Poetrn.

CONFIRMATION.

While glad music round me floats, As Thine altar's holy light, In this heaven-recorded rite, Angel witnesses to see,— God! I give myself to Thee!

While my sins I humbly own, Bending low before Thy throne. And renew the covenant vow, Early written on my brow, "By the Cross and Agony,"-God! I give myself to Thee.

While the reverend hand is laid On my all unworthy head, And the prelate's earnest tone Claims my heart for God alone-While low prayers are breathed for me,-God! I give myself to Thee.

Woe to me if I forget Seals this holy rite have set: Or if faithless e'er I stray, And the solemn charge betray, Urged with earnest words on me, When I gave myself to Thee. Prelate, pastor, faithful friend, Priests who round this altar bend. Ye who in the temple-gate Meekly for a blessing wait. God! I give myself to Thee.

-The Evergreen. THE RECTOR'S VISITS,

CHAPTER II. "Hallowed be Thy name."

Several days passed away before I was again able to discard Fulgentius. to revisit Mary's cottage; and when, after finishing the first part of the day, had become much overcast, thing that lessens his honour and repute.' and bore every appearance of an approaching storm. Still I was resolved not to be disappointed of my visit: and, unmindful of the threatning clouds, I continued my way, and reached the cottage without any inconvenience, though I heard the thunder at a distance very

Mary was seated at the window with her work in her hand, and her little girl playing at her feet. She rose at my entrance, and expressed much surprise on seeing me, as she said she had been hoping I should heavens, and my horses wait me." come for several days, but could not possibly have expected that I should venture out on such an afternoon. I should not have done so," I replied, "if I had not known that if I did not see you to-day, I very pro- fames you among his companions, speaking ill of your hably might not be able to do so either to-morrow or habits, and especially of your breath, and saying, that the next day; and I was really desirous of having a it is death to him to serve you." little more conversation with yon. Do you remember all we talked about when I was last here?" "Oh yes, would ask you to tell me what the word 'hallowed' his accusation is true."

"To hallow a thing," I replied, "is to make it holy. litius, we will remember your advice." We hallow the Lord's day when we devote it to the may be hallowed, we pray that all persons may rever- cession to the throne, cy, as I tried to show you when last we talked togeth- ance on his person." er, He is also a great and awful being, far beyond our comprehension; and though we can get some slight true? Idea of His infinite power by knowing the mighty works "Alas! I fear it is so. I have experienced it myreality. And now I will tell you something," I con- will soon pass off." tinued, "which will perhaps sound strangely, and ap- And before then, I shall have lost my uncle's good in which we live, only many of them hundreds of times | please him." larger than ours. The number of these worlds is unknown. They are so many that they cannot be me feel happy.' us, that if you had the power given you of leaving the to himself as he turned away. earth, and could at this moment begin your flight to- That day Fulgentius attended on his uncle at dinwards it, you would be obliged to travel for eighteen ner; and as he handed to him the cup he held it far hundred thousand years, at the the rate of twenty miles off, and turned away his face, lest he should distress in a minute, before you could reach it. These worlds the emperor. we not right, then, in praying that He would be pleased but now see my face no more."

manifold sins?" tely over our heads. Mary turned very pale, and graces me before the world. trembled violently. "I have such a dread of thunder," it ever since I was a child. I know it is wrong, and forest; send to them this night, and bid them cast yet I cannot get over it."

all things which show us the great power of the Al- emperor's will.' Call also Fulgentius to thee, and mighty must naturally be awful to us; and I have no bid him early on the morrow go to the lime-burners doubt that they were intended to be so; for there are and ask them whether they have fulfilled your comif nothing could make an impression upon them but evil words will perish with him." events which are terrible and unusual, and from them | And the emperor did so. He bade Fulgentius be they are sometimes led by the mercy of God to think at the kilns before sunrise; and that night sent a to be at times reminded whom it is we are called upon whether they had performed the emperor's will. to serve, and how fully He possesses the power of Long before sunrise, Fulgentius rose from his sleeppunishing His creatures when they wilfully neglect to less couch, and hastened to perform his uncle's com-

