CLERGY.

rented by his father, James, about three miles from Blair-in-Athole, in 1742. Being weak in his childhood, and incapable of severe bodily labor, he was sent to the parochial school, where he assiduously learned all that was there taught. His time was now and sisters, and other children gratuitously. He at fastnesses of the Grampians, through Glentilt to Glenand sisters, and other children gratuitously. He at lastnesses of the Grampians, through Gentlit to Gient length resolved to try his fortune as a teacher/in shee, and thence towards the north-east coast to Banff, remaining boat to be lowered; and leaving but one length resolved to try his fortune as a teacher/in shee, and thence towards the north-east coast to Banff, remaining boat to be lowered; and leaving but one length resolved to try his fortune as a teacher/in shee, and thence towards the north-east coast to Banff, remaining boat to be lowered; and leaving but one length resolved to try his fortune as a teacher/in shee, and thence towards the north-east coast to Banff, remaining boat to be lowered; and leaving but one length resolved to try his fortune as a teacher/in shee, and thence towards the north-east coast to Banff, remaining boat to be lowered; and leaving but one length resolved to try his fortune as a teacher/in shee, and thence towards the north-east coast to Banff, remaining boat to be lowered; and leaving but one length resolved to try his fortune as a teacher/in shee, and thence towards the north-east coast to Banff, remaining boat to be lowered; and leaving but one length resolved to try his fortune as a teacher/in shee, and thence towards the north-east coast to be lowered; and leaving but one length resolved to try his fortune as a teacher/in sheet length remaining boat to be lowered; and leaving but one length remaining boat to be lowered; and leaving but one length remaining boat to be lowered; and leaving but one length remaining boat to be lowered; and leaving but one length remaining boat to be lowered; and leaving but one length remaining boat to be lowered; and leaving but one length remaining boat to be lowered; and leaving but one length remaining boat to be lowered; and leaving but one length remaining boat to be lowered; and leaving but one length remaining boat to be lowered; and leaving but one length remaining boat to be lowered; and leaving but one length remaining boat to Edinburgh. "In what year he went thither I know a range of some hundred miles, administering the ornot," says the author of a short biography, attached dinances of religion with unremitting zeal and indefatito a small volume of Gaelic proverbs collected by him, gable assiduity. Convinced that in his person cen- harpoon was plunged into the whale, and they were "but I myself remember him (either in 1774 or 1775,) tered the able right of the non-juring Episcopal clergy, carried, with almost the speed of the wind, about fifas one of Peter Williamson's postmen, with his bell in being the last of those who protested against a foreign teen miles from the ship. Then the whale plunged his hand, and uniform cap on his head, on which were succession and the whiggish principles of a British perpendicularly down into the depths of the ocean. painted, in guilt letters, 'Williamson's Penny Post,' hierarchy, he, in the year 1794, instituted a process Soon they saw him fathoms deep in the crystal waters, alternately collecting and delivering letters in his use- in the court of session against the managers of the rushing up with open jaws to destroy the boat. By ful though humble vocation. But as he wrote a pretty books, and transcribe papers, which caused him to lay and children." The issue of this singular case was twenty feet into the air, he fell over upon his side, aside his cap and bell, and take up the more honourable calling of a quill-driver."

The Peter Williamson here alluded to was the first that established the penny post in Edinburgh, and one of its prominent characters about fifty years since .-He had, when a boy, been kidnapped from off the pier of Aberdeen, and carried to America, and there sold by the kidnapper to a Yankee speculator in human live which, on his return to his native country, he converted into a means of gaining a livelihood, by exhibiting himself, dressed as an Indian chief, singing the war of Scotland. song, throwing the tomahawk, handling the scalping knife, and at the same time howling horribly the whoop of a savage in the act of glutting his murderous revenge.*

Donald Mackintosh soon afterwards became a tutor to a younger son of Sir George Stewart, of Grantully. In A. D. 1784 he made a tour to Lochabar, where he fell in with a namesake of his own, from whom he obtained a considerable proportion of what formed a "Collection of Gaelic Proverbs." From the recitation of the same person, who wrote down several ancient Gaelic poems, of which, 'Ceardach Mhic Luin,' is inserted in the Perth Collection, printed in 1786, p. 533. Previous to his excursion to the more remote districts of the Grampians, he had procured a valuable and extensive portion of materials for the the duties of his department. compilation, from John Wallace, who resided at Letlegendary tales and anecdotes.

Having collected his matter, he submitted his materials to several literary characters of the first eminence, more or less acquainted with the Gaelic language, who greatly assisted him in his studies.

