









ment to be at Jamaica, with local administrators at all the... West India Islands including the Bahamas; and some...

The only thing which induces us to place any credit to these... rumours, is the knowledge that Mr. Buller is as enterprising as...

The incident stages of the realization of our views on sundry... affairs, are, we are delighted to perceive, becoming apparent.

We perceive that the poles for the Magnetic wires are being... planted with all due expedition. Verily, sudden, striking, and...

Mercury. It is at the moment in the department of... Mercury. It is at the moment in the department of...

Mr. Palmerston the other day, at the Meeting of the British... Association, honourably alluded to the astounding expedition...

which intelligence may, at no distant period, be transmitted... through the air. From the banks of the Telegraph...

As it comes following up, bearing proudly in its train... "Goods, wares, and merchandises" from the cold shores of...

At the time of writing the essay, he slept with a candle... in his room, in order that he might be able to read the night...

His essay was composed under the influence of feelings... so excited, and with labour so intense, that no one will be...

Such is one great example of the importance of University... prize competitions.—Herald.

Every body has heard, or ought to have heard, of the... Burwick woolen factory in Vaughan, where Mr. J. W. Gamble...

Mr. Gamble it will be known has succeeded most satisfactorily... in his endeavours to produce such an article and his factory...

Two vessels left the Dock in tow of the steamer Admiral... in the early part of this week, laden with part of the valuable...

KING'S COLLEGE.—We were happy to find, from the... proceedings at the late Convocation that the importance...

Mr. Clarkson in the preceding year gained the first prize for... the Latin dissertation, and filed with the University...

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of opinion, untenable. The idea is plausible, but inconsistent... with facts, daily coming to our knowledge.

In the first place, the potato is suffering from disease, at one... and the same time, in all quarters of the Globe, although the...

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and committed to jail. The people growing more and more... enraged at the revelations, held public meetings to devise...

The criminals were all indicted at the late Circuit Court... obtained a change of venue to Johnson county, and were...

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Wanted, FOR THE BATH GRAMMAR SCHOOL, a well qualified... CLASSICAL TEACHER, to whom a liberal salary...

MR. ROBERT COOPER, SOLICITOR AND ATTORNEY, Wellington Buildings, King Street, Toronto, Nov. 1846.

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...

THE COMMISSIONERS of National Education, in Ireland... having conferred the privilege on the BOARD of...

THE UNDERSIGNED ceased to have any connection... with, or in the Business of "PEARSON'S EXPRESS," on...

THE TORONTO, HAMILTON, AND NIAGARA ELECTRO-MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

At a Meeting of the Directors of the said Company, held... at Toronto, on Thursday, the 22nd day of October...

By which it will be seen that, should the average bonus be... 35 per cent. the Society will expire in seven years and four...

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THOMAS WHEELER, WATCH MAKER, ENGRAVER, &c. No. 6, King Street East, Toronto.

BARNARD, CURTISS & Co. 110, Front Street, New York.

RIDOUT BROTHERS & Co. Began to announce to their Friends and the Public generally...

MR. P. MARCH, Respects fully announces that he has entered into arrangements for publishing immediately...

REV. DR. M'CAUL, Vice President of King's College, Toronto.

THE REV. A. P. YNE, A.B., Incumbent of St. Jude's Church, Oakville.

CLASSICAL MASTER, to take charge of a Small School, a short distance from Montreal.

BOARD AND EDUCATION, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, YORK STREET.

MISS LOCOMBE respectfully announces to her Friends and the Public that she will open a School...

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Original Poetry.

Carmina Liturgica;

OR, HYMNS FOR THE CHURCH.

N.B.—These Hymns are "fitted to the Tunes used in Churches, being of the same Meter with the received Version of the Psalms of David."

LXXVII.—THE THIRD AND TWENTIETH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, C.M.

O God, our refuge, grant our plea— Bow down Thy ready ear.

Her sons may then, to hallowed song Attune the soulful voice.

And all, with ready heart and tongue, In Thee, their King, rejoice!

Faith yields to Thee Thy just desire; Thy rightful due the just desire;

To Thee, her Lord—her King in heaven— She yields a life of prayer!

