From Roscoe's Lorenzo de Medici.)

During the Pontificate of Paul II. letters and science experienced at Rome a cruel and unrelenting persecution, and their professors exhibited in their sufferings a degree of constancy and resolution, which in another cause might have advanced them to the rank of martyrs. The imprisonment of the historian Platina, who, on being arbitrarily deprived of a respectable office to which he was appointed by Pius II. had dared to thunder in the ears of the pope the dreaded name of a general council, might perhaps admit of some justification; but this was only a prelude to the devastation which Paul made amongst the men of learning, who, during his pontificate, had chosen the city of Rome as their residence. A number of these uniting together, had formed a society for the research of antiquities, chiefly with a view to elucidate the works of the ancient authors, from medals, inscriptions, and other remains of art. As an incitement to, or as characteristic of their studies, they had assumed classic names, and thereby gave the first instance of a practice which has since become general among the academicians of Italy. Whilst these men were employing themselves in a manner that did honour to their age and country, Paul was indulging his folly and his vanity in ridiculous and contemptible exhibitions; and happy had it been if he had confined his attention to these amusements; but on the pretext of a conspiracy against his person, he seized upon many members of the academy, which he pretended was a dangerous and seditious assembly, accusing them of having, by their adoption of heathen names, marked their aversion to the Christian religion. Such of them as were so unfortunate as to fall into his hands he committed to prison, where they underwent the torture, in order to draw from them a confession of crimes which had no existence, and of heretical opinions which they had never avowed. Not being able to obtain any evidence of their guilt, and finding that they had resolution to suffer the last extremity rather than accuse themselves, Paul thought proper at length to acquit them of the charge, but at the same time, by a wanton abuse of power, he ordered that they should be detained in prison during a complete year from the time of their commitment, alleging that he did it to fulfil a vow which he had made when he first imprisoned them.

THE MOSQUE.

The Mosques, which they pronounce Mesg-jid, are built exactly in the fashion of our churches, where, instead of such seats and benches as we make use of, they only strew the floor with mats, upon which they perform the several sittings and prostrations that are enjoined in their religion. Near the middle, particularly of the principal mosque of each city, there is a large pulpit erected, which is ballustraded round, with about half-a-dozen steps leading up to it. Upon these, (for I am told none are permitted to enter the pulpit) the Mufty, or one of the Im-ams, placeth himself every Friday, the day of the congregation, as they call it, and from thence either explaineth some part or other of the Koran, or else exhorteth the people to piety and good works. That end of these Mosques, which regards Mecca, whither they direct themselves throughout the whole course of their devotions, is called the Kiblah, in which there is commonly a nich, representing, as a judicious writer conjectures, the presence, and at the same time the invisibility of the Deity. There is usually a square tower erected at the other end, with a flag-staff upon the top of it. Hither the crier ascends at the appointed times, and, displaying a small flag, advertiseth the people, with a loud voice, from each side of the battlements, of the hour of prayer. These places of the Mahometan worship, together with the Mufty, Im-ams, and other persons belonging to them, are maintained out of certain revenues arising from the rents of lands and houses, either left by will, or set apart by the public for that use.—*Shaw.*

All the Mosques are built nearly in the same style. They are of an oblong square form, and covered in the middle with a large dome, on the top of which is fixed a gilt crescent. In front there is a handsome portico covered with several small cupolas, and raised one step above the pavement of the court. The Turks sometimes, in the hot season, perform their devotions there; and between the columns, upon cross iron bars, are suspended a number of lamps, for illuminations on the Thursday nights, and on festivals. The entrance into the Mosque is by one large door. All these edifices are solidly built of freestone, and in several the domes are covered with lead. The minarets stand on one side, adjoining to the body of the Mosque. They are sometimes square, but more commonly round, and taper. The gallery for the *maazeen*, or criers, projecting a little from the column near the top, has some resemblance to a rude capital; and from this the spire, tapering more in proportion than before, soon terminates in a point crowned with a crescent.—*Russel's Aleppo.*

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Duplex, Horizontal, Lever, Vertical, French & Geneva, Watches and Clocks,
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JEWELLER NEATLY REPAIRED; CHINA AND GLASS RIVETED.