In 1785 his collection was published. Soon after this he was admitted to the office of Mr. Davidson, crown agent, and keeper of his Majesty's signet, in which he remained several years.

The state of the Episcopal Church as has been stated, was at this time very peculiar. The Stuart race was rapidly passing away. On the death of the count of Albany, as we have seen, the bishops and clergy resolved to pray by name for the reigning monarch and family; a resolution which, I know, was viewed with any thing but approbation by many of the laity.

"Many of those staunch adherents of the unhappy house of Stuart," says the author of the memoir, "who had fought and bled in the battles of the clans with the royal forces, were still living; and many of the elderly gentle bachelors and old maiden gentlewomen, who hailed in their hearts Henry the Ninth (cardinal York) as the rightful heir to the British throne, remained steady to their principles, and would not 'bow the knee to Baal.' "

ticipated could not retract."

Several, whose consciences could not reconcile this Episcopal Church, exclaimed vehemently against the and the bounty of the Creator. schism, and forthwith separated themselves from their brethren. Bishop Roset, of Dunblane, was the only Bishop who did so; the worthy man being at that period, from mental imbecility, as has been stated, ter. A party was soon formed in Edinburgh; and letters, signed by some of the leading Episcopalians, were addressed to all the Bishops, complaining of undue haste on their part, and threatening that unless some time was given to satisfy their tender consciences, many of them, finding themselves placed in an obnoxious situation, would prefer to join the English chapels, Mr. Brown was resolved to perpetuate the nonjuring succession. He accordingly went to Bishop Rose, who resided at Doune, in Perthshire, and caused him to perform the office of consecration. As a proof of the weak condition of the Bishop's mind, it is stated that, when, some short time afterwards, he was asked whether he had done so, he replied-"My sister may have done it, but not I." This sister resided with him.

After the decease of Bishop Rose, Mr. Brown or Bishop Brown, as he has been called, was anxious to find out a successor. Mr. Mackintosh communicated his desire to enter the ministry, was admitted a Deacon, and then ordained a Priest. The orders, however, were questioned, and declared to be invalid, either, from the weak state of Bishop Rose's mind when he almost ignorantly performed the office of consecration, or from the deficiency of the requisite number of consecrators, or partly, probably, for both reasons. Mr. Mackintosh was deeply wounded and chagrined by this circumstance. He entered, however, zealousgood as the wages of an industrious mechanic, and disused—could not help eyeing with delighted wonful torpor does not now to the same extent prevail, chapel, and, hand in hand, returned to the vicarage. and that Episcopacy will occupy a station in the land, There, beneath the solemn shadow of that ancient which it has never done since the pains and penalties yew-tree, the vicar's wife had set out tables of of the years 1746 and 1748. He was raised a step simple viands—the same tables at which the merry at least in society, and met with very many kind hay-makers had taken their meals. The vicar blessed

ful stimulant to the unremitting exertion and exuber- Colinson whispered to her father, that Lucy would ant zeal on the part of Mackintosh. It was a pleasant sing one of the psalms used at the kirk at Holylee; delusion. It lightened the fatigues of many a weary and a leaf would have been heard to fall while she journey. It armed him, doubtless, he conceived, with warbledno small spiritual authority; an authority readily allowed and submitted to by the faithful scattered members of his flock, who looked up to him as alone consistent to the principles, as one who had not bowed the knee to Baal, while his temple was crowded with deluded votaries. Never did Alexander Peden more deeply deplore a broken covenant than Donald Mackintosh

* In one of Chamber's very interesting series of cheap tracts, there is an account of this very extraordinary man. (Part v.) † It is extraordinary that this individual is sometimes confounded with the Bishop Rose of Edinburgh.

THE LAST OF THE SCOTTISH NON-JURING did the adverse fortunes of the Stuart race. Never did the former groan over black prelacy, which he was to root out, with all its abominations, from the land, Donald Mackintosh was descended from the ancient thanes of Glentilt, and was born at Orchilmore, a farm rinth of confusion would the reader have been led! whale appeared. Two boats were sent to capture it.

From Glenfieldglas and the wilds of Loch Katrine, Donald frequently traversed the almost inaccessible sel. The temptation to attempt its capture, was too "fund belonging to the Episcopal Clergy in Scotland, skilfully sheering the boat, the whale missed his aim, for behoof of their indigent brethren, their widows and thrusting his mammoth head some fifteen or in the cause.