Who sees the rule of God and Man? To each, his God he brings.

To God—His "holiness" he brings; To God—His "holiness" he brings.

THE FAITHLESS SCORN "the cross of Christ," And midst but earthly things;

They make their own vile flesh their "god," And rob the King of kings!

We look for Christ—"the Lord from heaven" To change this mortal clay;

To willing hearts to Him we yield, To Him glad "Tribute" pay.

THE PROBABLE AUTHOR OF THE GESTA—MODERN CONVERSIONS—PARNELL'S HERMIT—THE POET'S IMPROVEMENTS.

On what nation have the antiquaries endeavored to fix the authorship of these tales? asked Herbert.

"Here doctor disagrees: Whiston contends for a Ptolemy prior of the Benedictine convent of St. Eloi, at Paris;

while Du Ruc argues for a German origin, because in the moralization attached to one tale there is a German proverb, and in another the names of some dogs are partly German, partly Saxon.

"Might not this arise from the pen of a translator or adapter?" suggested Thompson.

"More than probably it did. The fact of the scenes in one or two of the tales being laid in England, may tend to show that the copy in which they appear was prefaced by a writer of that country; as the introduction of the German Proverbs would lead us to suppose that the editor of that copy was a German."

"Is it not probable," said Herbert, "that this book may have been a mere collection of the popular tales of the age in which it was written, confined to no particular country, drawn from every available source, thus leaving to the reputed author, the task of arrangement and transcription, rather than of origination?"

"It is useless to endeavour to determine this point: as in the history of fiction it is far more easy to upset prior theories, than to set up new ones," replied Latham.

"Whose conversations, as you kindly denominated them, do you suppose illustrating this evening?" asked Thompson.

"Parnell and Schiller," rejoined Latham, "the Lay of the Hermit, and the ballad of Fridolin. We will begin with Parnell."

THE ANGEL AND THE HERMIT.

Far in a wild unknown to public view, in a cell which he had hollowed out with his own hands,

on the edge of an open down, from youth to age a reverend hermit grew. The neighbouring Lord's shepherd would feed his sheep, on short but sweet pasture of the hermit's dew.

One day the poor shepherd, fatigued with watching, fell asleep, and a robber came and stole the lord's flock. When he awoke, he discovered the loss, and stoutly maintained that the sheep had been stolen, but the lord would not believe the shepherd, and commanded him to put to death.

The hermit saw the deed, and thus commended with himself—"Merciful God, seeest thou what this man hath done, and how the innocent suffers for the guilty? Why permittest thou these things? If injustice is to triumph, why remain I here? Verily I will reënter the world, and do as other men do."

Impressed with these thoughts, the hermit left his cell and wandered back to the world and the abodes of men, and on his way, an angel, sent from God, met him, and being in the form of a traveller, he joined himself to the hermit, and asked him which way he journeyed.

"To the city that lieth before us," rejoined the hermit.

"I will accompany you," replied his companion; "I am an angel sent from God, to be the associate of your wanderings."

So they walked onwards to the city. When they entered the gates, they sought the house of a soldier, and entreated him, by God's love, to give them harbourage during the night. The veteran complied with cheerfulness, and spared not of the best of his substance, for the entertainment of the travellers.

The hospitable soldier had but one child an infant in the cradle. And so it happened, that when supper was ended, the veteran lighted his guests to his best chamber, and the angel and the hermit retired to rest. About midnight the hermit awoke, and saw the angel rise from the bed, enter the chamber where the infant slept, and strange it with his own hands.

"Surely," said the hermit to himself, "this cannot be an angel of God; did not the good soldier give us every thing that we required? and now, lo, the only child that he had, is slain by his guest." And yet he feared to reproach his companion.

With the morning, the hermit and the angel arose, and sought a neighbouring city, where they found a hospitable reception in the house of one of their chief persons. This man had a valuable drinking cup of gold, which the angel purloined during the night, but the hermit was silent, for he feared more than he doubted. On the morrow the travellers continued their journey, and on their way they came to a river, over which was a bridge thrown. They ascended the bridge, and met, midway, a poor and aged pilgrim.

