THE INTEMPERATE BLACKSMITH.

(From "Parochial Sketches of Avondale," by the Rev. J. A. Beckett, B.A.)

Numerous as are the vices to which weak and erring men willingly sacrifice their health, their substance, their happiness here and their hopes hereafter, the giant vice—Intemperance, stands forth pre-eminent; for, like the poisonous plague-spot, it spares neither age, sex, nor condition; but engulfs in one absorbing vortex of ruin and degradation the young and old—the rich and the poor: the delicate form of beauty and the sterner mould of manly vigour—the mind darkened by the gloom of ignorance and the intellect enlightened by the rays of genius and expanded by the graces of education—all sink alike beneath its Lethean influence, and so uniform is its progress and result that the tale of one becomes, with little variation, the tale of all!

The subject of the following sketch, whom, for distinction's sake, we will call Arnold, was the only son of an honest and industrious couple, who occupied a few acres of land situate at an outlying hamlet, belonging to the parish of Avondale. Like too many fond but misguided parents, they indulged their darling boy to the full extent of their humble means; and instead of subjecting his earlier years to wholesome restraint and the acquirement of habits of industry and frugality, they permitted him to follow the bent of his own inclinations, and grow up in ignorance and idleness.—On attaining his fourteenth year, the impulse of the moment induced him to present himself before the officiating minister of the parish as a candidate for the rite of confirmation, when his ignorance obliged the examiner to refuse the usual certificate. This refusal, though accompanied with an offer of personal assistance in acquiring the necessary amount of knowledge, excited the bitterest feelings in the breast of the misguided youth, and led to a course of annoyance towards his supposed enemy, though, in fact, his best friend, which in less forgiving hands would have subjected the perpetrator to punishment from the laws of his country. This forbearance, however, only added fuel to the fire, and on arriving at that point beyond which forbearance would be a vice instead of a virtue, the clergyman informed his parents, that, unless they forthwith adopted some stringent course to check the vicious propensities of their son, he should feel it his duty to make his conduct the subject of a magisterial investigation.

In consequence of this determination, the boy was apprenticed to the hereditary blacksmith of a distant village, who was not only a worthy and industrious man, but a strict disciplinarian; and so judicious was his management, that, at the expiration of his apprenticeship, a period of six years, Edward Arnold returned to his native village with the reputation of being a good tradesman and an altered man. About this time he formed an attachment to the only daughter of the head gardener at Avondale Park, and as the parents of the young couple approved of the connection, and possessed the means of establishing them in business, it was arranged with the hereditary blacksmith of Avondale (for, in rural villages, these "strokes of work," as they call them, descend from father to son), a bachelor of some four-score years, that, for certain weighty considerations, the honours and emoluments of his anvil should be transferred to the care of Edward Arnold.

As soon as the young tradesman was settled in the house attached to the smithy, the marriage took place amid the congratulations of their mutual friends, who predicted a long career of happiness to the young and amiable bride. The stroke of work to which Arnold had succeeded was principally confined to the repair of agricultural implements and the shoeing of horses and oxen employed for the several purposes of husbandry. This description of work required his constant personal attendance, without obliging him to leave the precincts of his home; and from daylight to dark the echo from his anvil was heard in the distance, and he never allowed the thoughtless or the idle to congregate around his forge. His wife faithfully seconded his exertions: their cottage presented a picture of neatness worthy the imitation of their rustic neighbours; while she, the presiding genius, performed her household duties with a cheerfulness of manner and a dexterity of method as clearly proved the care bestowed on her earlier years, and the judicious nature of the parental management which so ably qualified her to discharge the duties of wife and mother.

