HER FOUUDATIOUS AEE UPOU THE HOLY HILLS
STAND yE in the ways, and see, and ask for the old pin
REST FOR YOUR SOULS.-JEREMIAH $v$
VOLUME IV.]
TORONTO, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1840.
[NUMBER 10

## (1)riginal jpoctry.

| For the Church <br> anding cereus <br> 號 |
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| 1 mantlo of leares hat enstrouted the Rose, |
| Wher lot in the mist of this dee |
| dert, came to a nigh |
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| But this, hisis lone, in itit beaty was wading, |
| Twasa g lorios fover! Its crovll of whis |
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| ly and fie |
| And methoght 2 s I look'd, What an emil |
| and from |
| Though He grew as a plant in this garden of Earth. |
| Trs thus, whice the word al |
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| right through His |
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 you"," wrote a brother senator, "to have observed that
the moral tone of the House of Commons, as well as
the nation at large, is much higher than when you fir entered upon publie life; and there can be no doub
that God has made you the honoured instrument of con-
tributing much to this great improvement. There are tributing much to this great improvement. There are
I hope, some young men of promise coming forward but, alas, there is no one at present who can take you
place. Would that there were many Elishas on whon
your mantle might fall! The prayers of thousands, $m$ y dear sir, will follow you into retirement." Nor was it
only by the more religious that he had been appreciated
As a partiamentary orator, there were few to rival him This will not be thought the partial exaggeration of
friendship, when it is known that Romilly pronounced
bim "the most efficient speaker io the House of Comhim "the most efficient speaker in the House of Com-
mons;") and Pitt declared "Of all the men I eve,
knew, Wilberforce has the greatest natural eloguence." And, perhaps, his moral influence was never stronge
than at the time he ended his political career. During the former part of his life, Mr. Wilberforce
had at different times resided in many different places. had at different times resided in many different places
Perhaps his unsettled habits in this respect were to b
lamented; but having inherited no mansion with his
landed estates, he felt himself at liberty to live where landed estates, he felt himself at liberty to live where
his present convenience might seem to require. As in
was necessary for him during the meeting of parliamen
to Was necessary for him during the meeting of parliamen
to be near London, for some e ears he had a house a
Clapham; he lived afterwards at Kensington Gore: bu
having now escaped from the burden of public business
 tropolis, and yet not so far as to be cut off altogether
from the society of his friends there. Accordingly he
purchased house at Highwod Hill, about ten miles
north of London, where he trusted he should spend in north of London, where he trusted he should spend in
repose the remainder of his days.
In 1827, he made a progress, after an interval of al In 1827, he made a progress, after an interval of al-
most twenty years, through his native county. It it is
needless to say that he was welcomed by his friend
with the most affectionate cordiality, when even those
to whom he the bee peritically opposed received hin with delight. He regarded with peculiar pleasure a
visit which he made at this time to Lord Fitawilliam.
"The cordiality and kindness," he wrote to a friend,
" "with which I have been received at this place (Went-
worth House) has deeply affected me. Lord Fitzwil
liam might well have been forgiven, if he had conceived liam might well have been forgiven, if he had conceive
an unconquurable antipathy to me. When I was frir
elected county member, it was in defiance of his old he reditary interest. I, a mere boy (but twenty-four),
without a single acquaintance in the county, and no
allowing him the recommendation even of one member though with Sir George Savile's family-connexion an
name superadded to the Rockingham interest.... Ye
it in spite of all repelling principles, so strongly has worked
the gencral kindness of his nature, that he, the old gen-
tleman (gentlemar, I may truly term lim; for a finer geman (gentlemar, I may truly term him; for a finet
antleman cannot be conceived) lias behaved to us with
an unated, unassuming friendliness, that at times has
brovght prought tears into my eyes. It has really brought
powerfully to my feelings that better state in which al
miseonstructions will be done away, and all truly good
men will men will love one another."
One of Mr. Wilberforce's great objects, after having
settled at Highwood, was the erection of a chapel among his own cottages, and near his own house. He was
three miles from the parish-churh; ; and there were
nany in his neighbourlood who were almost probibited
from attendance upon public worship. "It will doubtfrom attendance upon public worship. "It will doubt-
less," he wrote, "be an expensive matter; but when I
consider that I consider that $I$ am living here in the enjoyment of al
the comforts of civilised society, and with the humbl
hope of a still better portion in a better world, I could
not not lay my head on my pillow with a quiet conscience,
I were not to have done my best to secure for all $m$.
poor neighbours the blessings of Christian instruction ad I hope of pastoral care." But much annoyance to
his feelings sesulted from this purpose. At a sacrifice
personal convenience, to suit better the chief popula of personal convenience, to suit better the chief popula
titoo of the hamlet, he fixed the site of his intende
chapel at Mill Hill. He had the sanction of the dio cesan, and of the Church-commissioners; but unfort
natel
time, whe was met, though not immediately, yet, after
bent is enough to soay, that he bore himself with his usua
meekess under the unmerited obloquy attempted to b
cast upon him; but so much delay was hence occa Cast upon him; but so much delay was hence occa
sioned, that it was not till after his death that his chap
was consecrated. It may be added here, that his a tacchmentecrated. It may be added here, that his of England grew with his ad
vancing years. He had once not scrupled to enter Dissenting place of worship; he afterwards, though
numbering many Dissenters among his most intimate
friend numbering many Dissenters among his most intimate
friends, felt that he could not conscientiously be present
at any of their services.