"My friend," said the angel to the old man, "show us the way to yonder city."

As the pilgrim turned him to show the angel the road, he seized him by the shoulders and cast the old man headlong into the river that ran beneath.

"Alas! alas!" cried the hermit to himself, "it is the evil one himself. Why? what evil hath the poor man done? and yet, with all his thoughts, the poor man feared to give utterance to his fears."

About the hour of vesper, the travellers reached another city, in which they sought shelter for the night; but the master of the house refused them rudely

"For the love of heaven," said the angel, "spare us of thy house for shelter against the wolves and other wild beasts."

"That," rejoined the man, "is my pigstye, lie ye there if it so please ye; for ye come no other whither."

"Necessity," replied the angel, "forces us to accept your ungracious offer."

On the morrow the angel called the host, and said, "Friend, I give you this goblet," presenting to him the cup he had stolen from his former host.

"Now," said the hermit, "I know that this is no angel; doth he not reward evil for good, and good for evil? No longer will I travel with you: fare thee well, I commend thee to God."

"Dear friend," rejoined the angel, "hear me ere ye depart. Whilst thou wert in thy hermitage, the lord of the flock unjustly slew his careless but innocent servant. For his innocence he will be in a fit state to enter another world; but had he lived, he would have fallen into sin, and died before repentance could have followed. Eternal punishment shall follow them who stole the sheep; but repentance and acts of faith shall repair the error which the owner of the flock committed in his ignorance. Truly the soldier was hospitable, but he loved his son overmuch; or then, he was charitable and merciful, but on the birth of his child, he grew parsimonious and covetous, that he might leave a fortune to his son. With his child's death he returned his Christian virtues to his parent. Before that cup was made, which I stole from our host who owned it, there was not a more attentive person in this world; but with that cup came the love of indulgence and inebriety. I took away the temptation, and our host became more abstemious. Again, I cast the poor pilgrim into the river. He whom I drowned was a good Christian; but had he proceeded further, he would have fallen into mortal sin: now he is saved and is reigning in heaven. Neither did I bestow the cup on the unobsequious citizen without reason: he gave us his swine's house; he has received his reward—the temptation of gluttony and pleasure. Guard, therefore, thy lips; deduct not from the Almighty; to him all things are known."

At these words, the hermit fell at the feet of the angel, and besought his pardon. It was accorded to him, and he returned to his hermitage a wiser and a better Christian.

"Admitting, of course, the identity of the main incidents, Parnell must have the credit of heightening those he has used with many masterly touches of poetic colouring, and of a happier arrangement of circumstances," said Herbert, who had been following the story in the poet's works.

"Many, indeed, are the proofs of his genius and address in the treatment of the subject," said Latham.

"And no one more striking, than his delaying the discovery of the angelic nature of the visitant until the close of the story; and thus introducing a beautiful description and interesting surprise."

"Read us the part," said Thompson.

"It is where the angel has just through the guide into the river—

Wild, sparkling rage inflames the hermit's eyes, He hurst the bands of fear, and madly cries, Detested wretch! but scarce his speech begun, When the strange partner seem'd no longer man. His youthful face grew pale, and his eyes dim; His robe turn'd white, and flow'd up his feet; Fair ronds of radiant points invest his hair; Celestial odours breathe thro' purple air; And wings, whose colours glitter'd on the day, Wide at his back their gaudy plume display. The form ethereal bursts into his sight, And moves in all the majesty of light."

"Do you suppose that the Gesta was known to the poet?" asked Frederick Thompson.

"Hardly," he is far more likely to have taken the incidents of his poem from the Divine Dialogues of the Platonist More; who affixes to his version of the tale some reflections well worth reading. "The affairs of this world," says the old Platonist, "are like a curious, but intricately contrived comedy; and we cannot judge of the tendency of what is past—or acting at present, before the entrance of the last act, which shall bring in righteousness in triumph: who though she hath added many a brunt, and has been very cruelly and despitely used hitherto in the world, yet at last, according to our desires, we shall see the knight overcome the giant." But impatiently to call for vengeance upon every enormity before that time, is surely to overturn the stage before the entrance of the fifth act, out of ignorance of the plot of the comedy; and to prevent the solemnity of the general judgment, by more paltry and particular executions."