Passing over a period of ten years, during which time their union had been blessed by the birth of two children—the eldest, a boy then in his eighth year; and the youngest, an infant of tender age—we come down to the time when a change in the conduct of Arnold was gradually presenting itself to the notice of the whole village. An increase of work had obliged him to engage an assistant, who, like too many of his class, allowed the indulgence of intemperate habits to waste the reward of his toil and the gains of his mechanical genius. At his solicitation, Arnold was induced to be present at one of their bacchanalian meetings, held at a roadside house situate in a neighbouring parish: his entrance was greeted with a shout of noisy welcome, and so much deference was paid by the whole party to their new visitor, that his vanity overcoming his better judgment prompted him to become a member of their club, with the promise of presiding at their next meeting. The poisonous venom once inhaled, though slow in progress, was sure and deadly in effect. The echo from his anvil sounded with less regularity, and the internal arrangement of his smithy presented the usual appearance of disorder which marks the workshop of the intemperate or indolent tradesman. The change in his personal appearance was no less perceptible—the manly form of health and strength gradually declined beneath the enervating influence of his maddening excesses, which, in a few short years, left nothing but the outline of his former self. His attendance at church became less frequent and at length ceased altogether; while the pleasure which he formerly experienced in the society of his wife, and the prattle of his children, seemed changed to disgust and abhorrence. But was there no predisposing cause to produce this fatal change? the superficial observer of human nature may be inclined to ask. "Yes," I answer,—the mistaken kindness of his parents! The inclination to do evil, which we all inherit as a common birthright—not being nipped in the bud of childhood, but allowed to germinate to the first bloom of approaching manhood—acting on a mind whose moral and intellectual powers had not been developed in a corresponding ratio—rendered its possessor the victim of impulse in pursuing vice or virtue as chance or design presented them to his notice.—Thus the conduct of Edward Arnold, during his apprenticeship, was the result of the example set and the course pursued by his master—he was virtuous because his immediate associate was so. Again, during the first years of his marriage, not being exposed to temptation, and influenced by the presence and example of his wife, he continued to pursue the same course; but no sooner does vice assert her presence in the person of his fellow-workman than this child of impulse yields to the first attack. His acquired habits quickly give way beneath the influence of those implanted in his breast by nature, which, though dormant for years, have never been thoroughly eradicated by the inculcation of moral or Christian principles, but allowed to smoulder without expiring, ready to be resuscitated by the first breath of vicious example.

But to return to my parishioner. Experience has taught me that no vice more quickly brutalizes human nature than intemperance. It appears to call into existence at the time of its adoption every passion and pursuit calculated to degrade our common nature, and to dismiss every nobler feeling which distinguishes the rational from the irrational creature.

Such was its influence on Edward Arnold. Six months had scarcely elapsed from his first visit to the roadside public-house, when his conduct, in connection with his degraded associates, became the subject of a magisterial investigation. He usually left his home about six in the evening, accompanied by a small spaniel dog, which, in his happier days, he had taught a variety of amusing tricks; among other things, this docile animal would stand on his hind legs and smoke a pipe. It was a feat, however, he would never repeat on the same night, or extend to more than three or four whiffs, as it evidently produced a nausea most disagreeable to the performer. On one occasion, about this time, the little animal had been exhibiting, at the command of his master, this, among other tricks, for the amusement of his companions, when, on the arrival of a new comer, the several feats were repeated, but no persuasion could induce a repetition of the smoking feat. The sneer of the new comer roused Arnold's temper, who declared his dog should do it that night or he would forfeit a certain quantity of punch. The proposal was hailed with a shout of noisy approval; when, after several ineffectual attempts, the infuriated drunkard seized the pet of years of happiness now fled for ever, and deliberately placed him on the fire! Not one of his companions attempted to interfere, but, on the contrary, appeared to enjoy the spectacle, until the groans of the suffering animal attracted the attention of the landlord, who, entering the room, rescued the half-burnt dog, and forcibly ejected from his house these brutes in human form, who, on the following morning, were punished according to the full though inadequate extent permitted by law.

