

THE UPRIGHT CHANCELLOR.

From "Short Stories from English History" Second Series.

(Continued from our last.)

Desires writing a great number of very long letters. Sir Thomas More was the author of a celebrated work, named "The Utopia." Excusing himself to a friend for some delay in the completion of it, he shows the care with which he watched over the enjoyment of his family. "While I am continually engaged," he says, in the business of my profession, in pleading some causes, in hearing others, in settling some arbitrators, and in deciding others as judge; while I am under the necessity of paying a visit of business to one, and a visit of courtesy to another; while I devote nearly the whole of the day abroad to others, and the remainder to my family at home, I leave for myself, that is, for literature, no time at all. For when I return home, I must needs converse with my wife, play with my children, and talk to my servants. All these I account matters of business, since they cannot be avoided unless a man should choose to be a stranger in his own family. It is, besides, as indispensable to our happiness as to our duty to render ourselves agreeable by every means in our power to those whom either nature, or circumstances, or our own choice, has rendered the companions of our lives.

With all this press of business, More neglected not to remind his family of the duties they owed to their Creator, of the uncertainty of life, the vanity of earthly pleasures, and the benefit of affliction. He little thought then, that a time was coming when affliction would almost overwhelm them!

Under the guidance of such a father, Margaret did improve, and promised to reward his fondest anticipations. It was her delight to learn because she loved learning; and to cultivate sweetness of temper, because he set such an example of it. As she grew older, she made such rapid progress, that her accomplishments were quite remarkable. While celebrated for her proficiency in music, of which More himself was extremely fond, her superiority in other elegant arts, but particularly in her knowledge of the learned languages, was extraordinary. Cardinal Pole was so struck with the beauty of her Latin style, as to be induced with difficulty to believe that what he had read of her compositions was written by a woman. She wrote two declamations in English, of which she and her father each turned one into Latin, with such equal facility that it was doubtful which deserved the preference. Her treatise on the "Four Last Things," was at once so elegant and forcible, that her father readily acknowledged it superior to one of his own on the same subject. She also made remarks on the ancient authors, and her criticisms on a Greek writer were pronounced to be quite equal to those of celebrated men on the same subject. But with all this learning Margaret was eminently possessed of the qualities which produce domestic happiness. Her deportment was modest and humble, her disposition gentle and affectionate. Her character was much like her father's; she entered into all his sentiments, and was intrusted with the inmost feelings of his heart. From her praises, which he heard from the wise, the virtuous, and the accomplished, he derived peculiar gratification; but with grateful affection, Margaret attributed to him whatever, in any degree, rendered her estimable. Was it to be wondered at that such a daughter was most dear to Sir Thomas More?

Margaret, once writing to her father, who was absent from home, to request a little money, received from him the following reply:—"You are too timid and bashful, my dear Margaret, in asking money from a father who is desirous to give it, especially when you made me happy with a letter, every syllable of which, were my power equal to my will, I would repay with an ounce of gold. I have sent you what you asked, and would have added more, were it not so delightful to receive the requests and caresses of a daughter—of you in particular, whom both virtue and knowledge make most dear to my soul. The sooner you spend this money, in your usual proper way, and the sooner you have recourse to me for more, the greater pleasure will you give to your father. Adieu, my beloved daughter."

On another occasion, he writes thus to Margaret, Elizabeth, Cecilia, and to the orphan girl, whom he loved as a daughter:—"I cannot express, my dear girls, the exquisite pleasure I received from your elegant letters. Nor am I less gratified to find that though you are upon a tour, and frequently changing your residence, you omit none of your accustomed daily exercises. Now, indeed, I believe you love me, since you do in my absence what you know would give me the greatest pleasure if I were present."

At another time he playfully writes thus to his children:—"I understand you are making such prodigious progress in astronomy, as not only to know the Polestar, the Dog, and other common constellations; but even with a skill which bespeaks truly accomplished astronomers, to be able to distinguish the sun from the moon. Go on, then, with this new and wonderful science, by which you ascend to the stars. And while you consider them with your eyes, let your minds also be raised to heaven, my dearest children."