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Reference for integrity and ability, kindly permitted to the Lord Bishop of Toronto.

August 1st, 1843. 317-3m

SMITH & MACDONELL,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALERS IN
FINE WINES, LIQUORS AND GROCERIES,
West End of Victoria Row, Toronto.
May 25, 1843. 307-tf

RIDOUT & PHILLIPS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS.
AND
DEALERS IN WINES AND LIQUORS,
Opposite the City Hall.
Toronto, February 2, 1843. 291-tf

RIDOUT BROTHERS & Co.
IMPORTERS OF BRITISH HARDWARE,
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BIRMINGHAM, SHEFFIELD, & WOLVERHAMPTON WAREHOUSE,
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NEW SUPPLIES OF
Iron, Steel, and Shelf Hardware Goods,

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Toronto, September, 1842. 270-tf

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JOHN MULHOLLAND & Co.

Toronto, October 30, 1840. 17-tf

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, by strict attention and liberal terms, to still merit a continuance of public patronage.

Toronto, 25th May, 1842. 47-tf

MARBLE GRAVE STONE FACTORY,
No. 2, Richmond Place, Yonge Street,
NEXT DOOR TO MR. J. C. BETTRIDGE'S.

JAMES MORRIS has always on hand Tombs, Monuments, Pedestals, and Grave Stones; and Marble Work, of every description, promptly executed to order.

Toronto, January 5, 1843. 288-tf

TORONTO AXE FACTORY,
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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 Establishment, formerly owned by the late Harvey Sheppard, and recently by Champion, Brothers & Co., where he is now manufacturing **CAST STEEL 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 SHAW.

Toronto, October 6, 1841. 15-tf

BUILDING LOTS.

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For further particulars apply to Mr. J. G. HOWARD, Architect and D. P. Surveyor, 243, King Street, Toronto.

Toronto, October 27, 1842. 277-tf

FOR SALE,

IN the village of Grafton, a Village Lot, containing One-fourth of an Acre, with a Cottage erected thereon, nearly opposite the Store of John Taylor Esq. Apply to

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Cobourg, 12th July, 1843. 313

TO BE SOLD OR RENTED,

THAT delightfully situated COTTAGE residence, on Division Street, one mile from the Church and Post Office, now occupied by Mr. Neville. The house contains Dining and Drawing Rooms, five good Bed Rooms, China Closet, large Kitchen, Wash House, a Rain Water Cistern under, which holds a six months' supply, with Pump attached, a very extensive Wood House adjoining Wash House, a capital Well of Water, Cellar under a greater part of the house.—Also a large Barn and Three Stall Stable, Cow House, &c. &c., all of which are new. Attached to the House is a good Garden, well stocked with all kinds of Fruit Trees, &c. &c. The Garden, Lawn, and Stable Yard contain Two Acres. The House commands a beautiful view of the Lake and Harbour.

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Cobourg, April 26, 1843. 303-tf

DR. HODDER,
(LATE OF NIAGARA,)
York Street, Two Doors North of King Street,
Dr. Hodder may be consulted at his residence from Eight until Eleven, A.M. 326-6m

DR. PRIMROSE,
(Late of Newmarket,)
OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S,
DUKE STREET.
Toronto, 7th August, 1841. 7-tf

DR. GEORGE R. GRASETT,
(LATE OF AMHERSTBURGH,)
Newgate Street, near the Rectory, Toronto.
June 1, 1843. 308-tf

A. V. BROWN, M.D.
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 6, BAY STREET.
Toronto, December 31, 1841. 26-t

Mr. S. WOOD,
SURGEON DENTIST,
CHEWETT'S BUILDINGS,
KING STREET.
Toronto, February 5, 1842. 31-tf