The result of this inhuman act was the dismissal of the perpetrator from the employment of the gentry and farmers in and around Avondale, and led to the immediate erection of another smithy on Arnold insolently refusing to change his course of life. Notwithstanding the withdrawal of all the work in the immediate neighbourhood, he still retained sufficient from a distance to keep him in full employment and enable him to live with comfort and respectability.—Intemperance, however, had now so far obliterated every better feeling that he not only denied his wife and family the common necessaries of life, but treated the former with a degree of cruelty which induced disease, and ultimately brought her to a premature grave. I could recount many of his acts of violence towards his uncomplaining and unresisting victim, gradually increasing in brutality as his mind became darkened more and more by the maddening influence of his excesses; but it will suffice to relate one—the climax of the whole—which, though it did not subject him to punishment from the laws of his country, through an insufficiency of legal proof, yet, in a moral point of view, it rendered him responsible to his God for the life of one whom he had promised to cherish as the apple of his eye, and who had never forfeited her claim to that promise by any misconduct of her own.

The landlord of the road-side house at which Arnold and his degraded associates had been accustomed to meet refused to admit them after the inhuman act recorded in the preceding section, and they accordingly betook themselves to a house of mean appearance and notorious reputation, situate at the post town a few miles from Avondale. From this place Arnold was accustomed to return, an hour after midnight, with his horse and cart, and, unless his wife met him at the gate to take charge of the vehicle, he generally felled her bleeding to the ground. Her next task was to clean the jaded animal, and wash the cart, while her husband eat the supper which she always took care to have ready by his return; and if she had not performed the task to his satisfaction at the conclusion of his meal, he would tie her to the manger, and after shortening the horse's halter, so as to bring him in close contact with his terrified victim, would goad the animal to a state of phrenzy by the application of the whip and a spur attached to a long stake, and after satisfying his brutal vengeance would retire to bed without releasing the poor sufferer, who was frequently in a state approaching to insensibility. On one occasion, the infuriated animal inflicted a severe wound on her right breast, which produced a cancerous swelling, and after a few months of acute suffering brought her to a premature grave.

During the illness of his wife I frequently visited the cottage; but on no occasion could I obtain an interview with her wretched husband, who studiously avoided a meeting. After the fatal termination to her illness her parents proposed to take charge of the two children, on condition that the father allowed a small sum weekly for their support. To this proposal Arnold readily acceded, and his children were thus rescued from the vitiating influence of his example and the danger of being exposed to the cruel treatment of their unnatural father.

The careful observer of human nature cannot fail to have remarked that intemperance, in addition to producing effects similar in progress and result to those engendered by an indulgence in other vices, is characterized by one special peculiarity—it invariably makes its votaries cowards: their acts of aggression are always directed against individuals and animals incapable of offering an effectual resistance; and when danger hovers in their path from parties more powerful than themselves, or from the interposition of a divine visitation, they instantly become paralyzed with fear, and will submit to any terms, however abject, to ward off the impending stroke. We have seen a proof of the former part of this peculiarity in the conduct of Edward Arnold towards his wife, his children, and his favourite dog; and, with reference to the latter part, a still more convincing proof will be found in the following circumstance.

As I have previously stated, Arnold on all occasions studiously avoided an interview with myself. Judge, then, my surprise, on being roused from my bed, some three years after the death of his wife, with an urgent request to proceed to his cottage, as he had ruptured a blood-vessel and was in a dying state. I immediately hastened to the bed-side of the terrified wretch, who, the moment I entered his room, exclaimed, in a feeble though agonized tone of voice—"Save me! save me!—I am dying—I do repent—oh, give me the sacrament!" Before I could reply to these outbursts of a conscience loaded with guilt and paralyzed with fear, insensibility had assumed her sway, and my hand was tightly clutched in the cold grasp of death! The immediate arrival of the surgeon, however, and the application of proper remedies, recalled the pulse of life, and, after a copious bleeding and the prescription of a composing draught, I retired with the surgeon, who informed me that he did not anticipate a fatal result on the present occasion, if the patient would keep himself quiet, as he had not ruptured a blood-vessel, but was simply suffering from an accumulation of blood around the left lung, the air passages of which were in a diseased state, produced by his intemperate habits; and adding that it was a common result of a long indulgence in this degraded vice.

