This conspiracy, of which Sixtus and his nephew were the real instigators, was first agitated at Rome, where the intercourse between the Count Girolamo Riario and Francesco de' Pazzi, in consequence of the office held by the latter, afforded them an opportunity of communicating to each other their common jealousy of the power of the Medici, and their desire of depriving them of their influence in Florence; in which event, it is highly probable, that the Pazzi were to have exercised the chief authority in the city, under the patronage, if not under the avowed dominion of the papal see. The principal agent engaged in the undertaking was Francesco Salviati, Archbishop of Pisa, to which rank he had lately been promoted by Sixtus, in opposition to the wishes of the Medici, who had for some time endeavoured to prevent him from exercising his episcopal functions. If it be allowed that the unfavourable character given of him by Politiano is exaggerated, it is generally agreed that his qualities were the reverse of those which ought to have been the recommendations to such high preferment. The other conspirators were, Giacopo Salviati, brother of the archbishop, Giacopo Poggio, one of the sons of the celebrated Poggio Bracciolini, and who, like all the other sons of that eminent scholar, had obtained no small share of literary reputation; Bernardo Bandini, a daring libertine, rendered desperate by the consequences of his excesses; Giovan Battista Montesicco, who had distinguished himself by his military talents as one of the Condottieri of the armies of the Pope; Antonio Maffei, a priest of Volterra; and Stefano da Bagnone, one of the apostolic scribes, with several others of inferior note.

In the arrangement of their plan, which appears to have been concerted with great precaution and secrecy, the conspirators soon discovered, that the dangers which they had to encounter were not so likely to arise from the difficulty of the attempt, as from the subsequent resentment of the Florentines, a great majority of whom were strongly attached to the Medici. Hence it became necessary to provide a military force, the assistance of which might be equally requisite whether the enterprise proved abortive or successful. By the influence of the Pope, the King of Naples, who was then in alliance with him, and on one of whose sons he had recently bestowed a cardinal's hat, was also induced to countenance the attempt.

These preliminaries being adjusted, Girolamo wrote to his nephew, the Cardinal Riario, then at Pisa, ordering him to obey whatever directions he might receive from the archbishop. A body of two thousand men were destined to approach by different routes

out of the palace windows; and secured the archiappointed for striking the blow.

Shortly afterwards the archibishop requested the presence of the cardinal at Florence, whither he memchately repaired, and took up his residence at a seat of the Pazzi, about a mile from the city. It seems to have been the intention of the conspirators to have effected their purpose at Fissole, where Lorenzo then had his country residence, to which they supposed that he would invite the cardinal and his attendants. Nor were they deceived in this conjecture, for Lorenzo prepared a magnificent entertainment on this occasion; but the absence of Giuliano, on account of indisposition, obliged the conspirators to postpone the attempt. Being thus disappointed in their hopes, another plan was now to be adopted; and not they are consideration of further deliberation it was resolved, that the assarsiation should take place on the succeeding Sunday, in the Church of the Reparata, since called Santa Maria del Fiore, and that the signal for execution appointed for striking the blow.

Shortly afterwards the archibishop requested the presence of the cardinal at Florence, whither he missing the part and 2cogeties of the bishops, with his brother and the other chiefs of the presence either slaughtered in the palace, or thrown half alive through the windows. One only of the whole number escaped. He was found some days afterwards concealed in the wainscots, perishing with hunger, and in consideration of his sufferings received his pardon.

KING ALFRED.

(A.D. 872–901.)

(A.D. 872–901.)

(A.D. 872–901.)

(A.D. 872–901.)

(A.D. 873–901.)