frightened by the storm; and I began to think that and offered up his prayers and thanksgivings to his what I had said, added to her natural fears, might God. But as the service was ending, the fatigue he perhaps make her forget the mercy and goodness of had undergone disposed him to rest himself, so he God, and give way to her alarm far more than was sat himself down in the porch of the chapel, and fell right; and I therefore reminded her of our last con- asleep. versation, and begged her to remember that the very "Poor child," said the good priest as he passed power of God, which is so terrible to the sinner, is a through the porch, "thou lookest wearied and carecause for hope and confidence to the true Christian. worn; sleep on, no one shall disturb thee." When "If our heavenly Father," I said, "is a Being able to he awoke, the sun was going down in the heaven. do all things, His children can have nothing to fear | Malitius was as sleepless during the night as the from any human power. He who can order the winds poor youth, and his anxiety drove him early from his

fore I again saw her.

harm from them." ly: "I have heard of many persons who have met and demanded of the lime-burners "whether they with accidents in great storms." "That is true," I had performed the emperor's will." replied; "but for what purpose do you think these accidents were sent? What purpose could a Father no fear, master; it shall be done forthwith." have in so afflicting his children but for a purpose of With these words, one of the men seized Malitius, mercy? However difficult it may be to believe, we and hurried with him in their arms to the mouth of row of Lombardy poplars has been planted, which, may be quite sure that the sufferings which are sent | the kiln. us, either by sickness or accidents of any kind, are in truth great blessings; and we cannot, therefore, have is Fulgentius you should burn; not me." the slightest reason to complain of them. Besides, "Ha! ha!" laughed the lime-burners; "we know though the terrors of a storm may make us think of neither thee, nor Fulgentius; thou art the first man the power of God, and pray, as we do in the Lord's that has come here this day and asked us, 'Whether prayer, that His great name may be hallowed and fear- we have done the emperor's will;' so peace, man, ed over the whole world, they should never make us peace. Ha! ha! his will is done."

in the thunder and the whirlwind, is the God who loved us so well that He left His throne of happiness in hea- sun was going down in its course. ven, to live upon the earth in poverty and shame, and at last to die upon the cross for our sakes."

I thought that Mary's countenance seemed to brighten a little at these words; and she took her lit- lime-kilns. tle girl in her arms and kissed her affectionately, as if she felt that she could more fully understand what was meant by the love of her heavenly Father when she thought of what her own fondness was for her precious child.

The storm had now a little decreased; and as I had several other persons to visit, I was obliged to leave her; and this I did the more willingly, when on looking through the window, I saw the blue sky appearing overhead, and the clouds gathering together in one place, as if a great part of their fury had been spent upon us, and all that remained would burst upon a distant spot. Mary made no objection to my going when she saw the improvement in the weather; and I therefore wished her good-bye, and continued my walk, promising, if possible to call again very soon.

> FULGENTIUS AND THE WICKED STEWARD. (From Gesta Romanorum.)

When Martin was emperor of Rome, his uncle Malitius was steward of his household, and his nephew Fulgentius, his only sister's son, an orphan, was his ed? Malitius; is he not here?" constant attendant, his cup-bearer at meals, and his STORIES ON THE LORD'S PRAYER. Fulgentius; seeing that if he should succeed to the thou contrive such a death for thy poor nephew;" and kingdom, his own son would lose that crown, which he he wept bitterly. had so long regarded as his by right of inheritance.

"My lord," said he with a face of assumed address, my morning occupations, I at last set out with the in- one day to the emperor, "it is with great pain, my tention of walking there, I saw that the sky, instead lord, that I speak unto you, but that I am thy true served the uncle from so deadly a sin against his reof continuing clear and bright as it had been during servant, it is my duty to warn my sovereign of any

Speak on," said the emperor. "Will my lord," rejoined the steward with apparent anxiety, "keep what I shall tell him a secret be tween him and me?"

"If thou wishest it Malitius," said the emperor. "Oh my dear lord, how ungrateful is the world," began the steward.