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|  | situation to that of her dear little innocent, who was undergoing the operation of vaccination. The infant gave up its little arm to the operator without suspicion or fear. But when it felt the puncture, which must have been sharp, no words can express the astonishment and grief that followed. Icould not have thought the mouth could have been distended so widely as it continued till the nurse's soothing restored her usual calmness. What an illustration is this, thought I , of the impatient feelings we are often apt to experience, and sometimes even to express, when suffering from the dispensations of a Being, whose wisdom we profess to believe to be unerring, whose kindness we know to be unfailing, whose truth also is sure, and who has declared to us that all things shall work together for good to them that love him, and that the object of his inflictions is to make us partakers of his holiness!" <br> The remainder of Mr. Wilberforce's life was passed chiefly under the roofs of his second and third sons.The winter months were spent at East Farleigh in Kent, and the summer at Brighstone in the Isle of Wight. Here he manifested the same even temper, the same humble spirit, the same thankful gratitude, which had adorned his character at Highwood. And as he drew nearer to the hour when he must leave the world, there was visible in him a mellowing and advancement, a ripening meetness for the inheritance he was soon to share. Occasionally he would peep out from home work sion upon the busy world, but it was upon some and labour of love; as, for instance, to advocate his ancient object, the welfare of the African race. His last public appearance was on April 12, 1833, when he pro- posed a petition against slavery, at a meeting held at Maidstone. "It was an affecting sight to see the old man, who had been so long the champion of this cause, come forth from his retirement, and with an unquenched spirit, though with a weakened voice and failing body, maintain for the last time the cause of truth and justice." His interest in this cause had never flagged; and it was a remarkable coincidence that he just lived to know that a British parliament had resolved to give freedom to the slave: and then, as if his eyes had seen what he had longed for, he departed in peace. While the bill was before the House, some one mentioned casually at dinner, "at this moment probably the debate on slavery is just commencing." Mr. Wilberforce sprung from his him, by exclaiming, with a clear voice and animated countenance, "Hear, hear, hear." The Friday night before his death, the Slavery-abolition Bill was read a second time in the House of Commons; and the last public news that reached Mr. Wilberforce's ear, was that |
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ERSECUTION OF THE PROTESTANTS OF IRELAND
mithon





wn hand, he was accustomed to place sums of mone

by these numerous drains M. Wilberforce's resource
were diminished: he had aftewards to reduce very ma
terially his rents; and at logth, by the failure of speculation in, he found himsef compelled to quit High-
his eddest son, he for
wood. letter of his own vill shew the temper in