Two days elapsed before I could hold any conversation with the invalid; and never shall I forget the painful nature of our first interview!

Fully impressed with the conviction that his thread was almost spun, he clung to me with the tenacity of one who is afraid of losing his last chance of safety—his sole remaining hope of escape from impending danger; and when I told him that I could merely put him in the way of seeking pardon for his sins—that the sacrament was simply a means of grace and not a pledge of acceptance—and that Christ, and Christ alone, was the rock on which he must depend, his countenance became rigid with an intensity of fear—the current of his heart's blood appeared to stagnate, his muscles suddenly to contract, and he lay before me an immoveable mass of animate yet inanimate flesh, formed in the fashion of a man!

Our interviews extended over a period of three weeks, during which time I visited him daily, and endeavoured to lead his mind to the contemplation of such subjects as were calculated to place him on a sound basis with reference to his hopes of pardon and acceptance at the day of judgment. He paid every attention to my remarks, and apparently prayed with fervour; but there was still a want of that heartfelt warmth—that thorough humiliation—the well-digested conviction of our utter unworthiness and entire absence of merit in ourselves, which invariably mark the conduct of the sincere and practical believer. So long as he felt himself to be hovering on the brink of the grave, so long did he receive my visits with apparent thankfulness, and outwardly, at least, take an interest in my conversation on the covenant established and ratified by the Saviour's blood; but no sooner did comparative health enable him to leave his bed and receive the visits of his former associates, than he formally declined all further intercourse.

On my last visit I found him surrounded by four of his former companions, who were about to commence a drunken debauch in honour of their host's recovery. Of course I immediately withdrew; but, before doing so, addressed my parishioner in the following words:—"Arnold, you sent for me when you thought yourself dying. I came, as in duty bound, and have faithfully endeavoured to explain to you the Gospel of Christ. That God, whom you have dishonoured by your long career of vice and crime, and who has given you one warning which you have neglected, and which you have made a means of still further dishonouring Him by your false professions, is a God of vengeance as well as of mercy: beware lest this trifling with His mercy should excite His vengeance and induce Him to cut you off without further warning—to summon you to His presence with your sins unrepented of and unforgiven; and remember that solemn declaration of Scripture—'The wicked shall be turned into hell, and all the people that forget God!'"

From this time I rarely encountered this wretched man, who became, in his personal appearance, so loathsome to look upon that the very children would cease their sports and turn with disgust from this living emblem of vice and crime!

He continued to follow the same course, and about six months after our last interview, in returning from his usual debauch, his horse and cart arrived at the cottage door without their master; and, on a search being made along the road, the lifeless body of my parishioner was discovered, his head literally crushed to pieces, and his whole person encircled by a pool of blood.

So lived—so died—Edward Arnold, the willing victim of intemperance!—a disgrace to his family, his species, and himself—and so will live and die all who are content to immolate themselves on the altar of this deadly vice.

Advertisements.

RATES.

Six lines and under, 2s. 6d. first insertion and 7½d. each subsequent insertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d. first insertion, and 1s. each subsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line first insertion, and 1d. per line each subsequent insertion. The usual discount is made where parties advertise by the year, or for a considerable time.

From the extensive circulation of *The Church*, in the Province of Canada, (from Sandwich to Gaspe) in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, in the Hudson's Bay Territories, and in Great Britain & Ireland, as well as in various parts of the United States, it will be found a profitable medium for all advertisements which are desired to be widely and generally diffused.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JOB WORK
DONE IN A SUPERIOR MANNER
At the Office of "The Church,"
No. 5, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

RICHARD SCORE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
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R. S. takes this opportunity of returning thanks to his friends, for the very liberal patronage extended to him since he commenced business, and respectfully acquaints them (and the public generally), that he keeps constantly on hand a very superior Stock of WEST OF ENGLAND BROADCLOTHS, CASSEMERES, DOESKINS, and Rich VESTINGS; all of which he is prepared to make up in the best style, and on terms that cannot fail to give satisfaction.
N. B.—University work done in all the different orders; also Judges', Queen's Counsel, and Barristers' Robes, in the most correct style, and at his customary unprecedented low prices.
Toronto, June 9th, 1847. 3-546

THOMAS J. PRESTON,
WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR,
First House North of the Court House,
CHURCH STREET, TORONTO.