Well, well, that is as it may be," rejoined the emperor; "but your secret, the sun is rising high in the

"Your nephew, Fulgentius-" "Ha!" said Martin, "Fulgentius; what of him?" "I grieve to say, my lord, he most ungratefully de-

"If I could but prove this," muttered the emperor. "Remark him, my lord, when he next serves you sir," she answered; "I thought a great deal about it, with the cup, and if he turns away his head when he and I hope I understand it; but the next sentence I gives you the goblet, be sure that he so accuses, and do not quite; and I thought when I next saw you, I thus endeavour to make the bystanders believe that

"It is well," replied the emperor; "go good Ma-

Then went the steward unto Fulgentius, and spoke service of God, and spend it in reading His holy word kindly to him, and professed, as a friend and a near and thinking of Him, and praying to Him in public relative, to warn him how nearly he was about to lose and in private; and when we pray that God's name | the good wishes of Martin, and perhaps forfeit his suc-

ence and fear Him, that none may venture to speak of "Fulgentius, my dear relative," said he with a fawn-Him carelessly and profanely, and also that all may be ing smile, "thy breath is sadly displeasing to the emafraid to offend Him; for although God is full of mer- peror, and he talks of removing you from near attend-

"O, good sir," replied the youth, "can this be

He has done, yet all must fall very far short of the self; but be sure it is merely temporary ill health, it

pear almost beyond belief, and yet which is but a very opinion, What shall I do, Malitius?"

"There is but one thing," replied the steward; you look up in the night to the stars which are shining when you hand the cup to the emperor, turn away

above your head, you are looking at so many worlds; your head from him; then will he not be incommoded for each separate star is a separate world like this one by your breath, and will see that you do your best to "Thanks, good Malitius. Your advice has made

reckoned; and the nearest of them is so distant from "Thy happiness be thy ruin," muttered Malitius

are the work of our father in heaven; they are formed "Wretch!" cried the emperor, at the same time by the same almighty hand that formed us; and yet striking Fulgentius on the breast; "now know I that

sinful, miserable human beings dare to insult this awful it is true what I have heard of the; go, go from my God, and think they can escape His vengeance. Are sight, thou varlet, I thought to have made thee a king; by His Spirit to teach us to hallow His name and to Sorely wept Fulgentius as he passed from the hall

serve Him with reverence, lest at last that same amaz- amid the jeers and scoffs of his former companions; ing power which formed the worlds above us should for he was now disgraced, and they cared not for him. be turned in wrath against us, to punish us for our "Malitius," said the emperor, "let thy son supply the place of this ingrate. Come, my good lord, coun-At this instant a loud thunder-clap burst immedia- sel me how I may rid myself of this varlet that dis-

"Sire, this would I propose; some miles from this she said when the shock was over; "and I have had city your workmen burn lime in a vast forge in the into their furnace whoever comes to them to-morrow "It is not wrong to a certain extent," I answered: morning, and asks of them 'Have you performed the some persons so careless and hardened, that seem as mands: then will they cast him into the fire, and his

seriously. Even for us, who, it is to be hoped, are horseman to the lime-burners, bidding them burn the willing to obey God without any such terrors, it is well first man that on the morrow should enquire of them,

hallow or reverence His name. The works of God," mand, hoping by this means to regain the good will of the I added, "are often mentioned as wonderful and awful emperor. As he went on his way, with a heavy heart, in the Bible;" and I pointed out to her the 29th, the and drew near to the wood within the depths of which 104th, and the 145th Psalms, with the last chapters the lime-burners dwelt, the sound of the matin bell of a of the book of Job, and begged her to read them be- neighbouring chapel arrested his steps. The tones of the bell seemed to bring peace to his troubled mind, and he Mary listened to my words, but seemed completely turned from the path towards the way-side chapel,

and the waves to rage, can save us from receiving any bed, and suffered him not to be at peace all the day. Now when it was noon the steward could no longer "But he does not always," interrupted Mary quick- remain in the palace, but he hastened to the lime-kilns,

"Not yet," replied they with hoarse voices, "but

"Mercy, mercy, good sirs," cried the steward, "it

forget that the same God who seems to speak to us | So Malitius died in the fire.

It was past noon when Fulgentius awoke, and the tion, "Christ is my hope," to render it perfectly con-

"Alas! alas!" he said, "I have delayed to perform my lord's will " And he hastened through the wood, and came to the

"What wantest thou, boy?" asked the chief of the

ne-burners. "Tell me, tell me, sirs," asked Fulgentius anxious-

ly, "hast thou performed the command of the empe-

"Ay, my lad, right well; come, look into the furace-and see, his bones yet burn." "His bones; whose bones, sirs?" asked Fulgentius,

ghast with fear. Then they told him all that had been commanded hem, and how Malitius coming first to the lime-kilns ad been cast into the fire and burnt.