Some of his faithful flock, ere, there decease, bequeathed a part of their earthly substance to him; among whom were the late Mrs. Eagle, seed merchant of Edinburgh, who left him a legacy of £100 sterling, and Mrs. Patterson, of Banff, who left him stock. But the poor boy soon changed the scene of likewise a legacy of £150 sterling. These sums, his captivity, for he was taken prisoner by a party of with his annual savings, enabled him to leave a little Indians, among whom he learned their art of war; property, which he apportioned in several small lega-

> The chief part of his property consisted of a library, collected with peculiar care, of rare and valuable books; composed chiefly of polemical pieces, and curious tracts on Church and state history and politics. This on the swelling seas, they could just catch a glimpse small collection he, in imitation of Bishop Leighton, of her rolling spars. of Dunblane, left "for the purpose of establishing a library in the town of Dunkeld, under such regulations for the preservation of my books and manuscripts, and the said trustees, or the major part of them accepting, shall seem good."

In 1801 he was appointed translator of the Gaelic

In 1808, his health rapidly declining, he was unable | be to me as I sink into this watery grave." toch, in the vicinity of Moulin, in Athole; and from to make his usual journey to Glenfinglass and Banff; whom also were obtained several manuscript songs, and, perceiving his earthly sojourn drawing to a close, he prepared for his departure to "another world," Having settled his worldly affairs as he wished, he called in, to assist him in his devotions, the Rev. Mr. Adam, of Blackfriars' Wind Episcopal Chapel, Edinburgh, no longer used as a place of Episcopal worship, and received the sacrament of the Lord's Supper from ously raised a shout, which blended with the wash of his hands; soon after which he breathed his last.—
His remains were attended to the grave by many respectable persons, and lie buried in the Grayfriars'

IS hereby given, that D'ARCY E. BOULTON, Esq. of Continued on its way. Again, they raised another spectable persons, and lie buried in the Grayfriars'

IS hereby given, that D'ARCY E. BOULTON, Esq. of Continued on its way. Again, they raised another spectable persons, and lie buried in the Grayfriars'

IS hereby given, that D'ARCY E. BOULTON, Esq. of Continued on its way. Again, they raised another spectable persons, and lie buried in the Grayfriars'

Shout. And it was also unavailing. The shades of shout. And it was also unavailing the bout registered in the name of Jacques Adrian Pierre Barber, Church-yard, without any monument to his memory. He was never married.

ENGLISH HARVEST CUSTOM.

An annual festival was now at hand, called the Rush Bearing, for which all the maidens in the parish about Lucy and Ruth's age, and indeed much younger, had been making preparations. The origin of this rite, evidently of a religious nature, is not dis- dangers of the field of battle. We often wonder that tinetly known; but its celebration is, with good rea- so many escape with their lives from the battle-field. son, supposed to be a thanksgiving for the hay har- And we equally wonder that comparatively so few pevest. It takes place in most districts of Westmore- rish in this most hazardous pursuit. A boat almost beginning to get green again with the after-grass, and slumbering upon the ocean, sixty or eighty feet in a season almost of comparative inactivity intervenes length, and a harpoon is plunged into his body. His "Well do I remember the day on which the name between it and the first week of September, when the efforts to destroy his tormentors or escape from them the first time; such blowing of noses, such significant institution, the Rush Bearing, beautiful sight as it is, hems, such half suppressed sighs, such smothered partakes of a somewhat solemn character; and algroans and universal confusion, can hardly be con- though no prayers are said, no hymns are sung, but boat with lightning speed and with open jaws, and it cieved. But the deed was done, and those who par- all is silent, and the very meaning of the rite obscure, is crushed like an egg-shell in his mouth. In this yet, at its close, nothing like amusement or recreation frightful warfare many are maimed, and many lives occurs, nothing to break the spirit of a ceremonial are annually lost. But many whales are worth beseeming inconsistency of the clergy of the Scottish which piously regards the gratitude of the creature, tween two and three thousand dollars. And this is,

In the parish of Ellesmere, the Rush Bearing had, from time immemorial, been observed with more than ordinary attention. The good vicar,—which is not usual in other places,—always took upon himself the usual in other places,—always took upon himself the if he survives the perils of his adventurous pursuit, quite incapable of attending to any business of any arrangement of the procession. The children all met the storms of the ocean and the pestilence of different the storms of the ocean and the pestil at the vicarage, each provided with her flower-garland, dressed in white, and adorned with ribbands, whose colours gay, and sometimes even garish, were, notwithstanding, pleasant to behold in that infant band. Nothing whatever was worn on the head, but every ringlet flowed free and unconfined. Ranked according to their height, the innocent creatures walked two by two, with the flower-garlands in their hands; and thus the procession moved, silent as a dream, towards the solitary chapel. Lucy and her cousin Martha walked side by side; and it was upon this day that they might be said to have begun to love one another with a sisterly affection. Every heart was happy, it knew not why, for every child that walked n that fair array felt the beauty of that whole of which itself made part; and one spirit of harmonious feeling pervaded the living chain, from the two leading maidens now on the verge of woman, to the last two small creatures of five summers, who were often scarcely able to keep up with the slow pace of the procession. The birds kept flying from bough to bough as the Rush Bearing passed through the coppice woods; and in every quiet pasture the lambs frisked among their knolls. The chapel door was open, and in went the quiet sisterhood to deposit their flowergarlands on the pews, the pulpit, and the altar.