## "I wished that you shighldrood, Mecive from 16 myself, rather "han from the tongue of rumarr, tidings

## than rom the tongue of rumarr, tidings which soone or later were sure to be conveeved to you, and which knew would give you pain. The loss incurred has bee so heavy as to compel me to dscend from my prese

o heavy as to compel me to d.scend from my prese
level, and greatly to diminish ny establishment. But
mb bound to recognise, in this tispensation, the gracio
mitigation of the severity of the stroke. It was no
uffered to take place till all my children were educate
and nearly all of them placed out, in one one way oran ano
ther ; and by the delay, Mrs Wilberforce and I are sup plied with an asylum under the roofs of two of our ow
children. And what better could we desire? A kin
Providence has enabled me with ter Providence has enabled me with truth to adopt the d
claration of David, that goodness and mercy have fo
lowed me all my days. And now, when the cup py
sented to me has some bitter ingredients, yet surely n
draught can bee deemed dstasteful which comes fro
such a hand, and contains such grateful infusions such a hand, and contains such grateful infusions
those of social intercourse and the sweet endearments diail gratitude and affectio. What I shall most mis a little the not (for 1 know not how long, if ever,) bein under my own roof. And as even the great apostle di
not think the 'baving no tertain dwelling-place, asso
ciated with his other far grater sufferinge, unworthy mention, so 1 may feel this also to be some, though
grant not a areat eril, to onc who has so many kin
friends who will be happy to receive him." It oughit be added, that not fewer than six individuals, one
them a West Indian, made separately such private offe
to Mr. Wiberforce as woutd have at once restored hi ortune. But he declined these proposals, as he felt
more becoming his Christian character to adapt his mirs to his present income. For the completion of his
chapel, indeed, but not for himself, he was ready to reAn additional trial was in storecs. for him. Not lon
fter he left Highwood, bis surviving daughter w2 after he left Highwood, Gis surviving daughter wa
called to her eternal rest. The frame of his mind ma
best be learned from his best be learned reason to be thank thal for the se gate
we have every
mind we witness in her: a holy, calm, humble relianc mind we withess cnables her to enter the dark valley wi
arm, and supported and cheered by the blessed promises
of his Gospel. We are in the hands of our heavenly
reason as mysell my days. I was much impressed
followed me all
terday, with the similarity, in some respects, of $m$.


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| $r$ because she was excluded． | Your Fec alaes |  | ， |  |
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| rench Government but stulti universal opinion of Europe． |  | reide |  |  |
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| England．If it were so，and if England were really interested in |  |  |  |  |
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| y is as yet the sole work of Lord Palmerston． the dark．Parliament has not yet given its r |  |  | Hiechied ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |
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 in the heat of summer
If the mere interiorcanallgeoof the city of Hamburgh





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 I should think that the breadth of it, which forms the
length of the Prado of the Jugfernstieg, may be a
quarter of a mile, and its length, till crossed by the quarter of a mile, and its length, till crossed by the
city wall, something more. It is the smaller of two lakes, formed by the river Alster, which flows from
Holstein on the north and falls here into the Elbe. In the heat of June it forms a most agreeable point of view from the Jungfernstieg, and I must say, that from the
windows of my hotel the contemplation of it was something not easily to be forgotten. Look where you would
you saw it lively with market boats, coming from the interior, or with the lighter pleasure boats of the city
population. On the morning after my arrival, I was sitting looking out of the window, and, with a napkin
round my throat, patiently submitting to the efforts of round my throat, patiently submitting to the efforts of
Francois to put my hair in order, after the confusing effects of my royage. The sheet of water before me
was so pretty that I took it to be artificial, and asked him whence it came, and how it was produced. He
gave me this information to the most minute source of
its its pedigree; and, after mentioning its formation of two
lakes, added, with consummate gravity, that this one merely penetrated within the walls, "ainin que le
Messieurs peuvent s'amuser dans des petits bateaux les Dimanches et presque toutes les soirs." The àfin
pleased me exceedingly. None but a Frenchman, and
of of Frenchmen none but one of the old school could have
formed or entertained such an idea. Poor heedess
people! They frolicked, like butterfies, in the mere
enjovment of an hour, but the storm passed over them, enjoyment
and they
violence.