"Thanks be to God," said the youth devoutly kneeling, "who hath saved me from this terrible death;" with these words he bade the burners farewell, and returned to his uncle's palace.

"Hah," said the emperor, when Fulgentius bowed himself before his uncle's throne, "thou here, sir varlet; hast thou not been to my lime-burners?" "Verily my lord, I have been there and performed

thy commandment: but before I came your will had been performed."

"Performed," rejoined the emperor, "how perform-

" No, my lord, he is burnt in the lime-kiln," replied page of his chamber. For Martin loved his nephew, the youth; "he came first to the kiln, and the burnand was kind to him; and regarded him as his own ersobeyed your commands, and he is dead, and I have child, for he was not a father. Malitius hated this escaped. But, O my dear uncle, how couldest

Then did they each declare to the other the deceits Day and night he thought how he might cause Martin of the wicked steward; and the emperor raised up the youth, and acknowledged him before all his people, as his very good and true nephew, his heir and successor to the throne; rendering thanks to God who had prelative, and the nephew from so horrible a death.

> VISIT TO HOWARD'S TOMB. (From "Profitable Employment for Leisure Hours.")

At the distance of five versts* to the north of Kherson, stands the original monument of the prince of Christian philanthropists-the great, the illustrious Howard, who, after travelling 50,000 British miles to investigate and relieve the sufferings of humanity, fell a victim, near this place, to his unremitting exertions in this benevolent cause. It is situated a little to the east of the public road leading from Nikolaief to Kherson, near the southern bank of a small stream which here diffuses a partial verdure across the Steppe. On the opposite bank are a few straggling and ruinous huts, and close by is a large garden, sheltered by fine lofty trees, which have been planted to beautify the villa once connected with it, but now no more .-The spot itself is sandy, with a scanty sprinkling of vegetation, and is only distinguishable from the rest of the steppe by two brick pyramids, and a few graves, in which the neighbouring peasants have interred their dead-attracted, no doubt, by the report of the singular worth of the foreign friend whose ashes are here deposited till the resurrection of the just. As we approached the graves, a hallowed feeling of no ordinary description grew upon our minds, and forced upon us the conviction that the scene before us was indeed privileged beyond the common walks of life. One of the pyramids is crected over the dust of our countryman, and the other has subsequently been raised over the grave of a French gentleman who revered his memory, and wished to be buried by his side. As we had no person with us to point out which of them was designed to perpetuate the memory of the philanthropist, it was impossible for us to determine otherwise than by confiding in the accuracy of information obtained by some former admirer of his virtues, who has cut into the brick the very appropriate inscription-" Vixit propter alios" (he lived for the benefit of others).

It was impossible to survey this simple obelisk without reflecting on the superiority of principle which impelled the great friend of his species in that career of disinterested benevolence which he so unremittingly persued. His was not mere animal sympathy, dignified and refined by its existence in human nature, though he doubtless possessed that quality in no ordinary degree; nor did his charities flow from an ambition to be admired and extolled by his fellowcreatures; his toilsome pilgrimages and unnumbered acts of self-denial were not performed with the slightest idea of atoning for his sins, or meriting a seat in the mansions of bliss-the very thought he abhorred; but his whole character was formed, and his practice regulated by the vital influence of that gospe! which reveals the divine philanthropy expending itself upon human weal. Conceiving himself to be an eternal debtor to the blessed Saviour, who stooped to the lowest depths of suffering in order to rescue him from the horrors of immortal death, he was sweetly and powerfully constrained to imitate his bright example, the characteristics of which are strikingly depicted in the simple declaration-"Who went about doing

good." Such was Howard, the most virtuous, and yet the most humble of our race. How justly he might have dull conversation, and endeavour to divert my mind "that they owe mutual attention." from dwelling upon death; but I entertain very different sentiments. Death has no terrors for me: it is an event I look to with cheerfulness, if not with pleasure; and, be assured, the subject is more grateful to me than any other."