(A.D. 873–90

and that of Lorenzo had been intrusted to the sole hand of Montesicco. This office he had all lively to the Church are the day; and even went to the Church are the course of the day; and even went to the Church are the children and that of Lorenzo had been intrusted to the Sole to the Church are the children and that of Lorenzo had been intrusted to the Sole to the Church are the children and that of Lorenzo had been intrusted to the Sole that the course of the day; and even went to the Church are the children and that of Lorenzo had been intrusted to the sole that the children are the children and the children are the children and the children are the children hand of Montesicco. This office he had willingly to the Church secretly at night to pray. He devoted to the day of a Christian ..... 2 4 0 3 2 0 0 23 17 Faith and Duty of a Christian ..... 2 4 0 3 2 0 0 23 undertaken whilst he understood that it was to be time to reading and meditation, and always carried with executed in a private dwelling: but he shrunk from him the Psalter and Prayer Book, and a sheet of paper, the idea of polluting the house of God with so heinous on which he wrote every day the passages of Scripture a crime. Two ecclesiastics were therefore selected which touched him the most; then having collected for the commission of a deed, from which the soldier these sheets, he made a manual, which he used to read was deterred by conscientious motives. These were with singular pleasure. King Alfred found the edu-Stefano da Bagnone, the apostolic scribe, and Antonio

Magni

retinue, supporting the united characters of cardinal for this purpose he sent for the most learned men who and apostolic legate, and was received by Lorenzo with that splendour and hospitality with which he was always accustomed to entertain men of high rank and consequence. Giuliano did not appear, a circumstance that alarmed the conspirators, whose arrangements would not admit of longer delay. They soon however learned that he intended to be present at the Church. The service was already begun, and the cardinal had taken his seat, when Francesco de' Pazzi and Bandini, observing that Giuliano was not yet arrived, left the Church and went to his house, in order to insure and and apostolic legate, and was received by Lorenzo could be found in the neighbouring countries, and Church and went to his house, in order to insure and He was more than twelve years old before he learned Prayers for Schools and Children, &c. Church and went to his house, in order to insure and hasten his attendance. Giuliano accompanied them; and as he walked between them, they threw their arms round him with the familiarity of intimate friends, but in fact to discover whether he had any armour under his dress; possibly conjecturing, from his long delay, that he had suspected their purpose. At the same time, by their freedom and jocularity, they endeavoured to obviate any apprehensions which he might entertain from such a proceeding. The conspirators having taken their stations near their intended victims, waited with impatience for the appointed signal. The bell range—the prior with a proceeding. The conspirators having that in his time but few of the English at this side of the Humber understood their commonest prayers, or could translate any Latin writing into English. The prior of the proceeding and Prayers, 2 8 0 0 2 4 0 0 FOR SALE AT THE DEPOSITORY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO, 144, KING STREET, TORONTO. rang—the priest raised the consecrated wafer—the did not recollect to have met any one south of the people bowed before it-and at the same instant Thames who could do so when he began to reign, Giuliano. On receiving the wound he took a few persons who were able to teach. "I remember," he upon him with incredible fury, and stabbed him in seen the Churches of England full of ornaments and strokes even after he was apparently dead. Such was from them, because they did not understand them; the violence of his rage that he wounded himself and our ancestors did not translate them into the deeply in the thigh. The priests who had undertaken vernacular tongue, because they did not imagine that the murder of Lorenzo were not equally successful. we should ever fall into such ignorance." He there-An ill-directed blow from Maffei, which was aimed at fore thought it very advisable to translate the most the throat, but took place behind the neck, rather necessary books into English; and that all the English roused him to his defence than disabled him. He youth, especially the free-born, should learn to read. immediately threw off his cloak, and holding it up as a shield in his left hand, with his right he drew his bodily pains all his life; but his piety never failed.—

This excellent prince was grievously afflicted with bodily pains all his life; but his piety never failed.—

WM. BOSWELL, sword, and repelled his assailants. Perceiving that He would pardon a heathen any crime that he might

having wounded one of Lorenzo's attendants who had | Christian. All the leisure he had from war and busiinterposed to defend him, endeavoured to save themselves by flight. At the same moment, Bandini, his dagger streaming with the blood of Giuliano, rushed to study, and to inquiring how he might do good to others, and improve himself in large part of which is under cultivation and now in crop: a small virtue. He died in peace, A.D. 901.—Palmer's stream of Water runs across, near the centre of the Lot.