VISITING THE POOR.

I can imagine hardly anything more useful to a young man of an active and powerful mind, advancing rapidly in knowledge, and with high distinction either actually obtained or close in prospect, than to take him—or, much better, that he should go of himself—to the abodes of poverty, and sickness, and old age.

Every thing there is a lesson; in everything Christ speaks and the spirit of Christ is ready to convey to his heart all that he witnesses. Accustomed to the comforts of life, and hardly ever thinking what it would be to want them, he sees poverty and all its evils; scanty room, and too often, foul, scanty clothing, and scanty food. Instead of the quiet and neatness of his own chamber, he finds every where, a noise and a confusion which would render deep thought impossible; instead of the stores of knowledge with which his own study is filled, he finds perhaps, only a Prayer-book and a Bible. Then let him see,—and it is no fancied picture, for he will see it often, if he looks for it,—how Christ is to them that serve him, wisdom at once, and sanctification, and blessing. He will find, amidst all this poverty, in those narrow, close, and crowded rooms,—amidst noise and disorder, and, sometimes, want of cleanliness also,—he will see old age, and sickness, and labour, borne not only with patience, but with thankfulness, through the aid of that bible, and the grace of that Holy Spirit who is its author. He will find, and while his language and studies would be utterly unintelligible to the ears of those whom he is visiting, yet that they, in their turn, have a language and feelings to which he is no less a stranger. And he may think too,—and, if he does, he may for ever bless the hour that took him there,—that, in fifty years or less, his studies and all concerned with them will have perished for ever, whilst their language and their feelings, only perfected in the putting off their mortal bodies, will be those of all glorified and wise spirits, in the presence of God and of Christ.—Arnold.

THE COMMUNION OF SAINTS.

I was now alone, and nature was solitary around me. Here then I drew out my pocket English Prayer Book, and here, with nature for my pulpit and preacher, I was obliged to be my own minister, and performed myself that beautiful, and truly dignified service, which, long and much as I have admired it, never seemed to me so grand and so expressive as when repeated in the solitude of the Pyrenees. It is true that former associations, and kindred affections, would draw back the thoughts and heart to happy England, and his happy churches; and other voices seemed to repeat the splendid words of the invitation, "O come let us worship and fall down, and kneel before the Lord our maker," and the very feeling that I could not "enter his courts with thanksgiving and his gates with praise," rendered them more dear; while the idea that at that hour all those who were dear to me on earth, and those who were dear to me in heaven, were engaged in ascriptions of praise to the God of our salvation,—while I was separated from all personal communion with the first, disunited from both,

and occupying, as it were, a midway position between them. This gave me a fuller conception of what is meant by the "communion of saints," than I ever before experienced; while feeling the delightful truth that the whole family in heaven and earth are one in Christ Jesus. A solemn enthusiasm filled my mind, the tears, that a priori thoughts and affections brought to my eyes, passed away, and gazing round me, I said to myself those very words—"It is true I cannot now enter those courts with thanksgiving, and those gates with praise, in which my friends and brethren after the flesh are now met together in company with such as keep holy day; but can there be a nobler vestibule than this around me, to those blessed courts wherein cherubim and seraphim continually do cry, "Holy, holy, holy, Lord God of Sabaoth: heaven and earth are full of the glory of thy majesty?"—Rules in the Pyrenees, by Selina Bamberg.

Selected Extracts from our English Files.

We have reason to think that the Marquis of Ormond and the Earl of Montrose will shortly resume their appointment in the Royal Household which their lordships resigned on the retirement of Sir Robert Peel's administration.—Morning Post.

Sir Charles Holtman K.C.B. has accepted the command of our fleet on the western coast of Africa, whither he will proceed immediately, hoisting his broad pennant as commodore on board the steamer Devastation.