T. J. P. respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of the best
West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres Doeskins, &c. &c.
ALSO, A SELECTION OF
SUPERIOR VESTINGS,
All of which he is prepared to make up to order in the most fashionable manner and on moderate terms.
☞ Cassocks, Clergymen's and Queen's Counsels' Gowns Barristers' Robes, &c. made on the shortest notice and in superior style.
Toronto, Dec. 4, 1846. 2 546

FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT
No 6, Waterloo Buildings,
NEXT DOOR TO MACDONALD'S HOTEL,
TORONTO.

ROBERT HAWKE, in tendering his sincere thanks to his Friends particularly and the Public generally, begs leave to inform them, that he keeps constantly on hand a well-selected stock of
West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Beaver and Pilot Cloths, &c. &c.
WITH
VESTINGS IN GREAT VARIETY,
Which he is prepared to put up to order in the most fashionable manner, and on moderate terms.
N.B.—Cassocks, Clergymen and Queen's Counsel's Gowns, Barristers' Robes, University work, &c., made on the shortest notice in superior style; also, Fine Linen Surplices.
Toronto, Nov. 12, 1846. 4-546

T. BILTON,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 2, Wellington Buildings, King Street,
TORONTO, 11-54

MURPHY & BROTHER,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS
CITY BUILDINGS,
(Opposite Saint James's Cathedral,)
AND AT 98, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

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. 27-546

W. MORRISON,
WATCH MAKER AND MANUFACTURING JEWELLER,
SILVER SMITH, &c.
No. 9, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

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 6-54

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

HAVE constantly on hand, from their HUDSON OIL WORKS, Bleached and Unbleached WINTER AND FALL OILS, of all kinds; such as *Sperm, Elephant, Whale,* and *Lard Oils*; and SPERM CANDLES, which they offer on favourable terms.
ALSO:
Are receiving large supplies of NAVAL STORES on Consignment, which they offer on as favourable terms as can be had in this market.
New York, Oct. 19, 1847. 25-546

WOOL.

THE highest market price will be paid in Cash for WOOL, at the Ontario Mills Woollen Factory, Cobourg, by the Subscriber.
S. E. MACKECHNIE.
Cobourg, June 12, 1845.
N. B.—Growers of Wool who may prefer it, will have an opportunity of exchanging any portion of their Wool for Cloth. 20-546

CASH FOR RAGS.

THE Subscribers will pay 3½ dollars per hundred weight, in CASH, for Linen, Cotton, and Moleskin RAGS, delivered at the Toronto Paper Mills, on the River Don.
JOHN TAYLOR & BROTHERS.
Sept. 11, 1847. 14-546

DOCTOR O'BRIEN
Has Removed to 27, Bay Street,
SECOND DOOR ABOVE WELLINGTON STREET,
Toronto, Sept. 23, 1847. 532-tf

MR. WOOD,
SURGEON DENTIST,

HAS REMOVED a few doors West, to MR. BERRY'S, on YORK STREET, the first Brick House North of King Street.
Toronto, January 6, 1848. 47-546-tf

Mr. ROBERT COOPER,
SOLICITOR AND ATTORNEY,
Wellington Buildings, King Street,
TORONTO.
☞ ENTRANCE NEXT DOOR TO MR. DIXON'S SHOP.
Toronto, Nov., 1846. 8-546

DONALD BETHUNE, Jr.
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Solicitor in Chancery and Bankruptcy,
CONVEYANCER, &c.
DIVISION STREET, COBOURG,
CANADA WEST.
Cobourg, Oct. 21, 1845. 9-546

J. P. CLARKE, Mus. Bac. K. C.
PROFESSOR OF THE PIANO FORTE,
SINGING AND GUITAR,
62, CHURCH STREET.
Toronto, Jan. 13, 1847. 7-546

OWEN, MILLER & MILLS,
COACH BUILDERS,
FROM LONDON,
KING STREET, TORONTO. 12-546

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' ASYLUM.