Apply to towards Lorenzo; but meeting in his way with Fran- | Ecclesiastical History. cesco Nori, a person in the service of the Medici, and n whom they placed great confidence, he stabbed him with a wound instantaneously mortal. At the approach of Bandini the friends of Lorenzo encircled nim, and hurried him into the sacristy, where Politiano and others closed the doors, which were of brass .-Apprehensions being entertained that the weapon which had wounded him was poisoned, a young man attached to Lorenzo sucked the wound. A general alarm and consternation commenced in the Church; and such was the tumult which ensued, that it was at first believed that the building was falling in; but no sooner was it understood that Lorenzo was in danger, than several of the youth of Florence formed themselves into a body, and receiving him into the midst of them, conducted him to his house, making a circuitous turn from the Church, lest he should meet with the dead body of his brother.

Whilst these transactions passed in the Church, another commotion arose in the palace; where the archbishop, who had left the Church, as agreed upon BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS, before the attack on the Medici, and about thirty of his associates, attempted to overpower the magistrates, and to possess themselves of the seat of government. Leaving some of his followers stationed in different apartments, the archbishop proceeded to an interior BOOKS FOR SUNDAY AND NATIONAL SCHOOLS, chamber, where Cesare Petrucci, then gonfaloniere, and the other magistrates, were assembled.

No sooner was the gonfaloniere informed of his approach, than out of respect to his rank he rose to meet him. Whether the archbishop was disconcerted by the presence of Petrucci, who was known to be of a resolute character, of which he had given a striking instance in frustrating the attack of Bernardo Nardi upon the town of Prato, or whether his courage was not equal to the undertaking, is uncertain; but instead of intimidating the magistrates by a sudden attack, he began to inform Petrucci that the Pope had bestowed an employment on his son, of which he had to deliver to him the credentials. This he did with such hesito him the credentials. This he did with such hesitation, and in so desultory a manner, that it was scarcely possible to collect his meaning. Petrucci also observed that he frequently changed colour, and at times turned towards the door, as if giving a signal to some one to approach. Alarmed at his manner, and probably aware of his character, Petrucci suddenly rushed out of the chamber, and called together the guards and attendants. By attempting to retreat, the archbishop confessed his guilt. In pursuing him, Petrucci met with Giacopo Poggio, whom he caught by the hair, and throwing him on the ground, delivered him into the custody of his followers. The rest of the magistrates and their attendants seized upon such | National Society's School Books. arms as the place supplied, and the implements of the kitchen became formidable weapons in their hands.—
Having secured the doors of the palace, they furiously attacked their scattered and intimidated enemies, who tion they were alarmed by a tumult from without, and perceived from the windows Giacopo de' Pazzi, followed by about one hundred soldiers, crying out liberty, and exhorting the people to revolt. At the same time they found that the insurgents had forced the gates of no longer attempted resistance. During this commothey found that the insurgents had forced the gates of the palace, and that some of them were entering to defend their companions. The magistrates however persevered in their defence, and repulsing their enemies, secured the gates till a reinforcement of their mies, secured the gates till a reinforcement of their friends came to their assistance. Petrucci was now first informed of the assassination of Giuliano, and the attack made upon Lorenzo. The relation of this treachery excited his highest indignation. With the concurrence of the state counsellors, he ordered Giacopo Poggio to be hung in sight of the populace, towards Florence, so as to be in readiness at the time out of the palace windows; and secured the arch-Shortly afterwards the archbishop requested the bishop, with his brother and the other chiefs of the

in the Church of the Reparata, since called Santa Maria del Fiore, and that the signal for execution should be the elevation of the host. At the same moment, the archbishop and others of the conspirators were to seize upon the palace, or residence of the magistrates, whilst the office of Giacopo de Pazzi was to endeavour, by the cry of liberty, to incite the citzens to revolt.