A GOOD EXAMPLE TO LANDLORDS.—The Duke of Rutland has, with the usual liberality which always marks his grace's conduct, given directions to have the village of Colton enclosed and drained, at his sole expense.—Daily Mercury.

PROTECTION TO BRITISH SUBJECTS AND PROPERTY AT MADRIDA.—We have announced that a vessel had been made to Lord Pemberton the state of affairs at Madrid, and the insecurity of British life and property at that island. We are now enabled to state, for the gratification of the merchants and those who have property or friends at Madrid, the government are about to dispatch the Bullion steam ship-of-war, the Despatch, to correct and to protect the British subjects and property at Madrid, and will remain at Madrid until her presence is deemed by the British consul no longer necessary; and other men-of-war will be requested to touch there about the Bullion's leaves.

M. ALEXANDRE DUMAS, the celebrated dramatist, has been appointed by the Minister of Public Instruction, historiographer of the marriage of the Duc de Montpensier with the Infanta Maria Luisa, and was to set out for Madrid on Friday accompanied by M. Maquet, one of his anonymous and indefatigable collaborators; also by an eminent painter.—St. James's Chronicle.

We regret to find by the Paris papers, that the continued rains in the price of bread had on Wednesday risen to such a degree that the Fougere St. Antoine, and other provisions were felt that the rioters would renew their attempts at disturbance.—Ibid.

The European mercantile fleet, without including the coasting trade, comprises 260,000 vessels, measuring in all 33,498,000 tons.

By recent experiments, it has been proved that east-iron lock-gates are superior to wood, or any other description of lock-gate, and that the latter are not to be used in France and England.

A WHALE CAUGHT ON THE WESTERN COAST OF IRELAND.—Gen. Thompson, of the Little Killeries, Conema, has killed a large whale, 65 feet long and 24 feet broad, having a large fin on the back about 10 feet from the tail.

A PHENOMENON.—There is in this town a small field of potatoes, about a quarter of an acre, called Gold-finders, which are a most healthy state, not one diseased potato has been found and the bakers, were arrested, and taken in the small manner, in old ground, and will no doubt be real gold-finders for the owner.—Nevagh Guardian.

The Frankfurt Journal of the 29th ult., announces the marriage of Prince Marie, of Modena, with the Arch-duchess Beatrix of Este. This marriage, it is said, will not contribute to the cordial understanding between the Emperor and the King of the Romans, which is at present neither a French agent nor a consul at Modena.

THE POPE AND THE SOLDIER.—A correspondent at Rome on the 16th Sept.—"A soldier lately presented to the Pope a loaf of bread of the worst quality, saying that even the convicts at the galleys had not worse food. On the following day the Pope sent for the loaf, and after examining it for a few minutes, invited him to breakfast, at which a plate with the soldier's bread was set before him. The Minister turned pale and could not touch it. Pius IX. then said to him—"You do not eat! You find the bread too bad. And yet it is the same as given to my soldiers." The minister declared that he was ignorant of the fact; to which the Pope replied—"But I know it. I know that the complaints of the soldiers are not listened to, because the officers are corrupt." The minister withdrew in consternation. An inquiry was instituted. The friend of Count N.—who had the distribution of the bread, the contract for, and the baker, were arrested, and taken to the Castle of St. Angelo. To-day every soldier had four loaves given to him to buy his own bread; and this is to be continued until further orders. The Pope was to remove in the beginning of October to his residence at Castel Gandolfo, where he will prepare to die, he is intended to give to the world, the last of his life, to be published on the 8th November.—the day he is to take formal possession of the Church of St. John of Lateran.—Nuremberg Correspondent.

FLAX.—The great proportion of the flax spun in England is brought from the Baltic, though considerable quantities of Dutch, Flemish, French and Irish, are used by the manufacturers of the growth of this country, and the flax of the year. In Ireland the produce of the growth of flax has increased from a very small quantity indeed to about 4000 tons annually, so far obtaining the necessity of importing foreign flax, and affording vast employment to the agricultural population of that country. Some attention has been recently given to the growth of this flax in English agriculturalists. During the last four or five years a small but increasing supply of flax has been brought from Egypt, the energy of the Pacha having done much to improve its culture in that country.