RIVIGNUS. ROW, THE FIRST TEACE
HEBREW IN SCOTLAND.
After finishing his education at St. Andrews, and
practising for some time as an advocate, before the practising for sour there, he had left the country about
consistorial cour 1550 , with the view of prosecuting his studies
the year the year 1550 , with the view of prosecuting his studies
to greater advantage on the continent. Within a short time he received the degree of Doctor of Laws from
two Italian universities. He did not, however, confine himself to one branch of study, but improving the
opportunity which he enjoyed, made himself master of the Greek and Hebrew languages. His reputation, as
a lawyer, being high, the Scottish clergy employed him as agent to manage some of their causes before the
court of Rome. This introduced him to the friendship and to the acquaintonce, of two sovereign pontarifss,
Julius III and Paul IV. Had he remained in Italy, it is highly probable that he would soon have attained to
honourable preferment in the church; but having los honourable preferment in the church; but having lost
his health, he determined in 1558 to return to his
native country. The reigning Pope had heard with concern of the progress which the Reformation was
making in Scotland, znd, as he had great confidence in tions to use his utmost exertions to oppose the new
opinions. When he came home he endeavoured for some time to discharge his commission, but despairing
sof success, and seeing the confusion in which the
oper country was in danger of being involved, he resolved on
returning to Italy. From this resolution he was
diverted by the Prior of St. Andrews, who admired his learning, and conceived good hopes, from the candour
which be displayed in the management of religious controversy. His constancy was soon after shaken by
the discovery of the imposture which the clergy attempted the discovery of the imposture which the clergy attempted
to practise at Musedburg,* and, having held some
conferences with Knox, he became a convert to the Protestant faith. Upon the establishment of the Refor-
mation, he was admitted minister of Perth, and, at the
recommendation of his brethren, began to give lessons on the Hebrew language to young men who were placed
under his tuition. He died on the 26 th June, 1646 , and was buried in the church-yard of Carnock.-
M'Crie's Life of Knox.
an english clergyman.
There is no character more to be respected and valued than that of an English clergyman; yet in the present
day, by the ignorant and unthinking, his services are considered useless, and at times intrusive. It is to be
expected that among so large a body of men many are
to be found who by no means extibit the chotecter what a clergyman ought to be; but taking that body as a whole, it is generally acknowledged, even by our
bitterest enemies, that no other class of men can surpass or equal the clelgyy in the purity of their lives, in learning,
in emulation in doing good, and in a fervent desire to in emulation in doing good, and in a fervent desire to
extend the kingdom of God upon earth. A clergyman
is a public character ; whether his ministration be $5=5$ vactuza $\mathrm{F}^{2}= \pm=5$

## 

ANECDOTE OF GEORGE THE THIRD.

The massacre of scullabogue.
The Papists have contrived so to impose on Protes-
tants of the present day that they will not believe they
re now capable of such atrocities. Nothing however, are now capable of such atrocities. Nothing, , however,
is a greater mistake. The same blood-thirsty despotism was exhibited in the last Irish rebellion, in 1798, as
baracterised the year 1641. In June of that bands of Popish rebels collected such Protestants as sad not fled, into a barn called Scullabogue. It was
sorn in evidence, on the trial of Phelim Fardy, one or the perpetrators, that, when the rebels were defeated at
Ross, an express was sent to Murphy, a priest, who had
charge of the prisoners, to destroy them. After these charge of the prisoners, to destroy them. After these
messages shad been received, the priest gave orders for
er the massacre of the prisoncrs. The barn was then set
on fire amidst the shrieks of the Protestants for mercy and, whenever any of the wretched prisoners attempted
to escape by the doors, they were driven back by the
pike. At last, the prisoners having been pike. At last, the prisoners having been overcome by
the flame and smoke, their moans and rries gradally
died away in the silence of death. It apperrs, on the died away in the silence of death. It appears, on the
evidence of different persons, that the number who were burnt alive, in the barn, was one hundred and eighty-four
persons, consisting of men, women, and children, husbands and wives, and mothers with their tender infants
at their breasts. Besides these, there were thirty-seven their breasts. Besides these, there we
Protestants shot and piked outside the bar
Similar atrocities were committed Wexmilar atrocities were committed the same year at
Protord, where it was at first intended to destroy the Protestant prisoners in the gaol, by setting it on fire;
but this could not be accomplished, as it was arched over each floor. On the 20th of June, a body of rebels
crossed the bridge with a black flag, having a white
cross on it. This harbinger of death was cross on it.
custom-house quaz; and a priest was very active
distributing drink to the butchers, to stimulate then distributing drink to the butchers, to stimulate them for
their bloody work. They then took a number of pri-
soners to the bridge, from ten to twenty at a time, where they were butchered. They were insultingly ordered to
besss themselves; the mob at each immolation expressin bless $\begin{aligned} & \text { savage joy by loud shouts. The manner o } \\ & \text { thutchering their victims was as follows:- }\end{aligned}$ Two Papist pushed their pikes into the breast of the Protestant, and
two their pikes into his back. In that state they held him up writhing with agony till nearly dead, and then
threw him over the bridge into the river. In this manner This cruel butchery was only stopped by the defeat o reinforcements. 'It is remarkable,' says an eye-witness,
that 'that the savage pikemen knelt down and prayed
apparently with deovotion, before they proceeded to commit any of the murderss,' No savages ever put their
and
prisoners to more deliberate torture. The leader of the prisoners to more deliberate torture. The leader of the
murderers called to his men, 'Come, my lads, we will now go; blessed be God, we have sent some of their
souls to hell. The priests were the most active partisans
inthis rebellion. They commanded tropp, they advised
directed, and accomplished the murder of many hundreds directed, and accomplished the murder of many hundred
of Protestants, besides those above enumerated.-
Father Clynch, a priest of Enniscorthy, commanded Father Clynch, a priest of Enniscorthy, commanded
division, and was killed at Vinegar-hill. Michael an
John Murphy, and a third called Roche, were also John Murphy, and a third called Roche, were also
commanders in the rebel army. Murphy encouraged his men by telling them ' not to fear,
the dust from the roads and threw it at the king's troop
they they would fall dead before them.' Many of the priest
gave charms to prevent wounds from the balls of the gave charms to prevent wounds from the bants of tha
king's troops. And the Papists actually believed tha
Roche caught the bullets in his hand! Such is the guilt, superstition, and cruelty, which Popery imposes on
her members.--Stephen's " Spirit of the Church
P