As these beloved objects of his tenderest care grew up, they married, and, as I said before, still remained in the happy home where he had been brought up. Margaret became the wife of a Mr. Roper, and was, by her excellent conduct, rewarded with the tender esteem of her husband, and the fond attachment of her children.

Sir Thomas More had early impressed upon the minds of his children, and knew well himself, the value of time. When he was appointed to the chancellorship, he found his court encumbered with suits, some of which had been there nearly twenty years; but such was his indefatigable diligence, that he had been in office only two years, when on determining a certain cause, and calling for the next one to be heard, he was answered, "there was not one more depending." This circumstance, which perhaps had never occurred before, since the institution of the Court of Chancery, he caused to be entered on record.

But I must tell you that a shadow rests on the character of this otherwise excellent man. The glorious light of the Reformation was just then beginning to dawn upon England, and More unfortunately took an active part in the religious controversies of the time. He feared much confusion and discord would arise from the change in men's minds, and I grieve to say, by his writings, and by his exertions towards the favourers of the Reformation, he sowed that fame on which even envy could fix no other stain.

But while we censure his conduct, we must respect the purity of his motives. Neither the love of power, fame, nor riches, had any share in urging him to the support of the Roman Catholic religion, or the persecution of the Protestants. All that he did was from mistaken principle.

Oh! how thankful should we be that we can rejoice in seeing the doctrine of the Reformation spreading throughout the earth!

The inflexible integrity and disinterestedness of the Lord Chancellor became proverbial; and his reputation increased both with the prince and the people. Nothing could induce him to take the smallest bribe, or to act in the slightest degree contrary to the character of an upright judge. Rich or poor, noble or peasant, friend or foe, were all alike to him; each received at his hands the same impartial justice. He decided a cause against one of his own sons-in-law, dear as he was to him; and though he stood so high in the favour of the king, that nothing would have been refused him, yet he never asked one penny for himself or his friends. When measures, which appeared to him exceptionable, were proposed by the

other ministers, he made no scruple of expressing his opinion about them, and with sincerity pointing out what he thought wrong, declared he could not give his consent to them; not in a blunt, rough manner, but with gentle firmness and courtesy, and unruined equanimity of temper. Cardinal Wolsey, on one occasion, in great wrath, (because he would not give his consent to a measure of which, after attentive consideration, he did not approve,) asked him "If he was not ashamed to prove himself a fool by objecting to what all the other wise men in council had agreed to?" More, who was then Lord Treasurer, gravely replied, "It is well that the king's majesty hath but one fool in his right honourable council!"

Such straightforward and uncompromising integrity could not fail to command the esteem and admiration of King Henry the Eighth. Though that monarch acted so much from the impulse of the moment, and gave way to such violent fits of anger and passion, as at times to be dreaded more than an enraged lion, yet he well knew what was excellent in others.

On the promotion of More to be Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Norfolk, by the king's command, delivered an oration, which, after displaying the eminent services of More, concludes with the following words, remarkable as being dictated by an arbitrary sovereign, and spoken by the first peer of the realm: "It may perhaps seem strange to many that this high dignity should be bestowed upon a layman, when hitherto none but the nobility, or singularly learned prelates, have possessed the place. But what is wanting in these respects, the admirable virtue, the matchless gifts of wit and wisdom of this man, do most fully recompense. For the King's majesty hath not regarded how great, but what a man he was; he hath cast eyes, not on the nobility of his blood, but on the worth of his person; and he would show by this choice, that he hath some rare subjects among the laymen, who deserve to manage the highest offices in the realm."

The King, thus impressed with More's value as a minister, and delighting in his society, as a clever and agreeable companion, would occasionally come, without any previous notice, to spend the day with him and his family at Chelsea. On one of these occasions, More, who had been the warm patron of the famous painter, Holbein, sent over to him by his friend Erasmus, determined to bring him into Henry's notice. For this purpose, having hung up all the artist's pieces in his great hall, and in the best light, he invited the King to an entertainment. Henry, on entering the hall, was so struck with this display of painting, that he enquired eagerly whether the artist were alive, and could be had for money. More presented Holbein to him; and the King took the artist into his service, and soon brought him into high reputation and employment.