DEATH OF SIR JOHN WILLIAMS.—The subject of this notice was at his country residence, Liverpool, near Bury, in Suffolk, enjoying that repose which he had earned by the year's usual industry at the disposal of the ever-worthing lawyer, where his earthly career was happily brought to a close. The age of Sir John Williams was not much short of seventy years, but those who knew him could testify that his health of general life was sufficiently good to give him hope that he might be destined to live as long a life as ordinarily falls to the lot of a successful lawyer. The learned personage just deceased had been for the last twelve years one of the judges of the Court of Queen's Bench; and if he did not display in that distinguished position talents and attainments of the very highest kind, he had at least the advantage of an earnest and important duties great integrity, a sincere and ardent desire to administer justice in exact conformity with the existing state of the law and the acknowledged principles of British jurisprudence. The subject of this memoir reached his dignified station when he occurred by the death of his distinguished predecessor, and the respect of connection which in the present day is deemed essential to forensic success; for he began life at the bar with scarcely any means of procuring clients beyond that distinguished university reputation may be supposed to confer. Sir John Williams was a man of high talents, and of a high character; he was settled in Merionethshire, and Sir John was always very careful to have it understood that he belonged to the principality. His father was rector of a parish in Merionethshire, and he was also vicar of Banbury, and was residing there when his son John was born. At the well-known grammar school of Banbury, Sir John Williams received the early part of his education, and he proceeded thence to Trinity College, Cambridge, eminently qualified by the instruction and discipline of his boyhood to avail himself of the advantages and acquire the honours which a university presents to men of diligence and ability. He did not enter the university until he was twenty, a scholarship the first time that he sat. Mr. Williams took his bachelor's degree in 1768, and during his undergraduate course obtained several prizes; but the chief object of his youthful ambition—that to which he attached more importance than to any advancement in after life—was a fellowship. It is recorded that the university had been a fellowship. Mr. Williams, in getting his fellowship, very modestly acknowledged that he achieved success over a competitor superior to himself in general scholarship. That gentleman was obliged to struggle through life as he best might on the scanty pittance which a poor clergyman receives, and he was very favourably viewed by Mr. Williams, but to his infinite honour he recorded that when professional success and considerable opulence rewarded his labours, he generously remembered his college; and considering him hardly well by fortune, allowed him an annuity in aid of the scanty income which that learned and estimable person derived from a small church living. It is understood that the annuity has been continued to his widow. Long after Mr. Williams quitted college, he devoted his time occasionally to classical studies, as the pages of the Edinburgh Review amply testify, for they contain articles written by him on the orations of Demosthenes and on several Greek plays.—Even still later in life his classical attainments attracted the attention of his friends, and he was frequently consulted by them on the orations of Demosthenes, and on several Greek plays; and Lord Tenterden, a high authority on such subjects, as well as upon the laws of the land, pronounced Mr. Williams to be the best scholar throughout the whole profession.

Sir John Williams was called to the bar in the year 1804, although he did not rise to the highest rank of the profession, he still obtained a very respectable amount of business. Mr. Williams chose the Northern as his circuit, and the Liberal party as his political party. Both were bold steps; for the magnitude of the circuit rendered success more problematical in that quarter than in any other, while certainly no prudent man could in the early part of the present century see a pros-