His genuine humility prompted him to choose this sequestered spot for the reception of his mortal remains; and it was his anxious desire that neither a monument nor inscription, but simply a sun-dial, should be placed over his grave. His wishes were at first so far complied with, that no splendid monument was erected to his memory; but the august monarch in whose territory so many of his benevolent acts were performed, and who nobly patronized the attempts made to follow out the plans of Howard for the improvement of the state of prisons, has borne a public testimony to the respect he entertained for his virtues, by ordering a conspicuous monument to be built in the vicinity of Kherson, the town in which he BLANK DEEDS, MORTGAGES, & MEMORIALS died. This cenotaph, which attracted our notice as we approached the gate of the town, is erected at a short distance from the Russian cemetery, and close Handsomely printed on superior Paper and on Parchment to the public road. It is built of a compact white freestone, found at some distance, and is about thirty feet in height, surrounded by a wall of the same stone, seven feet high, by 200 in circumference. Within this wall, in which is a beautiful cast iron gate, a fine when fully grown, will greatly adorn the monument. On the pedestal is a Russian inscription of the follow-

HOWARD.

DIED JANUARY 20, 1790, AGED 63. the simplicity of which is in strict accordance with the orders the great philanthropist more than once gave, and which only requires the all-emphatic addi-

* A "verst" is two-thirds of an English mile.

formable to the inscription dictated by his own pen, and placed under that to the memory of his wife in Cardington church, near Bedford.

Agreeably to his request, a sun-dial is represented near the summit of the pillar, but with this remarkable circumstance, that the only divisions of time it exhibits are the hours from ten to two, as if to intimate that a considerable portion of the morning of life is past, ere we enter on the discharge of its active duties; and that with many the performance of them is over at an early hour after the meridian of our days.*

This great and good man, who is called by way of re-eminence, the "philanthropist," or lover of man, has been eulogised by Burke and Cowper-by the one in his splendid prose, and by the other in his enchant-

Howard (his name John is seldom prefixed) was born about 1727, at Hackney, and had the great misfortune to lose his father when young. Business not agreeing with his health, and being independent in fortune, he became a traveller, "not," as it has been eloquently expressed, "to survey the sumptuousness of palaces, nor the stateliness of temples; not to make accurate measurements of the remains of ancient grandeur, nor to form a scale of the curiosities of modern art; not to collect medals, nor to collate manuscripts" (and would that all our young travellers were thus innocently and usefully employed), "but to dive into the depths of dangeons; to plunge into the infection of hospitals; to survey the mansions of sorrow and pain; to take the guage and dimensions of misery, depression, and contempt; to remember the forgotten; to attend to the neglected, and to visit the for-

saken." His was indeed "a voyage of philanthropy," and "a circumnavigation of charity." He visited Lisbon in 1756, after the great earthquake in that capital, and on his return was captured by a French privateer, and suffered extremely in his confinement at Brest. This disaster was no doubt overruled by a wise Providence, who trains and tutors by affliction and suffering its best agents, to quicken his sensibility of sympathy with the unfortunate inmates of the prison-house, from his dear-bought experience of their many miseries. Upon his return from the continent, death entered his dwelling, and his domestic afflictions were heavy. After the death of his lady he retired to Bedfordshire, where he purchased an estate, where he was usefully occupied in giving employment to the poor, whilst he was improving and beautifying his property. Much of his time was humanely spent in relieving the sick, building cottages for the industrious SOLICITOR AND ATTORNEY, and deserving, and educating the families of the indigent. No wonder that such a man was beloved and esteemed by those among whom he lived, and to whom he was such a benefactor. As sheriff of the county, his frequent visits to the different prisons brought him into painful acquaintance with much crime, and its attendant misery, and no doubt urged him to that career of active and disinterested humani-

which he ever after pursued. No distance, nor difficulty, nor danger, was allowed to retard his steps in his work of compassion and benevolence among the most degraded and miserable of mankind. He shrunk from nothing but praise .-When he heard in his absence that a statue was to be erected in honour of him at home, and subscriptions already raised for that purpose-"What!" he exclaimed, "have I not one friend in England to stop such a proceeding?" and actually prevented its go-

He undertook his last tour in 1789, with the enlarged intention of spending three years in visiting Russia, Turkey, and the east. But his career of glowas arrested at Kherson (or Koslor), a settlement in the south of Russia, on the Black Sea. Visiting a young lady there who was ill of the plague, he caught the infection and died in the course of two or three days. Prince Potemkin not only sent his physician to attend him, but visited him in person. Nothing, however, could avail to prolong his invaluable life; and he who so often and kindly soothed the sick and the dying, sunk into the grave, far from friendship and ome. But he was not alone, nor did he die unnoticed; for precious in God's sight is his saints' death; and such was he. The fear of God was his ruling

* Dr. Henderson's Biblical Researches.

passion, his regulating principle.