But Sir Thomas More felt no elevation at these tokens of royal favour. He knew Henry's character too well to suppose that his partiality was more than the impulse of the moment.

The monarch, having one day paid him an unexpected visit to dinner, and having afterwards walked with him for an hour in the garden, with his arm round his neck, Mr. Roper, son-in-law to More, took occasion, after Henry was gone, to congratulate him on his rare good fortune, in being treated by the King with a degree of familiarity never experienced by any subject. More acknowledged that his sovereign highly favoured him; "but however, son Roper," added he, "I have no cause to be proud thereof; for if my head would win him a castle in France, it would not fail to be struck off!"

And ere long, the time approached when the fortune and principles of More, were to be put to the severest test; when he was to experience the truth of the royal Psalmist's declaration, "O, put not your trust in princes, neither in any child of man."

Henry VIII., who had for many years lived happily with his first wife, Catherine of Aragon, by whom he had one daughter, named Mary, now wished to be divorced from her, that he might marry Anne Boleyn. Though several wise men, and all the Bishops except one, said a divorce was lawful, because Queen Catherine had been the widow of the King's brother, Arthur, and Henry ought not to have married her, yet one bishop, and one man of sound judgment, strongly objected to a divorce. These were Fisher, bishop of Rochester, and Sir Thomas More. They said, as "Henry had married Catherine, and as she had been a good wife to him, it was unkind and unjust to her, and to her little daughter, to deprive the one of a husband and a throne, and the other of her title to it."

The King was extremely desirous that his divorce should have the sanction of More.

The high estimation in which his talents and integrity were held, both at home and abroad, rendered his consent of much importance. But the minister thought the divorce would be wrong; he expressed his opinion to the King; and as the only means by which he could at once preserve his integrity, and present no obstruction to the measures about to be proposed in Parliament, he tendered his resignation as Chancellor, which Henry, with great reluctance, accepted. But though he found More inflexible on the subject, yet such was his respect and esteem for him, that he parted with his services without any apparent displeasure. The monarch, however, had been thwarted in his will; and More, aware that whatever became the object of Henry's desire, he never rested till he had obtained it, foresaw that the first blow was struck, and that he must prepare for a severe trial of his resolution and integrity.

Now that he had resigned the Chancellorship, his income was so much reduced that he found it necessary to part with his train of servants, his barge, his watermen, and make various other retrenchments. He did so without regret; but it was a bitter trial to him to be under the necessity of separating from his beloved children and their families whom he could no longer afford to maintain. His wife is said to have reproached him for the unaccountable whim of giving up a station of such profit and honour, but he bore her rebukes cheerfully, saying he could not conscientiously keep it.

(To be concluded.)

Selected Extracts from our English Files.

ANSWER OF GREAT BRITAIN TO THE APPLICATION OF THE POPE FOR ASSISTANCE IN ESTABLISHING THE PAPAL AUTHORITY AT ROME.

Foreign-office, March 27, 1849.

My Lord.—I have received your Excellency's despatch of the 8th instant, transmitting to me the copy of the note which has been addressed by Cardinal Antonelli to the representatives of all friendly Powers, requesting them to co-operate for the purpose of re-establishing the Papal authority at Rome.

I have to instruct your Excellency to say to the Nuncio that the Majesty's Government have received and have attentively considered the communication which he has made to them through your Excellency, and that you are instructed to express to him the deep regret with which the Majesty's Government have witnessed the differences which have arisen between the Pope and his subjects, the assassination of Count Rossi, the departure of the Pope from his capital and state, and the proclamation of a republic at Rome.

The British Government is, for many obvious reasons, not desirous of taking an active part in any negotiations which may result from the application which the Pope has addressed to some of the Catholic Powers of Europe, whose territories are nearer than Great Britain to geographical proximity to the Italian peninsula. But the British Government will be much gratified if the result of those negotiations should be such a reconciliation between the Pope and his subjects as might enable the former with the free good will and consent of the latter to return to his capital, and there to resume his spiritual functions and his temporal authority. But it is the opinion of the Majesty's Government that such a reconciliation could scarcely be effected, for the moment, could never be permanent, unless the basis upon which it was founded were to be that the Pope should engage to maintain the constitutional and representative system of Government which he granted last year to his subjects, and unless the separation between the spiritual authority and the temporal institutions of the state were so clearly and so distinctly established as to put an end to those

manifold grievances which the mixture of the spiritual with the temporal power has for so long a period of time produced in the Roman States. The great importance of admitting laymen to administrative and judicial functions in the Roman States was pointed out to the late Pope by the memorandum presented in 1832 to the Roman Government by the representatives of Austria, Prussia, Great Britain, Prussia and Russia, and the events which have happened since that time, not only in the Roman States, but in the rest of Europe, have tended to make it still more important that such a reform should be carried out in full and complete execution.