J. W. BRENT,
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,
KING STREET, KINGSTON.
PHYSICIAN'S AND FAMILY PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.
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MR. HOPPNER MEYER,
ARTIST,
HAS REMOVED TO 140, KING STREET,
FIRST DOOR WEST OF YONGE STREET.
Toronto, June 24, 1842. 51-t

MESSRS. BETHUNE & BLACKSTONE,
BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, &c.
OFFICE OVER THE WATERLOO HOUSE,
No. 134, King Street, Toronto,
ONE DOOR EAST OF RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co
December 1, 1842. 282-1y

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EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND
TO BE DISPOSED OF IN CANADA WEST (LATE UPPER CANADA.)
No Money is required down.

TO OLD SETTLERS, EMIGRANTS, AND OTHERS.

THE CANADA COMPANY offer about Eight Hundred Thousand Acres of their Lands, mentioned in the printed List of this year, which are in Blocks containing from 2,000 to 9,000 Acres each, situated in the Western District, and in scattered Lots, containing from 80 to 200 Acres each, situated in almost every Township in Canada West, on terms, it is believed, the most liberal and advantageous that have yet been made public. By this new plan, the Company dispose of their Lands by way of *Lease* for a term of *Ten Years*,—

NO MONEY BEING REQUIRED DOWN.

The Rents payable annually being only equal to the Interest upon the present upset value of the Lands—thus for example, suppose 100 Acres, being now worth 10s. per Acre, is £50, the Interest thereon is £3, which latter sum, *and no more*, is the amount of Rent to be paid each year—full power being secured to the Settler to *Purchase the Freehold*, and take his Deed for the Land he occupies, at any time during the Lease, when most convenient to himself, at a *fixed* advance upon the *present* upset price; and of course, thereby saving all future payment of Rents. Assuming the value to be as above, (10s. per Acre) the advance required for the Deed would be 1s. 3d. if paid within the first five years from date of Lease—or 2s. 6d. per Acre, advance, if paid subsequently and previous to the expiration of the Lease.

The Lands offered (excepting only the Park and Town Lots in Guelph) vary in price from 2s. up to 13s. 9d. per Acre—the Rents upon which would be respectively as follows, viz:—

						£	s.	d.	
Upon 100 Acres, upset price being		2s.	per Acre, the whole yearly Rent would be			0	12	0	and no more.
Do.	.. do.	3s.	do.	..	do.	0	18	0	"
Do.	.. do.	4s.	do.	..	do.	1	4	0	"
Do.	.. do.	5s.	do.	..	do.	1	10	0	"
Do.	.. do.	6s. 3d.	do.	..	do.	1	17	6	"
Do.	.. do.	7s. 6d.	do.	..	do.	2	5	0	"
Do.	.. do.	8s. 9d.	do.	..	do.	2	12	6	"
Do.	.. do.	10s.	do.	..	do.	3	0	0	"
Do.	.. do.	11s. 3d.	do.	..	do.	3	7	6	"
Do.	.. do.	12s. 6d.	do.	..	do.	3	15	0	"
Do.	.. do.	13s. 9d.	do.	..	do.	4	2	6	"

In order to afford every assistance to industrious and provident Settlers, the *Canada Company* will receive any sum, no matter how small the amount may be, for which their Settlers may not have immediate want, *on Deposit*,—allowing Interest at the rate of Six per cent. per annum for the same; but it is clearly understood, that the full amount with interest accrued, shall at all times be at the disposal of the Settler, without notice. For this purpose the Company have opened an Account, which is termed "*Settler's Provident or Savings Bank Account*,"—thus affording to the provident Settler, every facility for accumulating sufficient money to *purchase* the Freehold of the land which he leases, whenever he chooses to do so, within the term of Ten years; but should bad Harvests, or any other unforeseen misfortunes visit him, he has always the amount deposited, with Interest accrued, at his disposal to meet them.