THE PINNA. (From " Facts not Fables.")

"A little aid may often be of great service."

There is a large kind of muscle, called the pinna; it has a voracious enemy in the cuttle-fish, which has eight long arms; and whenever the pinna opens its shell to take in its food, the cuttle-fish is on the watch to thrust in its long arms and devour it. But it is so ordered by providence, that a little crab, which has red eyes and sees very sharply, lives in the muscle's shell, and whenever his blind friend opens it, the crab looks out for the enemy; and as soon as he sees him coming, he tells the muscle, by giving him a little pinch with his claw, and so he immediately closes the shell, as a man fastens up his house and shuts out the

APPLICATION. "Two," says Solomon, "are better than one; for if taken for his motto what he wrote a few months be- one fall, he can help the other; but wo unto him who NOTICE TO OLD SETTLERS, EMIGRANTS fore his death: "In God's hand no instrument is is alone when he falleth." The cobbler could not weak, and in his presence no flesh must glory." He paint the picture, but he could tell Apelles that the was enabled to effect great things, yet he utterly re- shoe-latchet was not quite right, and the painter nounced dependence upon himself. "My immortal thought it well to take his hint. Two neighbours, spirit I cast on the sovereign mercy of God, through one blind and the other lame, were called to a place Jesus Christ, who is the Lord, my strength, and my at a great distance. What was to be done? The song, and, I trust, has become my salvation. My de- blind man could not see, and the lame man could not sire is to be washed, cleansed, and justified in the walk! Why, the blind man carried the lame one; blood of Christ, and to dedicate myself to that Saviour the former assisting by his legs, and the other by his who has bought us with a price." . Firmly resting eyes. Say to no one then, "I can do without you;" upon this foundation, he was well prepared to address but be ready to help those who ask you aid, and then, his last earthly friend and attendant, admiral Priest- when it is needed, you may ask theirs. "Mankind man, in these words: "Priestman, you style this a are so much indebted to each other," says Duclos,

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No. 2, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING STREET,

TORONTO, [LATE T. J. PRESTON.] Eight Hundred Thousand

ACRES OF LAND IN THE

HURON TRACT.

AND OTHERS.

HE CANADA COMPANY have again thrown open all their LANDS in the HURON TRACT for disposal, way of LEASE for TEN YEARS,—NO MONEY BEING REQUIRED DOWN. The Rent, payable lst February in each year, is not much more than the Interest upon the upset price of the Land,—the right to purchase the Freehold at any time within the ten years, at a fixed price named in the Lease, is secured to the Settler, who would thus save all further payments of Rents.

The Huron District is known to be one of the most healthy and fertile Tracts of Land in Canada—it has more than doubled its population within four years. The Huron Tract, in the 1842, contained 7101 souls; in June, last year, the Huon District numbered 14,983 souls, according to the Official

The above Lands are in Blocks, therefore affording facility for the undivided settlement of Families, of Old Settlers and

Maps, Printed particulars, and every requisite information upon the Huron and the Canada Company's other Lands in the Province, will be furnished, FREE OF CHARGE, by application (if by letter post-paid) to the Canada Company's Office, at Toronto, and Goderich and Stratford, in the Huron District. CANADA COMPANY'S OFFICE. Frederick Street, Toronto, 1st Jan., 1847.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING LANDS, the property of several Gentle in England and Canada, are offered for sale by the undersig District. Township. Lot. Brock Brooke Bathurst 7 11 & 12 14, 17, 22 14, 16 22 18, 20 15 W. half 11 W. half 9 W. half 23 11, W. side of Com'r. Road. N. half 10 N. half 7 Sombra 6 13 South Sherbrooke Block No. 3 on the Grand River, containing 3000 acres, now being laid out in 200 acre lots, For terms of sale and other particulars, apply,—if by letter free of nostage,—to FRANCIS M. HILL,