Your Excellency will give the Nuncio a copy of this despatch. I am, &c., PALMERSTON."

Letters and other advice, which left Dublin a little before 12 o'clock last night, are at hand. From them we extract a few items of intelligence.

The fate of the State prisoners was very little spoken of, all parties having made up their minds that any further attempts on their behalf were useless, at least for the present.

The fact of the Corporation of London taking up the idea of founding a colony in the West of Ireland, has given occasion to a satisfaction, but greater still is the joy of the citizens of Dublin at the certainty of a royal visit in the month of August.

Some of the Young Ireland party, it is said, contemplate making a move on behalf of the State prisoners, when she arrives, by presenting a memorial praying for a political amnesty.

Were Her Majesty so advised, the Majesty's Government would have the most salutary effect, and render Victoria a justly beloved sovereign.

It is satisfactory to learn that the accounts from all parts of the kingdom, respecting the crop, are of the most encouraging character. The cholera is diminishing, and hopes are entertained that the mortality of the famine is over.

In our letters and papers, received this morning, we are glad to find that the intended visit of the Queen is hailed with pleasure, wherever it is made known. This is only what might be expected, from the confidence we have in the loyalty of the Irish people. Her Majesty, we are assured, will be everywhere met with a cordial reception; for, however the country may have suffered from misgovernment in times past, the whole body of well disposed inhabitants must be aware that the Queen, personally, and her Ministers also, are strongly desirous to do everything in their power to place the prosperity, and consequently the welfare, of the Kingdom on a firm basis, and we can conceive nothing more likely to aid this desirable object, than the occasional visits of the court to Ireland. Arrangements are already being made for Her Majesty to hold a levee and drawing-room at Dublin Castle, and we find it stated by the *Freeman's Journal*, that the Marquis of Londonderry has given orders for the engagement of an extensive suite of apartments at Morrison's Hotel, for the occupation of his family and retinue during the Royal visit; an example which, we have no doubt, will be followed by the rest of the nobility connected with Ireland.

The *Mountaineer Epiphaniast*, having on board Mr. John Martin and Mr. Kevin O'Dogherty, two State prisoners convicted of treason, sailed from Cork on the 28th instant, for Australia. It had been expected that as the government had not thought this vessel likely to carry out Messrs. Smith and O'Dogherty, the Marquis and O'Dogherty, Messrs. Martin and O'Dogherty would have been removed from her; but this, it appears, is not the case. The rest of the prisoners will go out in the *Swift*, a ten gun brig, lately on the Rio station.

HONGKONG, April 25.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer *Pavia* arrived here on the 17th inst., bringing advices from London to the 24th of February.

Entrance to the city of Canton has been refused, the Emperor declining to carry out the stipulation of the treaty.

The following is understood to have been the Emperor's reply:—"Be guided by a kind regard to the feelings of the people, and manage the business as circumstances may direct."

The intimation from the Government of Messrs. B. & S., the Viceroys of Canton, is conveyed to his Excellency, Mr. Bonham, in the following letter from Sea:—"At 12 o'clock on the 8th day of this month I respectfully received from the Great Emperor the following expression of his will regarding the matter which I represent to you, and which you have expressed that your nation, namely, was deliberating about entering the city:—"Cities are to protect the people; it is by protecting the people that the kingdom is preserved. That to which the hearts of the people incline is that on which the decree of Heaven rests. Now, the people of Kwang-tung are unanimous and determined that they will not have foreigners enter the city—how can I post up every where my Imperial order, and force an opposite course upon the people? The Chinese Government cannot go against the people in order to comply with the wishes of men from afar. Foreign Governments also ought to examine the feelings of the people, and to allow free course to the energies of the merchants. You must rigorously repress the native banditti, and not allow them to take advantage of the opportunity to create disturbances and all trouble among my people. The language of the Emperor is that he will not give all to dwell in peace, and be happy in pursuing their business; you ought also to extend the same protection to them, so shall the blessing of harmony be perpetual and abundant, and all will enjoy a perfect tranquility. Respect this."