The Lands are also to be disposed of upon the Company's former plan, viz.—for Cash down, or by One-fifth Cash, and balance in five equal Annual Instalments, with Interest

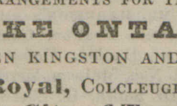
The Company will remit *from Canada* any sum of money, however small the amount, to any part of the United Kingdom and Europe, free of all charge. The Company will also remit any sum of money *from Europe to Canada*, by Letters of Credit upon their Commissioners in the Province, free of expense, thus insuring the benefit of the premium of Exchange to the Emigrant, and likewise saving him from the inconvenience and too frequent loss arising from bringing his money with him in coin.

The Company, with a view to accommodate Emigrants having no immediate use for their funds, will allow Interest, at Four per Cent. per annum, for Money left with them for any period not less than Ninety Days,—the money, however, being always at the Emigrant's disposal, without notice.

Every kind of *information upon Canada*, and directions, that can possibly be useful to intending Emigrants to Canada, will be readily furnished, free of all charge, by applying, personally or by letter, to the Company's Office in England,—Canada-House, St. Helen's Place, Bishopsgate-Street, London.

The new printed Lists of Lands, (which may also be seen in every Post-Office and Store in Canada West,) and any particulars, may be obtained, *free of charge*, upon application (if by letter, Post-paid,) to the Company's Office at Toronto.

Canada Company's Office, Frederick-Street,
Toronto, 17th February, 1843.
294-6m



1843.—ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED THAT THE FOLLOWING ARE THE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THIS SEASON:

LAKE ONTARIO,
BETWEEN KINGSTON AND TORONTO,
Princess Royal, Colcleugh; **Sovereign**, Elmsley; **City of Toronto**, Dick;

From Kingston:
PRINCESS ROYAL;
At 8 o'clock, Evening—Monday and Thursday,
SOVEREIGN;
At 8 o'clock, Evening—Tuesday and Friday,
CITY OF TORONTO;
At 8 o'clock, Evening—Wednesday and Saturday,
—and arrive at Toronto early next day.

From Toronto:
SOVEREIGN;
At 12 o'clock, Noon—Monday and Thursday,
CITY OF TORONTO;
At 12 o'clock, Noon—Tuesday, and 12, Noon, Friday,
PRINCESS ROYAL;
At 12 o'clock, Noon—Wednesday and Saturday,
—and arrive at Kingston early next morning.
The above Steamers call at Cobourg and Port Hope each way.
Toronto, May 4th, 1843. 304-tf

1843.
DAILY MAIL LINE,
BETWEEN
TORONTO AND ROCHESTER DIRECT.
THE STEAMERS
ADMIRAL and AMERICA,

WILL leave *Toronto* for *Rochester* Daily at 7 o'clock, P.M., (Sundays excepted.)

Will leave *Rochester* for *Toronto* Daily, at 7 o'clock, P. M., (Sundays excepted.)

The Steamer **GORE** will ply regularly between *Rochester, Cobourg*, and *Port Hope.*

Toronto, August 15, 1843. 318

ROYAL MAIL STEAMER
ECLIPSE,
CAPTAIN JAMES SUTHERLAND.

THIS New and Fast Sailing Steamer will, until further notice, leave *Hamilton* for *Toronto*, at 7 o'clock, A. M., and returning, will leave *Toronto* at 3 o'clock, P. M., touching at the intermediate Ports. The above Boat has been built expressly for this route, and offers superior accommodation to the travelling public.

Hamilton and Rochester Steamboat Office, Toronto, 31st July, 1843. 318

MONTREAL DIRECT.

THE NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM-BOATS,
CHARLOTTE,
AND
BYTOWN,

WILL leave Kingston for Montreal, descending ALL the Rapids of the St. Lawrence; and Montreal for Kingston, alling at all the intermediate Ports, as follows, viz:—

DOWNWARDS.