pect of silk gowns or ermine robes by connecting himself with Whigs, Liberals, and other adversaries of the church, the state, and Lord Chancellor Eldon. Slowly, but securely, did Mr. Williams advance in the arduous profession of the law; accident never seemed to have procured for him a client, and he never derived a penny of any. It could not be said that he enjoyed a first-rate business; but he scarcely ever lost a client, and though a man of ardent temperament, his discretion in the conduct of a cause was pre-eminant. In proof of this, it may be stated that the late Sir John Bayley has been heard to declare that if he were to be tried for his life he should desire to be defended by Mr. Williams. Even the present generation need scarcely be reminded that the proceedings against Queen Caroline formed by far the most important occasion upon which any lawyer has been employed during the present century. The Attorney-General of that Princess became Lord Chancellor, her Solicitor-General Chief-Justice of the Queen's Bench, two of her counsel, successively, Chief-Justices of the Common Pleas, and a fourth one of the judges of the Ecclesiastical Courts. Amongst those eminent men, Mr. Williams took a conspicuous part as one of her Majesty's advocates; and the almost unvaried success of his advocacy, which he displayed upon that memorable occasion fully realised the expectations of his friends. His skill as a cross-examiner was generally acknowledged by the profession, but it was not until after he had exercised that astonishing power upon the notorious Theodore Majocchi that the public became fully aware of his merits. Soon after "The Queen's trial," as it was called, his clients became more numerous, and his name considerably more public. An opportunity for getting into parliament presented itself in the year 1822, when he stood upon the Liberal ticket for the city of Lincoln and was returned. The most interesting duty he will know that Sir John Williams appeared to be in the year 1822, when he stood upon the Liberal ticket for the city of Lincoln and was returned. The most interesting duty he will know that Sir John Williams appeared to be in the year 1822, when he stood upon the Liberal ticket for the city of Lincoln and was returned.

THE business heretofore carried on at Cobourg by D. E. Boulton, Esq., Barrister, Solicitor in Chancery, Bankruptcy, &c., will for the future be conducted in the names of the undersigned who have entered into co-partnership.

D. E. BOULTON, BARRISTER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY AND BANKRUPTCY, NOTARY PUBLIC, AND MASTER EXTRAORDINARY IN CHANCERY, COBURG, CANADA WEST.

DONALD BETHUNE, JR. BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery and Bankruptcy, CONVEYANCER, &c. DIVISION STREET, COBURG, CANADA WEST.

MESSRS. BETHUNE & BLACKSTONE, BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, &c. OFFICE OVER THE WATERLOO HOUSE, No. 134, King Street, Toronto, ONE DOOR EAST OF RIDOUT, BROTHERS & CO DECEMBER 1. 1842.

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

REMOVED TO BAY STREET, NEAR ST. GEORGE STREET, AT HOME FOR CONSULTATION FROM 10 A.M. UNTIL 12 DAILY. Toronto, April, 1844.

J. W. BRENT, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, KING STREET, KINGSTON, FRESHMAN'S AND FAMILY REQUISITES CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED. July 14, 1842.

T. BILTON, MERCHANT TAILOR, No. 2, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING STREET, TORONTO. [LATE T. J. PRESTON.]

T. & M. BURGESS, MERCHANT TAILORS, (LATE G. BILTON) No. 128, KING STREET, TORONTO.

Lands for Sale, in Upper Canada. THE FOLLOWING LANDS are offered for sale by the Executors of the late JOHN S. CARTWRIGHT, Esq., viz.:

Table with columns: District, Township, Lot, Con. Area. Rows include Wellington, Amaranth, Eastern, Middle, Niagara, Simcoe, etc.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKETS BETWEEN Lewiston, Niagara, Queenston, Hamilton, and Toronto, calling at the intermediate Ports weather permitting.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKETS Sovereign, - - - CAPT. W. TOWHY, City of Toronto, - - CAPT. THOS. DICK, Princess Royal, - - CAPT. H. TOWHY.

Will, for the ensuing Season, sail as under: DOWNWARDS—FROM TORONTO TO KINGSTON: Sovereign, every Monday and Thursday, at One o'clock, P.M. City of Toronto, every Tuesday and Friday, at One o'clock, P.M. Princess Royal, every Wednesday and Saturday, at One o'clock.

On the arrival of the Steamer Transit from Niagara. UPWARDS—FROM KINGSTON TO TORONTO. Princess Royal, every Monday and Thursday Evening, at Six o'clock. City of Toronto, every Wednesday and Saturday Evening, at Six o'clock.

The Steamer ADMIRAL, from Lewiston, and the Steamer ECLIPSE, from Hamilton, meet the other Steamers daily at Toronto.

Passengers are particularly requested to look after personal Luggage, as the Proprietors will not be accountable for any article whatever, unless entered and signed for, as received by them or their Agents.