"You will perceive that the language which he uses is all to dwell in peace, and be happy in pursuing their business; you ought also to extend the same protection to them, so shall the blessing of harmony be perpetual and abundant, and all will enjoy a perfect tranquility. Respect this."

The above was extensively circulated among the people at Canton.

The entry of the city of Canton was a subject of negotiation with Sir H. Pottinger in 1843. The island of Chusan was held by Sir John Davis six months beyond the period fixed by treaty until the Emperor renewed his engagements, to comply with the demand, and after the terms of the expedition, a treaty was entered into between the two Governments, ratified and interchanged, by which, at the fixed period of two years from the 6th of April, the city of Canton was to be open to British subjects. Great importance has therefore been given to the question; and the authorities and people of China, both at Canton and at the other ports, have looked forward to the 6th of April with intense interest.

It is understood that his Excellency the Governor is prevented, by the instructions from Lord Palmerston, from doing more than reporting the repudiation of the treaty to his Lordship.

The Governor had directed that no British subject shall for the present attempt to enter the city, and most of the vessels of war that had assembled here have sailed for other stations.

Preparations for resistance having been made on the part of the Chinese, it is apprehended that they will, at an early opportunity, attribute to the British the intention of attacking the city of the community will not be improved.

Trade, although nominally open, is in a most unsettled state, and is likely to continue so. The injury to commerce from this cause alone, during the last two or three years, has been very serious. The Canton river is infested with pirates, more than usual with privateers, who intercept the transit of goods and commit other crimes.

Dr. Bowring assumed the charge of his duties as Consul at Canton on the 13th inst. The *Admiral* left this on the 10th for Shanghai in Her Majesty's steamer *Argo*, and is expected down here. Her Majesty's steamer *Ferry* is in the course of next month. The *Indefatigable* returned on the 23rd inst., and Her Majesty's ship *Scaut* sailed for England on the 7th inst.

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

H. BURT WILLIAMS, FURNISHING UNDERTAKER, No. 140, Yonge Street, Toronto.

MR. DANIEL BROOKE, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY AND BANKRUPTCY, Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c. Office on Division Street, next door north of Messrs. Brooke & Beatty's COBOURG. July, 1848.

Mrs. DACE, FRENCH STAY MAKER, No. 58, King Street West. ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO. 4s-1f

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HUGH PAYNE SAVIGNY, Provincial Land Surveyor and Draughtsman, YONGE STREET. ADDRESS, TORONTO POST OFFICE. June, 1848.

DR. DERRY Has Removed to 101, Bishop's Buildings, ADELAIDE STREET. Toronto, May, 1848.

DR. HALLOWELL, HOUSE AND SURGERY, 38, QUEEN-STREET EAST, 2 DOORS FROM CHURCH-STREET. Toronto, 17th March, 1849. 3s-1f

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JOHN ELLIS & CO., Official Seal and Bank Note ENGRAVERS, LITHOGRAPHERS, AND COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS. 8, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

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

MR. ROBERT COOPER, BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR, Albany Chambers, King Street, TORONTO. Toronto, Jan. 24, 1849. 2s

WILLIAMS & HOLMES, CITY CARRIAGE REPOSITORY, 142 Yonge Street. Toronto, April 23, 1849. 2s-6m

OWEN AND MILLS, COACH BUILDERS, FROM LONDON, KING STREET, TORONTO.