THE CHARLOTTE

Leaves Kingston	every Monday,	at 4	o'clock,	P.M.
" French Creek	" do	" 6	"	"
" Prescott,	" Tuesday,	" 3	"	A.M.
" Ogdensburgh	" do	" 3½	"	"
" St. Regis,	" do	" 8	"	"
" Coteau du Lac	" do	" 1	"	P.M.

And arrives in Montreal the same evening, at 5 o'clock.

THE BYTOWN

Leaves Kingston	every Wednesday,	at 4	o'clock,	P.M.
" French Creek	" do	" 7	"	"
" Prescott	" Thursday,	" 3	"	A.M.
" Ogdensburgh	" do	" 3½	"	"
" St. Regis	" do	" 8	"	"
" Coteau du Lac	" do	" 1	"	P.M.

And arrives in Montreal the same evening at 5 o'clock.

UPWARDS.

THE CHARLOTTE

Leaves Montreal	every Wednesday,	at 6	o'clock,	P.M.
" Lachine	" Thursday,	" 4	"	A.M.
" Carillon	" do	" 1	"	P.M.
" Grenville	" do	" 7	"	"
" Bytown	" Friday,	" 8	"	A.M.
" Kemptville	" do	" 2	"	P.M.
" Merrickville	" do	" 7	"	"
" Smith's Falls	" do	" 11	"	"
" Oliver's Ferry	" Saturday,	" 4	"	A.M.
" Isthmus,	" do	" 7	"	"

And arrives in Kingston the same evening.

THE BYTOWN

Leaves Montreal	every Friday,	at 6	o'clock,	P.M.
" Lachine	" Saturday	" 4	"	A.M.
" Carillon	" do	" 1	"	P.M.
" Grenville	" do	" 7	"	"
" Bytown	" Sunday	" 8	"	A.M.
" Kemptville	" do	" 2	"	P.M.
" Merrickville	" do	" 7	"	"
" Smith's Falls	" do	" 11	"	"
" Oliver's Ferry	" Monday	" 4	"	A.M.
" Isthmus	" do	" 7	"	"

And arrives in Kingston the same evening.

These Boats being strongly built, expressly for the navigation of the River St. Lawrence, and having *Low Pressure Engines*, afford a desirable conveyance to persons wishing a *Safe, Comfortable*, and *Speedy* Passage.

Apply to the Captains on board, or to
MACPHERSON & CRANE.
Kingston, July, 4th 1843. 313-tf

LOAN WANTED.

WANTED to Borrow, One or Two Hundred Pounds, for a year or two, on improved Freehold Property in the town of Cobourg. Enquire (if by letter, post paid) of Messrs. H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto.

June 8, 1843. 309tf

Home District Mutual Fire Company.
OFFICE—NEW STREET,
OPPOSITE NEWGATE STREET, TORONTO,

INSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings in general, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Mills, Manufactories, &c.

DIRECTORS.

James Beaty, Thomas Clarkson,
Benjamin Thorne, Charles Thompson,
P. Paterson, Jun'r. James Lesslie,
J. B. Warren, B. W. Smith,
T. J. Farr, John Eastwood.

J. Rains, *Secretary.* T. D. Harris, *Pres't.*

☞ All losses promptly adjusted. *Letters by mail must be post-paid.*

July 5, 1843. 317

NOTICE.

BRITISH AMERICA
FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
Authorised by Act of Parliament to grant
INLAND MARINE ASSURANCE.

THIS Company will be prepared, on the 25th instant, to take risks in the MARINE DEPARTMENT, as empowered by Act of the Provincial Legislature, 6th Victoria, cap. 25.