THE Committee hereby give notice, that there are a large number of ORPHAN CHILDREN ready to be *Apprenticed to Mechanics, Farmers, and others*, either in Town or Country. There are also a number of healthy WOMEN, without encumbrance, who are desirous of receiving employment on the most moderate terms. Application to be made to the Superintendent, at the Asylum, Queen Street West, or to the subscriber
J. S. HOWARD, *Secretary.*
Jan. 20, 1848. 52-548-2
☞ Newspapers in other places will be promoting a charitable object, by inserting the above advertisement gratuitously.

ROBERT BANKS, son to John Banks, who lived in Carrick Boy, County of Longford, Ireland, left home in the year 1823. The Father has left Ireland, and is now in search of him through the Canadas, and is in Brantford at the present time. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his Father. Address, Mr. LEMMON, *Brantford Courier Office.*
☞ Editors of papers, giving the above three or four insertions in their respective papers, will be conferring a favour on a disconsolate Father.
Brantford, Jan. 21, 1848.

BRONTE MILLS FOR SALE.

THE PROPERTY consists of Sixteen Feet privilege on the Twelve Mile Creek, on the Lake Shore, in the Township of Trafalgar, and about Seventy five Acres of good cleared Farm Land. A large Stone and Frame Woollen Factory, 82 feet by 32, and three Stories high, capable of being easily converted into a Flouring Mill. A Grist Mill with one run of Stones, Smut Machine and all requisites. Two Saw Mills with Circular Saws and Lumber Carriages to Railway.—A Blacksmith's Shop and several Dwelling Houses. This Property is now Let to a yearly tenant for £200 per year, and would bring on a Lease £250. PRICE £2500; of which £1000 would be *required down*, the residue might be paid by Instalments as agreed upon.
—Also—
A PRIVILEGE on the same Creek of 12 feet next above the Mills, with about 75 or 80 Acres of Land, mostly cleared and in cultivation, and an excellent Mill Site, with good Roads.—PRICE £1000; of which £300 would be required in Cash, the remainder by Instalments. *The option of this part of the Property is offered to the Purchaser of the first, and if not taken, it will be sold separately.*
—Also—
ADJOINING the above, a Farm of about 70 Acres, in full Cultivation, with a large unfinished Dwelling House thereon, and an Orchard of 4 Acres of Grafted Fruit Trees. PRICE £700, of which only £200 would be required immediately, the rest in ten years.
The whole of the above Property will be sold together if desired. For particulars apply, *Post-paid*, to S. B. HARRISON, *Solicitor, King Street, Toronto.*
Toronto, January 1st, 1848. 45-546-26

LANDS FOR SALE,
ON REASONABLE TERMS.

District of Simcoe.		
Lot 4, 1st Con. East of Hurontario Street,	Mulmur,	200 acres.
" 15, 7th " " "	"	200 "
W. half 10, 4th " "	Mono,	100 "
W. half 7, 3rd Con. Southern division,	Orillia,	100 "
W. half 7, 3rd "	Tosorontio,	100 "
E. half 14, W. half 22, 5th Con.	do.	200 "
W. half 13 and 14, 7th Con.	do.	200 "
W. half 7, 6th Con., E. half 7, 7th Con.	Vespra,	200 "
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.		
S. half 7, and N. half 11, 10th Con	Richmond	200 "
Lot 1, 6th Con.	Camden East	200 "