In a few minutes, the interior of the chapel, which, with its dark oak furniture, stained walls, and lowly on his work, though still attending to his secular raftered roof, was perhaps somewhat gloomy, glowed avocations. It was absolutely necessary that he should with a thousand bright and gorgeous colours. Many do so, for small indeed was the pittance he could ex- of the garlands had been framed with much taste, of pect from his widely scattered flock; though he had garden flowers both rich and rare; but indeed it is many kind friends in the upper walks of life. It re- not possible to join together a multitude of blossoms, flects little credit on the wealthy members of the Epis- and buds, and flowers, and leaves, without the aggrecopal communion, that so many of the clergy should gate being most beautiful. The Rush Bearers themhave to labor in extensive districts on a salary not so selves—a name originating in another custom, now that so many of its temples should be in a state of der, the splendid show of their distributed garlands; There is reason to hope that this shame- and then arranged as before, they reverently left the

the bread and fruit; and when the repast was over, His enthusiastic feeling naturally acted as a power- some of the elder maidens sung a hymn. Ruth

> 'Plaintive Martyrs, worthy of the name.' The sun was setting in all his glory; and Agnes, who was now strong enough sometimes to leave her bed, had been for a short time sitting at the window, of which Michael ventured to open a few panes, just as many little children to feed." Lucy began to sing by herself-

"The Lord's my shepherd, I'll not want, He makes me down to lie In pastures green; he leadeth me The quiet waters by. Professor Wilson.

PERILS OF WHALING. BY THE REV. J. S. C. ABBOTT.

whale rose in the water, but a few rods from the ves-

man and two boys to take care of the ship, sprang into the boat with the rest of the crew. Soon the EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JOB WORK. what might have been expected; he was nonsuited, and again disappeared in the fathomless sea. Soon To the Printers and Proprietors of Newspapers to the great chagrin of his friends, who had aided him he reappeared in the almost transparent abyss, again rushing upward to attack the boat. Again he was foiled. The third time he descended, and as he arose with invigorated fury, he struck the boat in the centre | Agent to the Foundry. of the keel, threw it some fifteen feet into the air, and scattering the crew and fragments of the boat over the waves, again plunged into the deep and disappeared. The services of The captain and the crew were now in the water, engaged in the mechanical department, and the Printers in this clinging to the pieces of the demolished boat. They clinging to the pieces of the demolished boat. They city are confidently appealed to as to the beauty and qualty of the Type now east in this Foundry. were fifteen miles from the ship, and could not be seen cies as specified in his will; a document in which he speaks of himself as the last of the Episcopal Clergy

from its deck. The other boats were gone they knew not where, 'pparently every chance of rescue was continued to the pleasure of waiting upon the Trade; in the meantime, he will be happy to see or hear from those inclined to give him their cut off, and nothing awaited them but a watery grave.

It was twelve o'clock at moon. The hours of one,

PRICES the same as in the United States. It was twelve o'clock at noon. The hours of one, It was twelve o'clock at noon. The hours of one, two, three, four, five and six, passed slowly away, and still they were floating, almost exhausted, upon the heaving billows of the Pacific. When the ship rose heaving billows of the Pacific. When the ship rose

riners, in afterwards relating to the writer the scene, "THE BRIARS," the property of the late Captain Bour-"that God would in some way providentially interpose CHIER, R.N. for promoting the access of the public thereto, as to and save our lives! I thought of my wife, of my little children, of my prayerless life, of the awful account I had to render at the bar of God for grieving the Spirit and neglecting the Saviour. All the horrors of this and neglecting the Saviour. All the horrors of this sary and fitting offices, but also well and completely finished in In 1801 he was appointed translator of the Gaelic language, and keeper of Gaelic records, to the Royal Highland Society of Scotland, with an adequate salary, and additional gratuities for his sedulous attention to the duties of his department.

And neglecting the Saviour. An the horrors of the Gaelic records, to the Royal dreadful death were forgotten in the thought, that in every particular.

"The Briars" is within a mile of the Church, Post Office, excellent Grist Mill, Saw Mill, and Store, and a few minutes walk from the Steamboat Wharf at Jackson's Point, the cove of which is one of the most perfectly anisned in every particular.