FOWLING PIECES, RIFLES, PISTOLS, &c. THE SUBSCRIBER, lately arrived from London has on hand a great variety of the above articles, which he offers on the MOST MODERATE TERMS FOR CASH. Store, 57 Yonge Street, a few doors north of Adelaide Street. Toronto, May 23, 1849. 4s-1f

PRIVATE BOARDING-HOUSE, 18, WILLIAM STREET. MRS. FIELD can accommodate a limited number of BOARDERS. Reference kindly permitted to the Rev. Dr. McCall. Toronto, Nov. 23, 1848. 1s

JOHN S. BLOGG, BOOT AND SHOEMAKER, (Next door to Messrs. Beckett & Co., Medical Laboratory.) KING STREET WEST, TORONTO. HAS constantly on hand a beautiful Assortment of Ladies French Kid, Morocco, and Patent Leather Shoes, together with a quantity of Satin Slippers of the very best quality. Also Elastic Sandals, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Elastic Boots made to order in a style unsurpassed by any Establishment in the City. Toronto, August 24th, 1848. 4-1f

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CONSTANTLY on hand, English, Scotch, Banks and Swedes Iron; Cast, Spring, Blister, and German Steel; Anvils, Vices, Sledge, Chisels, Spikes, Nails of all descriptions; Bar, Sheet, and Lead Pipe; Ropes, Files, Hammers; with a general assortment of Joiners' Tools, Carriage and Saddlery Trimmings in all their varieties. ALSO—Cooking and Fancy Stoves, Hollow Ware, Britannia & Plate Ware, Table Cutlery Silver Spoons, &c. &c. &c. 27

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A NEAT and good assortment of Jewellery, Watches, Clocks, &c. Spectacles, Jewellery and Watches of all kinds made and repaired to order. Utmost value given for old Gold and Silver. Toronto, Jan. 28, 1847 6s

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IMPORTERS of Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware, Fancy Goods, Accordeons, Musical Boxes, &c. &c. Clocks, Watches and Jewellery, repaired & warranted. Accordeons and Musical Boxes tuned. Jewellery and Silver Ware made to order. Gilding, Silvering and Engraving. Old Gold and Silver bought. 15

OILS. BARNARD, CURTISS & CO., 111, WATER STREET, NEW YORK.

HAVE constantly on hand, from their HONORABLE WORKS, Bleached and Unbleached WINTER AND FALL OILS, of all kinds; such as Spindle, Whale, and Lard Oils; and SPERM CANDLES, which they offer on favourable terms. ALSO: Are receiving large supplies of NAVAL STORES on Commission, which they offer on as favourable terms as can be had in this market. New York, Oct. 19, 1847. 13

PREPARING FOR PUBLICATION, A MAP OF THE TOWNSHIP OF YORK, COMPILED FROM THE MOST AUTHENTIC SURVEYS, EXPRESSLY REVISED, BY J. O. BROWN, F. S. A. Civil Engineer, and Deputy Provincial Surveyor.

THE MAP will be drawn upon a scale of forty chains to an inch, and on it will be shown the Concessions and Lots, with the proportions of cultivated and Wild Lands, the Villages, Churches and Chapels, Mills, School-houses, Post Offices, Mansions, Farmssteads, Streams and Roads. The Macadamized, Plank and ordinary Roads, will be marked by distinctive characters.

Parties who have Property in the Township for Sale, may have the same distinguished by their names, and the subdivisions of the Lots, so far as practicable, on condition of their becoming subscribers, and forwarding sketches of the Lots, with a fee of five shillings to Mr. Brown, at his Office, 99 York Street, Toronto.

The Map is now in course of completion, and will be published shortly. The price, one dollar, coloured, seven shillings and sixpence; mounted on rollers and varnished, ten shillings.

Published by SCOBIE & BALFOUR, 4s-1f

ARTHUR JOHNSON, 156, YONGE STREET, GENERAL GROCER, AND DEALER IN WINES, LIQUORS, PROVISIONS &c. Wholesale & Retail.

WOULD call the attention of FAMILIES to his Stock of very imported TEAS, COFFEES, FRUITS, FOREIGN WINES, LIQUORS, &c., which, having purchased in the best markets, he is enabled to offer on the most favourable terms; together with a large quantity of PROVISIONS, consisting in part of—

250 Lbs in Canvas, 100 Smoked do., and 150 Sides of Bacon, of the best quality, and cured under his own inspection. Toronto, May 31, 1849. 4s-12m

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FORTY THOUSAND APPLE TREES & UPWARDS, four and five years from the Graft, are now ready for sale, together with a proportionate number of the most desirable sorts of Peas, Beans, Clovers, Potatoes, Cucumbers, &c. &c. &c. Also, Grapes, Gooseberries, Currants, Raspberries, and Strawberries, many of the finest varieties of Peas may be had on Quince-stocks, now so much esteemed for Garden culture.