The immediate assassination of Giuliano was committed to Evapour and Reparate Randini.

In the Church of the Reparata, since called Santa Maria del Fiore, and that the signal for execution should be the elevation of the host. At the same revenue into two equal parts, one of which he applied entirely to works of charity, in the proportions of one quarter to the poor generally; another to two monasteries he had founded; a third to the schools he had founded; at hird to the schools he had founded; and a fourth to the monasteries in general, not only in England, but abroad. His time was also divided into two equal parts, one of which was given to religion. He attended the celebration of the eucharist every day; joined in divine service seven Maffei.

The young cardinal having expressed a desire to attend divine service in the Church of the Reparata, on the ensuing Sunday, being the twenty-sixth day of April, 1478, Lorenzo invited him and his suite to his house in Florence. He accordingly came with a large retinue, supporting the united characters of cardinal

Bandini plunged a short dagger into the breast of though at the time he was writing there were many hasty steps and fell, when Francesco de' Pazzi rushed says, "before these last ravages (of the Danes) I have different parts of the body, continuing to repeat his books; but the clergy did not derive much benefit

IN the village of Grafton, a Village Lot, containing One-

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their purpose was defeated, the two ecclesiastics, after have committed, on condition of his becoming a Cobourg, 12th July, 1843.

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Apply to- GEORGE CROOKSHANK, Toronto, 25th May, 1843.

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Opposite the City Hall. Toronto, February 2, 1843. 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. SMITH & MACDONELL, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

FINE WINES, LIQUORS AND GROCERIES, West End of Victoria Row, Toronto.
May 25, 1843.

MESSRS. BETHUNE & BLACKSTONE, BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, &c. OFFICE OVER THE WATERLOO HOUSE,

No. 134, King Street, Toronto, ONE DOOR EAST OF RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co 282-1y December 1, 1842.

MR. HOPPNER MEYER, HAS REMOVED TO 140, KING STREET, FIRST DOOR WEST OF YONGE STREET. Toronto, June 24, 1842.

J. W. BRENT, (HEMIST AND DRUGGIST, KING STREET, KINGSTON.

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

Mr. s. WOOD, GEON DENTIST, CHEWETT'S BUILDINGS, KING STREET.
Toronto, February 5, 1842.

DR. PRIMROSE, (Late of Newmarket,) OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S,

DUKE STREET.
Toronto, 7th August, 1841. DR. GEORGE R. GRASETT, (LATE OF AMHERSTBURGH, Newgate Street, near the Rectory, Toronto.

Messrs. T. & M. BURGESS, RESPECTFULLY inform their friends, and the public in general, that they have taken the Establishment lately onducted by Mr. G. BILTON, Merchant Tailor, No. 128, King Street, Tovonto,

where they purpose carrying on the above business in all its various branches, and will be happy to receive the commands of Mr. Bilton's numerous customers, as well as those of the public in general. They hope by punctual attention to business, and keeping a superior stock of the

BEST WEST OF ENGLAND CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS &c. &c. nd conducting the business on the same liberal terms as their

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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 Hanvey 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. RIDOUT BROTHERS & Co. IMPORTERS OF BRITISH HARDWARE,

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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. Earthen, China, and Glassware Establishment.