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The sun had now disappeared behind the distant waves, and the darkening shades of a dreary night or desirous of settling on its healthy banks, this property can were settling down over the ocean. Just then, they of the Steamboat Beaver, who is acquainted with the place, and Impelled by the energies of despair, they simultanethe waves and the sighing of the breeze, and the boat night were deepening; the boat rapidly passing by Trustee of EUPHRASIE BARBIER; and that no sales will be most lacerated their throats was raised, and the boat authorised to collect and receive the same. turned in pursuit. They were taken from the water, New York, February 14, 1845. and carried almost lifeless to the ship.

Such are the dangers which are continually incurred in the whale fishery. They are almost equal to the nd, near the end of July, whn the hay fields are as frail as a bubble approaches the side of a whale, indeed, majestic game to hunt. But he who earns his bread through the perils and the hardships of this pursuit, has truly a hard lot in life. He is but a transient visitor at his home. Amid the solitude of the climes, he usually finds that the friends of his youth are all gone, and that he is almost a stranger even at his own fireside. And yet this mode of life has its privileges and its joys. And in the midst of the influences which surround the whale ship, many form the most noble characters of heroism and generosity, and find life's great end fully answered, in their preparation for that better world where the weary shall

THE TOLL-MAN'S FAMILY. A TRUE STORY.

rest forever .- New York Evangelist.

In the town of Dessau, in Germany, there was a long, wide bridge, over the river Elbe. The ends of the bridge were much lower than the middle. The toll-man's house was placed upon the highest part of it, in the centre. In the spring of the year, when the ice was breaking up, there arose a great storm, and the river, with the broken pieces of ice came roaring down so violently, that the ends of the bridge were soon carried away, and nothing was left but the middle arch of the bridge, with the toll-man's house upon it, which looked as if it were upon a little island, in the middle of the river. The force of the river was so great that it was impossible that this arch should stand long, and the poor toll-man feared that his house would soon be carried away by the waves, and his wife and children all drowned. There were a great many people on the banks, pitying the poor man's fate; and he and his wife and children screamed to them for help; but the storm was heavy, and the ice made it dangerous, and they were all too cowardly to go out in a boat to try to save the poor family from drownin a boat to try to save the poor family from drowning. Among them was a rich count, who held up a Thomas Champion, Esq., at the office of the Church Society large purse of gold, and offered it to any one who of the Diocese of Toronto, 144, King-street, Toronto, -(if by would go and save the toll-man and his wife and children; but no one would risk his life for money. At last a poor man came along in a waggon, and as soon as he saw the danger the poor people were in, he set off in a little boat, and never minded the storm. He got safely to the toll-house; but he had to go three times before he brought away the whole family. Just as Current Prices of Bank and other Stocks, as well as he was landing the last load the arch gave way, and the house was carried down the river. The poor father, and mother, and their children, were too happy to speak, when they found they were safe.

The count then offered the poor man who saved them, the purse of gold. "No," he said, "my life was worth more than money, and I do not wish to be payed for doing right." The count urged him to take it; he still refused it for himself, but said to the count, "I wish you would give it to the poor toll-man, who has lost all his clothes and furniture, and who has so

THE CHURCH is God's jewellery, his workhouse, where his jewels are polishing for his palace and house; and those which he especially esteems and means to make most resplendent, he hath oftenest his tools upon. -Archbishop Leighton.

Advertisements.

RATES. rinth of confusion would the reader have been led!

The advantage of Donald was, that, while he firmly maintained his own principles, he joined no unholy league to prevent others maintaining theirs.

Two boats were sent to capture it.

They fastened to the whale, and were soon drawn by this monster of the deep, out of sight of the ship. An hour or two passed along, when suddenly another hour or two passed along, when suddenly another widely and generally diffused.

At the Office of "The Church." ALSO, WITH AND WITHOUT BAR OF DOWER,

DONE IN A SUPERIOR MANNER

Handsomely printed on superior Paper and on Parchment.

MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY. THE Undersigned having purchased the above Establishment, begs to solicit a continuance of the patronage which has been heretofore so liberally bestowed upon him as

Having revised and greatly added to the material, he can confidently recommend the Type now manufactured by him as The services of an experienced practical man have been

FOR SALE,

"O how fervently I prayed," said one of these ma-

The Estate contains 200 acres of very good land, of which

that beautiful piece of water, Lake Simcoe.

be pointed out by Capt. LAUGHTON, the intelligent con April, 1844.