The Proprietors will not hold themselves responsible for the damage to Goods by accidental fire or collision with other vessels, in addition to the ordinary exemption from liability.

Money Orders at the risk of the owners thereof. The above Steamers are fitted up in the first style, having large Upper Cabins and commodious State Rooms. Passengers from Lewiston or Queenston, by this Line, will reach Montreal within forty-five hours—distance, 425 miles.

Royal Mail Packet Office, Front Street, Toronto, June 15, 1844.

Niagara, Queenston, and Lewiston. THE STEAMER ADMIRAL, CAPT. WILLIAM GORDON, WILL leave TORONTO for NIAGARA, QUEENSTON, AND LEWISTON, every Monday at Half past Seven o'clock; and will leave LEWISTON for TORONTO, at Two, P.M. daily (Sundays excepted).

On the "ROYAL MAIL LINE" of Steamers will leave TORONTO for NIAGARA, QUEENSTON, AND LEWISTON, daily (Sundays excepted), at Three P.M.; and will leave LEWISTON every Morning at Nine o'clock, for TORONTO and KINGSTON.

Royal Mail Packet Office, Toronto, August 17, 1844.

THE STEAMER AMERICA, CAPT. ROBERT KERR, WILL leave Toronto for Coburg and Rochester, (touching at intermediate Ports, weather permitting) every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday morning, at half-past Ten o'clock.

Will leave Rochester for Coburg and Toronto, and intermediate Ports, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning at Nine o'clock.

The America will meet the Royal Mail Steamers at Coburg, Toronto, April 9, 1844.

THE STEAMER ECLIPSE, CAPT. JOHN GORDON, WILL leave HAMILTON for TORONTO, (touching at the intermediate Ports, weather permitting) every morning (Sunday excepted) at Half past Two o'clock. Will leave TORONTO for HAMILTON and intermediate Ports every afternoon, (Sunday excepted) at half-past Two o'clock.

Toronto, April 9, 1844.

THE STEAMER DESPATCH, CAPT. EDWARD HARRISON, WILL leave Toronto for Hamilton (touching at intermediate Ports, weather permitting) every Morning (Sundays excepted) at Half past Seven o'clock; will leave Hamilton for Toronto every Afternoon, at Two o'clock. Toronto, May 4, 1844.

Home District Mutual Fire Company. OFFICE—NEW STREET, OPPOSITE NEWGATE STREET, TORONTO. Insures Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings in general, Merchandise, Household Furniture, Mills, Manufacturing, &c. DIRECTORS: John McMurrie, John Doel, James Eastwood, Charles Thompson, John Eastwood, Benjamin Thorne, James Leitch, John G. Warren, Capt. J. Rimley, B. W. Smith, Esq., J. Rains, Secretary, J. H. Price, Esq., President.

All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail must be post-paid. July 5, 1843.

BRITISH AMERICA FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT) AGENT AT COBURG—ROBERT HENRY, Esq. November, 1844.

THE PRINCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON. APPLICATIONS for Insurance by this Company are registered premiums for the renewal of policies. Toronto, July 1, 1841.

REGISTER BOOKS FOR BAPTISTS, MARRIAGES, BURIALS, &c. For Sale at the Depository of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, 3, King St. West.

THE Church. It is published by the MANAGING COMMITTEE, at TORONTO, TERMS:—FIFTEEN SHILLINGS per annum. To Post Masters, THE SHILLINGS per annum. Payment to be made yearly, or at least half-yearly, in advance. The terms in Great Britain and Ireland are, Thirteen Shillings and Six Pence Sterling per annum, payable in advance. Terms may be created, or any orders or instructions communicated to the Publishers, by Mr. Samuel Rowell, 31, Chesnut, London.

No orders for discontinuance or non-payment of arrears in full accompanied (POST-PAY) with a remittance of all arrears in full.

LANDS FOR SALE. THE FOLLOWING LANDS, the property of several Gentlemen in England and Canada, are offered for sale by the undersigned:

Table with columns: District, Township, Lot, Con. Area. Rows include Bathurst, Brock, Chatham, Colborne, etc.

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