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, or to Messrs. MUTTLEBURY & MILLER, Solicitors, Toronto.
Napanee, M. D., 25th March, 1846. 17-546

AN IMPROVED FARM
FOR SALE,
No. 25, FIRST CONCESSION,
Within Nine Miles of the Village of Brampton

CONTAINING 100 Acres, 65 of which are Cleared and under first-rate Cultivation; a Creek of good water runs through the Farm; there are also two good Wells. There is on the Farm a Log Dwelling House, and a Log Barn, 76 feet long, with other out-houses attached. Also, a Young Orchard, with choice trees. For further particulars, apply to Mr. S. B. CAMPBELL, *Brampton Post Office.* If by letter, post-paid.
Nov. 12, 1847. 538-tf

CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT,
Montreal, 10th March, 1846.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of his Excellency the Administrator of the Government in Council, to all persons who have received Locations of Land in Western Canada, since the 1st January, 1832; and also to parties located previous to that date, whose locations are not included in the list of unpatented lands, liable to forfeiture, published 4th of April, 1839, that, unless the claimants or their legal representatives establish their claims and take out their Patents within *two years* from this date, the land will be resumed by the Government to be disposed of by sale. 30-546

JOHN THORPE'S
BRITISH HOTEL,
GUELPH.

HOUSE Comfortable and Commodious; Larder at all times well supplied; Cellar of the choicest. Excellent Stabling. The MAIL STAGE daily to Preston, Galt, and Hamilton, and every other day from Fergus and Elora to Hamilton, and *vice versa.*
☞ Horses and Carriages ready at a moment's notice.
Guelph, 1846. 489

PROSPECTUS
OF A
MONTHLY MAGAZINE,
TO BE PUBLISHED IN EDINBURGH;
ONDUCTED ON THE PRINCIPLES, AND BY MEMBERS, OF
THE CHURCH IN SCOTLAND.

WHILE throughout Great Britain every Class of Religionists has one or more Publications devoted to its interests, the ANCIENT CATHOLIC CHURCH OF SCOTLAND alone stands forth an exception—an exception the more strange and unaccountable, as it is notorious that she includes within her pale the great bulk of the Scottish Aristocracy, as well as a varied mass of talent, fully adequate to compete with any literary undertaking.
To supply this want, therefore, and rescue the Church from the imputation of remaining in a state of apathy, (most injurious in the present state of society), it is proposed by several Members of the Church to conduct a MONTHLY MAGAZINE, to be published in Edinburgh, expressly in conformity with her principles, and, at the same time, presenting a medium for varied information on matters of Literary and General Interest; and also comprised in a cheap and popular form, which may be acceptable to all Classes of Society.
Number 1. will appear on the 1st of January, 1848—*Price* 6*d.*
Intending Subscribers will be so good as to send in their names, at their earliest convenience, to R. LENDRUM & Co., 29, Frederick-street, Edinburgh, by whom also Literary Contributions and Books for Review will be received for the Editor.
N.B.—Advertisements (to ensure their insertion) must be sent in to the Publishers at least a week before the 1st of each month.

NEW BOOKS,
JUST RECEIVED BY
The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto.

	s.	d.
LIFE OF DR. SAMUEL JOHNSON, by the Rev. S. F. Russell, 12mo.	6	8
PAROCHIAL SKETCHES OF AVONDALE, by the Rev. J. A. Beckett, B. A., incumbent of Marflect, York, 24mo.	4	0
IRISH SCENES EIGHTEEN YEARS AGO, by the author of "Truth without Novelty" &c. &c., with a Preface by the Rev. Fras. Trench, published to afford some additional relief to the poor Irish, 24mo	2	8
THE EARLY DAYS OF FAITH AND LOVE, or The Soul arising to Newness of Life, by M. A. S. Barber, author of "Redemption in Israel, or Narratives of Conversions among the Jews" &c. &c., 18mo.	2	9
HINTS ON THE MANAGEMENT OF A PARISH, by T. Vowler Short, D.D.	1	4
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