NOTICE

them. Almost frenzied at their terrible condition, they raised another cry. The sound of that distant shriek fell faintly upon the ears of the boatmen, and shriek fell faintly upon the ears of the boatmen, and for payments on sales already made, will please communicate they rested on their oars. Another shout which al- the particulars of their debts forthwith to Mr. Boulton, who is

BUILDING LOTS.

ELEVEN splendid BUILDING LOTS for sale, containing about hal an acre each, beautifully situated on the East Bank of the five Don, about a quarter of a mile from the Bridge, and well adapted to the erection of Rustic Cottages with unburnt bricks, several of the down to the river, the soil is excellent, and the price

extremely low.

For further particulars apply to Mr. J. G. HOWARD, Architec and D. P. Surveyor, 243, King Street, Toronto. Toronto, October 27, 1842. LANDS TO LEASE,

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FOR SALE, BANK STOCK, LAND SCRIP, &c. BY EDWARD G. O'BRIEN, CHURCH STREET, TORONTO.

rates of Exchange, &c., may be ascertained on application to the above.

January, 1844. Mr. W. SCOTT BURN,

ACCOUNTANT,

No. 8, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING STREET, TORONTO. Toronto, June, 1844. EDWARD GEORGE O'BRIEN. GENERAL AGENT Accountant and Notary Public, CHURCH STREET,

TWO DOORS SOUTH OF KING STREET,

TORONTO: WILLIAM A. GARRETT ATTORNEY AT LAW, &c. &c. &c. (Over the Store of J. V. Boswell & Co.) COBOURG, CANADA. Cobourg, Dec. 18, 1844.

ONE MILLION AND A HALF ACRES OF LAND IN UPPER CANADA

To Old Settlers, Emigrants and others.

THE CANADA COMPANY offer about the above stated quantity of Land, particularized in their Printed Lists of this date. It consists of Lots of from 100 to 200 Acres each, scattered throughout the country—of Blocks containing from 1,000 to we in the Western District, and of a very important territory of 700,000 in the Huron Tract—90 miles South of Owen's Sound. These Lands are offered on the most advantageous and beneficial terms to suit the means or views of Settlers of every descrip may be had for Cash down—one-fifth Cash, and the remainder of the Purchase Money in five Annual Instalments, with interest way of LEASE for TEN YEARS—NO MONEY BEING REQUIRED DOWN. The Rents payable 1st February n each year—being equal to about the Interest upon the present value of the Land. The peculiarity of the Company's Leases is, that under them the Company's Settler has secured to him the entire benefit of his improvements, and increased value of the Land, as he is guaranteed he right of purchase of the Land at a fixed price named in the Lease, at which he may at any time during the Ten Years, demand the Deed to the Freehold:—thus, for example, by paying the moderate annual Rent of \$12, and no more, upon one hundred Acres of Land we lelling at 10s. per Acre, he secures the use of the Land for 10 years, and then, if he chooses, he may purchase or reject it altogether, as he nay find it to his advantage,—the option being entirely with the Lessee.

may find it to his advantage,—the option being entirely with the Lessee.

The SETTLERS' SAVINGS BANK, by which the Company allow their Lessees Interest at 6 per cent. per annum on Monles deposited,—the amount being always at their disposal without notice, with daily interest accrued,—will enable the provident and industrious Settler to accumulate sufficient means to purchase the Land he Leases, if he choose so to do.

By the EMIGRANTS' DEPOSIT BANK, the Company allow INTEREST at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, upon monies deposited by Emigrants, for any period not less than 90 days—the money being always at the disposal of the Emigrant without notice. The Company will REMIT any sum of money for SETTLERS to their Friends at HOME, by placing the amounts in the hands of the parties for whom they are destined, free of all cost, expense and risk, accompanied by every kind of useful information upon Canada. Last year the Company sent home in this manner, £4 141, 12s. 7d. from 265 Settlers.

The Company will REMIT any sum of money from EUROPE to CANADA, by Letters of Credit upon their Commissioners in the Every kind of information upon Canada, and Directions that can be useful to intending Emigrants, can be obtained free of expense, at the Company's Office, St. Helen's Place, London.

The new Printed Lists, (to be seen at every Post Office and Store in Upper Canada) and any information can be obtained, free of charge, upon application, (if by letter, post-paid) at the Company's Office, Goderich, as regards the Huron Lands—at Frederick Street.

Toronto, as regards all other Lands—Remittances and Deposits of Money, &c.

CANADA COMPANY'S OFFICE, Frederick Street, Toronto, 2nd June, 1845. MESSRS. BETHUNE & BLACKSTONE, BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, &c. OFFICE OVER THE WATERLOO HOUSE, No. 134, King Street, Toronto,

ONE DOOR EAST OF RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co DR. PRIMROSE,

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

MR. BEAUMONT, Professor of Surgery in the University of King's College, FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND,

REMOVED TO BAY STREET, NEAR TO FRONT STREET, At home for consultation from 10 a.m. till 12 daily. Toronto, April, 1844.