## © ©lye (Farner


 but yet I thought good to adise you of it alone, because
deserves a particular consideratio. There is a vanity you ma gain, of the secrect co. For $I$ obserre it is the genius of some whe
time of sour solitude. exceeding the common sort (which perbaps are granted only
favour of their weaknes, and intended merely to cherish the present childish condition) to blaze them every where, and repor
them to others, without any great occasion for it. They think
a pice of religion to conmunicate their experience to the nieat a piece of reigion to conmunicate their texpeithece to
passenges they meet with. They love that others shoold kno
how nobly they are treated; and so they lay a double snare, on
$\qquad$
$\qquad$into your heart very brightly, and darken all this world in youn
eyes, by causigg his glory to cover you, I besech you cast a coou
about it, that no one else may see it anless the good of others

your face when it is so radiant, lest, by slining too brightly upon
others, $i$ hurt their eyes, and the refection of it prove dangeron
to yourself. As when you are in the world, you must not foryet


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there reigned avarice, ambition, pride, extortion, envy, adultery
but these reigned also in other countries about, where no suc
Woon tem to the terror of alf other, for contempte of his holy
Ward, and for their unthankfulness; which being called so many
ways by hestNow if as great unthankfulness be found in many of us town w,
Christ and his Gospel set forth op paininy unto us, how can w,
without speedy repentance, but look for the terrible stroke
he cometh slowly to punisb, but he hath hand
cometh, he striketh sore."

| God, whose mercy is infinite, chastises us angry with your physician, when he appli knife to your gangrened limb; on the contr find language adequate to the expression of keep repeating that he has saved your lif disease from spreading, and you pay him tions. Yet you murmur against the Lord, |
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$\left(\begin{array}{l}\text { To } \\ \text { and a } \\ \text { sort } \\ \text { party } \\ \text { game } \\ \text { satat } \\ \text { statu } \\ \text { and }\end{array}\right.$
It was a wise and thrifty law which Reutha, king of Scotlan
made, than toblemen should have so many
stones set on ons or long pointerwars. If this orler were also enlarged to those who in peace had
excellenty deserved of the clurch, or commonvealth,
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\begin{aligned}
& \text { stone to ppeak, but he was a wicked man that taught it frist } t \text { to } \\
& \text { A good memory is the best monument; others are subject } \\
& \text { casualty nand time; and we know that the Pyramids themselre } \\
& \text { cas }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { A good memory is the best monument; others are subject } \\
& \text { casualty and time and e know that the Pramids themsere } \\
& \text { doting with age, have forgotten the names of their founders. }
\end{aligned}
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