The Rates of Premium, and other information, may be obtained at this Office, or of the undermentioned, who have been appointed Agents of the Company, and are authorised to grant Assurance, either in the FIRE or MARINE DEPARTMENTS, in the name and on behalf of the Company, viz.:

John Macaulay .... *Kingston.*
Joseph Wenham .... *Montreal.*
William Steven .... *Hamilton.*

By order of the Board,
T. W. BIRCHALL,
Managing Director.

British America Assurance Office,
Toronto, 13th April, 1843. 302-tf

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.

ASSURANCE against Loss or Damage by Fire is granted by this Company at the usual rates of premium.

T. W. BIRCHALL,
Managing Director.

☞ A few Shares of the Stock of this Institution may still be had on application at the Office.

Toronto, March 11, 1842. 287.

THE PHŒNIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

APPLICATIONS 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.

MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co.

Toronto, July 1, 1841. 3

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 1, Princes Street, Bank, London.
CAPITAL, ONE MILLION, STERLING.
(Empowered by Act of Parliament.)

PROSPECTUSES, Tables of Rates, and every information, may be obtained by application to

FRANCIS LEWIS,
General Agent.

No. 8, Chewett's Buildings, Toronto. 48-tf

SIR JAMES MURRAY'S
FLUID MAGNESIA.

THIS elegant preparation is now in general use in all cases of Bile, Acidities, and Indigestion, Gout, and Gravel. Dr. J. Johnston states, in his Review of Dr. MURRAY'S INVENTION:—"Pellucid Solution of Magnesia.—This very useful and elegant preparation, we have been trying for some months, as an aperient anti-acid in 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. Kennedy, Master of the Lying in Hospital, Dublin, considers "the Fluid of Magnesia of Sir James Murray to be a *very valuable* and *convenient* remedy in cases of irritation or acidity of the stomach, but more particularly during pregnancy, febrile complaints, infantile diseases, or sea sickness."

Dr. S. B. Labatt, Richard Carmichael, and J. Kirby, Esqrs., 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 heartburn."

Sir James Clarke, Sir A. Cooper, Dr. Bright, and Messrs. Guthrie 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 danger attending the constant use of *soda* or *potass*."

Drs. Evory, Kennedy, Beatty, Burke, of the Rifle Brigade, Comins, Deputy 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. 10½d. 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.

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

Physicians will please specify Murray's Fluid Magnesia *in their prescriptions, to avoid the danger of adulterations and substitution.*

AGENTS:

Messrs. Lyman, Farr & Co. }
" J. Beckett & Co. } Toronto.
" W. Lyman & Co. }
" J. Carter & Co. } Montreal.
" J. Birk & &o. }
J. Heath, Kingston.
Messrs. Gravely & Jackson, Cobourg.
Charles Hughes, Port Hope.

Toronto, September 24, 1842. 273-tf

THE ENGLISHMAN'S GREEK CONCORDANCE.

THE *Englishman's Greek Concordance of the New Testament*, being an attempt at a verbal connexion between the Greek and English Texts.

4to Calf, price £4 4s.
H. & W ROWSELL, *Toronto.*
August 15, 1843. 318

MAPS.

A COMPLETE SET, as far as published, of the coloured Maps of the Society for Promoting Useful Knowledge. There are one hundred numbers, each containing two large Maps, forming the best and most complete Atlas yet published. They are contained in a Portfolio made purposely for them.—Price £11. 15s. 6d.

H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto.
August 15, 1843. 318

The Church

IS published by the Managing Committee, at COBOURG, every *Friday*.

TERMS:—Fifteen Shillings per annum To Post Masters, Ten Shillings per annum. Payment to be made yearly, or, at least, half yearly, *in advance*.

The terms in Great Britain and Ireland are, Thirteen Shillings and Six Pence Sterling per annum, payable in advance to the Agent of the paper Mr. Samuel Rowsell, 31, Cheapside, London.

☞ No orders for discontinuance will be attended to, unless accompanied (post-paid) with a remittance of all arrears in full.