MR. MEREDITH, SURGEON DENTIST, 239, King Street, Near Chewett's Buildings, TORONTO. 402

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

MR. J. D. HUMPHREYS, (FORMERLY OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC)

SINGING AND THE PIANO FORTE. Toronto, Oct. 7, 1843. T. & M. BURGESS. MERCHANT TAILORS, (LATE G. BILTON)

No. 128, KING STREET, TORONTO. A. MICHIORPHI. UPHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER One door West St. Peter's Church.

跨 Sofas, Couches, and Chairs, stuffed and neatly repaired; fattresses and Palliasses always on hand; Curtains and Carpets cut and made to order. 391-1y THOMAS WHEELER, CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER, ENGRAVER, &c.

Reference, for integrity and ability, kindly permitted to the Lord Bishop of Toronto. G. & T. BILTON, MERCHANT TAILORS, No. 2, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING STREET,

TORONTO.

191, King Street, Toronto.

[LATE T. J. PRESTON.] OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, COACH BUILDERS,

ORNER OF PRINCESS AND BARRIE STREETS, KINGSTON, AND KING STREET, TORONTO.

RIDOUT & PHILLIPS. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS DEALERS IN WINES AND LIQUORS,

Wellington Buildings, CORNER OF KING AND CHURCH STREETS. Toronto, February 2, 1843.

THE CALL TO THE SACRED MINISTRY: A DISCOURSE, Addressed to Members of the Church of England, BY A CLERGYMAN. Price,-3d. each; 2s. 6d. per dozen.

May be had at the DEPOSITORY OF THE CHURCH SOCIET OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO, and of Messrs. H. & W. ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto.



BETWEEN TORONTO AND KINGSTON, WILL COMMENCE THEIR REGULAR TRIPS ON FRIDAY NEXT, THE 18TH INSTANT.

DOWNWARDS. From Toronto to Kingston. SOVEREIGN .. . CAPT. SUTHERLAND,

Every Monday and Thursday,-At Noon. CITY OF TORONTO, CAPTAIN DICK, Every Tuesday and Friday,- At Noon. PRINCESS ROYAL,.... . CAPT. COLCLEUGH, Every Wednesday and Saturday,-At Noon.

UPWARDS. From Kingston to Toronto. PRINCESS ROYAL,.... ... CAPT. COLCLEUGH, Every Monday and Thursday Evenings,

At Seven o'clock. .. CAPT. SUTHERLAND. Every Tuesday and Friday Evenings, At Seven o'clock. CITY OF TORONTO, CAPTAIN DICK, Every Wednesday and Saturday Evenings.

The above Steamers will call regularly at Cobourg and Port Hope, (weather permitting) and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, on their downward trip, at Windsor Harbor, Darlington, and Bond Head. Parcels and Luggage at the risk of the owners, unless booked and paid for as freight

damage to Goods by accidental fire or collision with other vessels, in addition to the ordinary exemption from liability.

Tooth Drops.—KLINE'S cure effectually. The proprietors will not hold themselves responsible for Money parcels at the risk of the owners thereof. Royal Mail Steam-packet Office, Front-Street, Toronto, 14th April, 1845.

THREE TIMES A-WEEK!

THE STEAMER AMERICA, CAPT. HENRY TWOHY, TILL, until further notice, leave Toronto for Rochester, THREE TIMES A-WEEK, touching at Windsor rbour, Oshawa, Darlington, Bond Head, Port Hope, and

Cobourg, (weather permitting) commencing on TUESDAY next, the 22nd instant. The America will leave Toronto every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday morning, at Eleven o'clock, and will leave Rochester Landing every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning, at Nine o'clock. Parcels and Luggage at the risk of the owners, unless

332-tf booked and paid for as freight. N. B .- No freight received on board after the second bell 1 has rung for starting. The America will leave Toronto for Rochester DIRECT, on Sunday Evening next, at Seven o'clock—to commence her regular trip from Rochester on Monday Morning.

388-tf Toronto, April 14, 1845.

THE STEAMER ECLIPSE,

WILL, until further notice, leave Hamilton for Toronto returning, will leave Toronto for Hamilton at 3 P. M., touching at the little average of ing at the intermediate Ports, weather permitting. Hamilton and Rochester Steamboat Office,

Toronto, April 10, 1845. RIDEAU CANAL. 1845. THE STEAMERS

AID, PRINCE ALBERT, AND BEAVER, WILL ply during the season between KINGSTON and BYTOWN, and vice versa, as follows:— LEAVE KINGSTON. e Aid, Every Monday, at 7 A. M.
Prince Albert, "Wednesday, at 7 A. M.
Beaver, "Friday, at 7 A. M.