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



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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 Frechold, 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 saying 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:—

ld be respec	tively as foll	ows, viz:-							-		
					The same				£ s.	D.	
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Do.		do.	3s. d	lo.		do.			 0 18	0 "	
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Do		do.	5s. c	lo.		do.			 1 10	0 "	
Do		do.	6s. 3d. c	do.		do.			1 17	6 "	
Do		do.	7s. 6d. c	do.		do.			 2 5	0 "	
Do		do.	8s. 9d. d	do.		do.			2 12	6 "	
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Do			11s. 3d. d			do.		-	 3 7	6 "	
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Do		do.	13s. 9d.	do.		do.	**		 4 2	6 "	

Do. ... do. 13s. 9d. do. ... do. ... do. ... do. ... d. 2 6

In order to afford every assistance to industrious and provident Settlers, the Canada Company will receive any sum, no matter how small he amount may be, for which their Settlers may not have immediate want, on Deposit,—allowing Interest at the rate of Six per cent. per num 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, ithout notice. For this purpose the Company have opened an Account, which is termed "Settler's Provident or Savings Bank Account,"—hus affording to the provident Settler, every facility for accumulating sufficient money to purchase the Freehold of the land which he leases, henever he chooses to do so, within the term of Ten years; but should bad Harvests, or any other unforeseen misfortunes visit him, he has lawys 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 he 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.

thout notice.

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

e new printed Lists of Lands, (which may also be seen in every Post-Office and Store in Canada West,) and any particulars, may be
ned, 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.



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.

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 Roches ter, Cobourg, and Port Hope. Toronto, August 15, 1843.

> 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. 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 :-

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 " " 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 Weduesday, at 4 o'clock, F.M.

"French Creek" do "7 ""

"Prescott "Thursday, "3 " A.M.

"Ogdensburgh" do "3½ " "

"St. Regis "do "8" "

"Coteau du Lac" do "1 " F.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. Carillon " do "1 Grenville " do "7 " Friday, " Kemptville " do " 2 "
" Merrickville " do " 7 "
" Smith's Falls " do " 11 " Smith's Falls " do Oliver's Ferry" Saturday, " 4

" 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 4 " Carillon " do " 1 " Grenville " do " 7 " Saturday " 4 do " 1 " Sunday " 8 "Kemptville "do "2
"Merrickville "do "7
"Smith's Falls "do "11 " Oliver's Ferry " Monday " 4

And arrives in Kingston the same evening. These Boats being strongly built, expressly for the naviga-tion 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.

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

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

NSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings in general, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Mills, Manu-DIRECTORS. James Beatv.

Thomas Clarkson, Charles Thompson, Benjamin Thorne, P. Paterson, Jun'r. J. B. Warren, T. J. Farr, J. RAINS, Secretary. T. D. HARRIS, Pres't. All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail must be July 5, 1843. NOTICE.

BRITISH AMERICA FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

INLAND MARINE ASSURANCE. THIS Company will be prepared, on the 25th instant, to take risks in the MARINE DEPARTMENT, as empowered by Act of 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

JOHN MACAULAY ..... Kingsto JOSEPH WENHAM ...... Montreal. WILLIAM STEVEN ..... Hamilton. By order of the Board, T. W. BIRCHALL, British America Assurance Office,
Toronto, 13th April, 1843.

RRITISH 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

THE PHŒNIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-PANY 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.

MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co.

Toronto, July 1, 1841.

FIRE INSURANCE.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT CAPITAL-\$200,000. THIS well known Company, for many years in active operation in Montreal, Insures against loss or damage by Fire, on terms as liberal as those of the Established Companies of the Province.

J. WALTON, Agent, New Street.

Toronto, Feb. 3, 1843. 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

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:—"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

we have been trying for some months, as an apertent anti-can independent of the 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 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., Sur-cons, of Dublin, "consider the exhibition of Magnesia in Solution to

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 machanical 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. 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. 10\frac{1}{2}d. 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 forms the most delightful of saline drinks.

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J. Carter & Co.

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Charles Hughes, Port Hope.

JUST PUBLISHED,

Toronto, September 24, 1842. THE ANNUAL DIGEST of Cases decided in the Queen's Bench and Practice Courts during the year 1842. By John Hillyard Cameron, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

For sale, price 2s. 6d., by the Publishers,
H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto.

January 24, 1843. The Church

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