The collection of Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs and Hardy Roses, is quite extensive, and contains all the hardy varieties desirable for Pleasure-grounds and Show-grounds. Also, a large stock of Double Dahlias, Helianthus and Greenhouse plants.

The supply of Hedge-plants is also worthy of special notice—upwards of 100,000 plants of English Thorn, Privet, &c., can now be furnished.

Nurserymen commencing business, in want of Specimen Trees and Plants, and parties purchasing in large quantities to sell again, are supplied on liberal terms; and will find to their advantage to give this Nursery a call.

A New Descriptive Catalogue, containing directions for successful transplanting, has lately been published, and is furnished gratis to all post-paid applicants. On a distance, accompanied by a certificate or satisfactory reference, punctually attended to. Trees sent out are correctly labelled, and securely packed, to ensure safe transmission to any part of the Upper and Lower Provinces. GEORGE LESSLIE, August, 1848. 11s-14f

Telegraph Line. FARES REDUCED. DAILY LINE OF OPPOSITION STEAMERS FROM KINGSTON TO MONTREAL.

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IN connexion with the Royal Mail Steamers SOVEREIGN and PRINCESS ROYAL, every day (Sundays excepted), at a Quarter past six o'clock, and go through same day.

Passengers by this Line will arrive at Montreal in *Thirty-two Hours* from Toronto.

The Steamers SOVEREIGN and PRINCESS ROYAL leave TORONTO for KINGSTON every day (Sundays excepted) at TWELVE o'clock noon.

Cabin Passage—Toronto to Montreal, (breaks included) ... £1 0 0 Deck Passage—Toronto to Montreal, (without meals) ... 0 0 0

Royal Mail Office, Toronto, June 26th, 1849. 4s

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS SOVEREIGN AND PRINCESS ROYAL, WILL leave Toronto for Kingston, calling at PORT HOPE and COBOURG, (weather permitting) every day (Sundays excepted), at Nine o'clock, A.M. Returning, will leave KINGSTON, every afternoon, (Sundays excepted), on the arrival of the Royal Mail Steamers. Royal Mail Office, Toronto, April 25, 1849.

THE STEAMER "ADMIRAL," CAPT. NEIL WILKINSON, WILL, until further notice, leave Toronto for NIAGARA, QUEENSTON and LEWISTON, every morning, at half-past 10 o'clock.

Returning, will leave LEWISTON and QUEENSTON at the arrival of the *Niagara Falls*. Cabin Passage ONE DOLLAR. Deck Passage HALF-A-DOLLAR. Royal Mail Packet Office, Toronto, April 24, 1849.

THE STEAMER AMERICA, CAPT. ROBERT KERR, WILL leave Toronto for Rochester, touching at WINDSOR BAY, OSHAWA, DARTMOUTH, BOND HEAD, PORT HOPE and COBOURG, (weather permitting) every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning, at Eleven o'clock. Royal Mail Office, Toronto, April 25, 1849. 4s

THE STEAMER ECLIPSE WILL (weather permitting) leave Hamilton for Toronto, every Morning, (Sundays excepted) at half-past 7. Will leave Toronto for Hamilton, (Sundays excepted) at half-past 7. Toronto, July 9, 1849.

THE LOW PRESSURE STEAMER "BEAVER," CAPTAIN BELL, WILL ply, during the Season, between Kingston and BYRON, and vice versa, twice a week, as follows—leaving Kingston every Tuesday and Friday Morning, at Nine o'clock, and Bytown every Wednesday and Saturday Evening, after the arrival of the *Plattsburgh*, at 12 o'clock, and returning the most interesting and comfortable route to or from the Catskill Springs.

DOWNWARDS: Will leave Kingston at 9 A.M. " Kingston Mills 10 " " Upper Brewery's 1 P.M. " Jones' Falls