LEAVE BYTOWN. The Aid, Every Wednesday, at 9 A. M.

"Prince Albert, "Friday, at 9 A. M.

"Beaver, "Monday, at 9 A. M. The above Boats run in connexion with a regular daily Line of Steam-boats and Stages between Bytown and Montreal Kingston, 1st May, 1845.

THE PRENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-PANY OF LONDON. A PPLICATIONS for Insurance by this Company are requesti-to be made to the undersigned who is also authorised to receive remiums for the renewal of policies.

MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co. Toronto, July 1, 1841. BRITISH AMERICA FIRE & LIFE & MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

(INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT) AGENT AT COBOURG-ROBERT HENRY, Esq. November, 1844. Home District Mutual Fire Company.

OFFICE-NEW STREET, OPPOSITE NEWGATE STREET, TORONTO, INSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings in general, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Mills, Manuel

factories, &c. DIRECTORS. John McMurrich, John Doel, James Beaty, John Eastwood. Charles Thompson, Benjamin Thorne, J. B. Warren, James Lesslie,

J. H. PRICE, Esq., President. J. RAINS, Secretary. All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail must be July 5, 1843.

TO FAMILIES AND INVALIDS

THE following indispensable FAMILY REMEDIES may be found at the Drug Stores, and soon at every Country that the Province Remember and page set them unless they have n the Province. Remember and never get them inless they as the fac-simile signature of COMSTOCK & Co. on the wrapper all others by the same names are base impositions and counterfail the merchant nearest you has them not, urge him to procure the next time he visits New-York, or to write for them. No family

BALDNESS.

Balm of Columbia, FOR THE HAIR, which will stole if falling out, or restore it on bald places; and on Children make grow rapidly, or on those who have lost the hair from any cause. All Vermin that infest the heads of children in schools, are provented or killed by it at once.—Find the name of COMSTOCK & Con it, or never try it. Remember this always.

Rheumatism and Lameness positively cured, and all shrivelled muscles and timbs are restored the old or young, by the Indian Vecetablee Flixir and Nerve Bone Liniment—but never without the name of Comstock & Co. on it

PILES, &c. are wholly prevented, or governed if the attack has come on it the only true HAY's LINIMENT, from Comstock & Co. all and every thing relieved by it that admits of an outward applicated it acts like a charm. Use it.

HORSES that have Ring-bone, Spavin, Wind Galls, &c. ured by Roor's Speciric; and FOUNDERED HORSES entired by Roof's Founder Ointment. Mark this, all horsemen. MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR SALVE The most extraordinary remedy ever invented for all new of

BURNS AND SCALDS, and sores and SORE EYES. It has delighted thousands, out all pain in ten minutes, and no failure. It will cove the Philosometric transfer of the Philosometr LIN'S SPREAD PLASTERS.

A better and more nice and useful article was never made should wear them regularly. LIN'S TEMPERANCE BITTERS: LIN'S BLOOD PILLS,

superior to all others for cleansing the system and the humors a ing the blood, and for all irregularities of the bowels, and the gel health. HEADACHE. DR. SPOHN'S HEADACHE REMEDY, will effectually cure sick headache, either from the nerves of billow Hundred's of families are using it with great joy.

Dr. Spohn's Elixir of Health. r the certain prevention of FEVERS or any general su-teping the stomach in most perfect order, the bowels regular, termination to the surface. COLDS. COUGHS, pains it ones, hoarseness, and DROPSY, are quackly cured by it.— CORNS .- The French Plaster is a sure cure.

THE INDIA HAIR DYE, Colours the hate any shade you wish, but will not color the skil SARSAPARILLA. COMSTOCK'S COMPOUND EXTRACT. There is no other preparation of Sarsaparilla that can exceed a pual this. If you are sure to get Constock's, you will find aperior to all others. It does not require puffing.

Dr. Lin's Celestial Balm of China. A positive cure for the Piles, and all external allings—all irritations brought to the surface by friction with this Baim roughs, swelled or sore throat, tightness of the chest, tisk applied on a flannel will relieve and cure at once. Fresh wood

will prevent or cure all incipient CONSUMPTION, and COLDS, taken in time, and is a delightful remedy. Remember the name, and get Comstock's. Dr. Bartholomew's Expectorant,

Kolmstock's Vermifuge will eradicate all WORMS in children or adults with a certain quite astonishing.

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