LANDS FOR SALE,

ON REASONABLE TERMS. District of Simcoe. Lot 4, 1st Con. East of Hurontario Street, Mulmur, 200 acres. W. half 10, 4th " Mono, W. half 7, 3rd Con. Southern division, Orillia,

W. half 13 and 14, 7th Con. do. W. half 7, 6th Con., E. half 7, 7th Con. Vespra, Western District. E. half 7, 7th Con. N. of Egremont Road, Warwick, 100 25, 8th Con..... Dawn, 200

Victoria District. W. parts 18 and 19, 11th Con..... Madoc, 200 Midland District.

The above Lands will be sold at moderate prices, and on terms to suit the purchaser. Apply (if by letter, post-paid) to ALEX. CAMPBELL. Napance, M. D., 25th March, 1846.

Lands for Sale, in Upper Canada. THE FOLLOWING LANDS are offered for sale by the Executors of the late Joan S. Cartwright, Esq., viz.: Lot. Con.

District. Township. Broken lot 27, and E. part of broken lot 26 ... E. half 11 ... 19 ... W. ½ 17, W. ½ 27 do. 19 and Camden East . Broken lots 39 & 40 iagara Cayuga..... 5 and 6, North side Talbot Road, South Simcoe Collingwood ..

Do. do.
Eastern Cornwall

Newcastle Cramahe

Western Dawn
Simcoe Essa
Midland Fredericksburgh
Home Georgina

Gore Hamilton, 35 E. half 14 Part N. half 20 6, 7 & 12, Block No. 2 14 & 15, " " 16 11, " " 17 3 & 4, " " 35 18, 22, 24 & 34

23 28 } front \(\frac{1}{2} \) 33 } 12, 17, 18 & 34 W. ½ 19 15, & E. ½ 25 N. half 30 S. half 28 W. half 19 13, W. half 14 Western ... Moore Johnstown ... North Crosby ... Nassagaweya ... Notawassaga ... Notawassaga ... Do. Orillia South ... N. half 7
Prince Edward Picton [Town]
Midland ... Pittsburgh ... 5
Do. Portland ... South half 14

W. half 14 9, 11, 12, 13 & 14 N. half 19

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For terms of payment, &c. enquire of the Subscriber on THOMAS CROSSAN. Hamilton, 12th June, 1845.

BANK STOCK A. B. TOWNIEY, Land and House Agent, &c.

130, KING STREET, TORONTO. 1423-1 NOTICE

S hereby given, that D'ARCY E. BOULTON, Esq. of Co. bourg, Canada West, is sole Agent for the general management, superintendence and sale, of all Lands in this Province registered in the name of Jacques Adrian Pierre Barbier, Prustee of EUPHRASIE BARBIER; and that no sales will be recognised, or payments upon mortgages acknowledged, that are not effected personally with Madame Barbier, or this her Agent, Mr. Boulton. And all mortgagees, or persons indebted for payments on sales already made, will please communicate the particulars of their debts forthwith to Mr. Boulton, who is authorized to callest and a salest the particular of the salest and the sales

authorised to collect and receive the same. New York, February 14, 1845. Leaded Windows, Garden Glasses, &c. THE Subscriber is prepared to furnish LEADED LIGHTS for Church and Cottage Windows, and HAND-GLASSES for Gardens, of any shape or pattern, at the lowest po WM. GRIEVE.

Cobourg, June 16, 1846. WOOL. THE highest market price will be paid in Cash for WOOL, at the Ontario Mills Woollen Factory, Cobourg, by the

S. E. MACKECHNIE. Cobourg, June 12, 1845. N. B.—Growers of Wool who may prefer it, will have at opportunity of exchanging any portion of their Wood for Cloth,



Home District Mutual Fire Company. OFFICE-NEW STREET,

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All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail must be post-paid. July 5, 1843. THE PHONIX 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. BRITISH AMERICA FIRE & LIFE & MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY, NCORPORATED BY ACT OF PAI

AGENT AT COBOURG-ROBERT HENRY, Esq.

November, 1844.

The Church

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