

Original Poetry.

Carmina Liturgica;

HYMNS FOR THE CHURCH.

W. B.—These Hymns are fitted to the Tunes used in Churches... being of the same Metres with the received Version of the Psalms of David.

When none, O Lord, was found "to help," a
Thou saidst "I will be a Father to the fatherless."
Content "to be the Saviour of the Thrown—
The Cross—the Spear—the Tomb.
Then Thou Thyself didst take our form,
And bear for man the rod,
That all mankind, redeemed from Death,
Might say the heart on God, f.

XXVII.—WEDNESDAY BEFORE EASTER. C. M.
The same Collect.

Thou hast, O God, to Man bequeath'd
Eternal life by WILL;
Thy "blood of sprinkling" gives it force:
May Man its terms fulfill!

And now, by Will and Covenant,
A glorious hope is given—
"A rest" reward to faithful souls—
The "Lupine" laid up "in heaven." c

Thy Will was sign'd and seal'd in blood—
"A TESTAMENT" OF LOVE:
Lord, grant that we, through grace, attain
Our heritage above!

May "sons of God" to God be true!
May Christians "watch and pray,"
Lest any yield to Satan's power,
And thus their Lord betray.

The "outward sign" of "inward grace"
TO BEIRS OF GRACE impart;
Infuse Thy Spirit's energy,
And strengthen ev'ry heart!

By faith, our hearts on Thee shall feed;
With thanks we'll eat the BREAD,
And drink the cup—the Cup that shows
Thy blood for Mankind shed!

a The Epistle.—(Heb. ix. v. 16 to end),
b Heb. ix. 9,
c Gal. i. 5,
d The Gospel.—(Luke xxii. 31 and 42, 23 and 47 and 48),
e The Gospel.—Verses 10 and 20,
f "And feel on Him in Thy heart by faith with thanksgiving,"—
Communion Office, when the Priest delivereth the bread.

XXVIII.—THURSDAY BEFORE EASTER. L. M.
The same Collect.

On that "same night," the fearful night,
That saw the Lord of life betray'd,
Did "Christ Himself" obtain our Rite,
That tokens forth our Ransom paid.

May Christians oft, in holy Feast,
Shine forth the death of God's dear Son;
E'en Thou, O Prophet, "Prince, and Priest,"
"Cut off" for sin—but NOT Thy own!

Prepare Thy saints, O Gracious Lord,
To keep with Thee the Feast of LOVE;
And teach them, ere they seek Thy Board,
With searching zeal their hearts to prove.

Let none with vain excuse presume
To slight their Lord's benign COMMAND;
Nor any dare "in sin" to come,
And feast themselves with impious hand. a

That ALL may meekly there partake,
Lay up within Thy Feast of LOVE;
Thy LAW—yes, write, "in our own sake,"
The LAW OF LOVE in all our hearts—b

O Thou, that wash'd Thy servants' feet,
And bade them mark that loving sign,
Bathe all our souls in Concord sweet,
In lowly Love, dear Lord, LIKE THINE!

Now Lord, within Thy Holy Place,
Our grateful thanks Thy Thro' we give;
To THEE, whose Love and boundless Grace
Still bid the contrite—"EAT AND LIVE."

* This day is called "Dies Mandati," "Mandate," or "Mandatum Thursday," from the commandment which our Saviour gave His Apostles to commemorate the Sacrament of His Supper, which He this day instituted; and from the new commandment which He gave them in token of the love He bore to them, as is recorded in the Second Lesson at Morning Prayer.—(John xiii. 34, 35.)

a The Epistle.—(1 Cor. xii. 27, 28, 29, 30),
b First Reading Lesson.—(Jer. xxxi. 33),
c The Epistle.—(Verso 30),
d First Reading Lesson.—(Dan. ix. 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30),
e Gospel of the Day,
f Second Reading Lesson.—(1 Cor. xiii. 13, 14, 15, 16),
g Communion Office, together with that for the celebration of the same,
h Second Reading Lesson.—(1 Cor. xiii. 13, 14, 15, 16),
i Prayer of Consecration,
j Did institute, and in His Holy Gospel command us to continue.

1. 1st H. 33,
2. First Reading Lesson.—(v. 33),
3. Second Reading Lesson.—(John xiii. to end of 35th verse).

SUNDAY IN MORA.

(From the Gospel Messenger.)

The church-bells were ringing for divine service, those bells far-famed for the beauty and sweetness of their tone. It is a lovely spectacle which is presented by the Silian lake on a Sunday morning. The three parishes of Leksand, Ratwik, and Mora, encircle with their wood-crowned heights the "eye of Dalecarlia;" and their large white churches, adorned with steeples, gleam out from afar on the shores of the lake, and containing from forty to fifty persons, are seen rowing the blue waters and the green fields. Whole fleets of long narrow boats, with nine or ten pairs of oars, and containing from forty to fifty persons, are seen rowing the blue waters and the green fields. Whole fleets of long narrow boats, with nine or ten pairs of oars, and containing from forty to fifty persons, are seen rowing the blue waters and the green fields.

are distinguished from each other, not only by a variety of costume, but even by physiognomy, character and manners; they generally unite, however, to celebrate the Sunday. The poorer then obtain from the richer the loan of clothes of a better kind than they themselves possess, in order to make a handsome appearance in the house of God; and thither does the whole household wend its way, from the old grey patriarch leaning on his crutch, to the suckling carried by the father or mother, wrapped in the finest, softest lamb's skin. Old and young usually carry in their hands bouquets of onions of a peculiar kind, much in favour in the country and called "butter onions," with which the little ones are kept quiet during the service. Beautiful is it to see thousands of these people in their gay dresses, their forms perfect models of health and strength, streaming along the shores of the lake, and warning in and out of the boats, and never to hear an oath or an unbecoming word, or even to see an unfriendly look. Let no one, however imagine that they are of the idyllic shepherd and shepherdess order. They are stout valiant men, such as the descendants of the ancient Scythians ought to be. The plough and the battle-axe, which, according to the legend, fell from heaven into the hand of their ancestor, may still serve as the symbols of their lives and characters. More endowed with understanding than with fancy, yet enthusiasts for freedom, the people of Dalecarlia are at all times ready to turn their ploughshares into swords; and they have distinguished themselves in various conflicts by energy and perseverance, not however, unstained by cruelty. Their own life is a hard one, softened by no luxury or comfort; but engaged in a constant struggle with a rigorous climate and an unthankful soil, they find it a hard matter to wring from it their portion of daily bread, which they often have to make partly of the bark of the birch tree. Cut off from the rest of the world in their secluded valleys, they would scarcely know of its existence but for their wanderings in search of a livelihood; and they would become torpid in heart and soul but for the warmth of religious feeling and family affection. They bend down with tenderness to their children, and look up with humble trust to heaven. They lean to the dogmatic side in matters of theology; and many a mystery, that to the cultivated but often erroneously educated world appears incomprehensible, is easy to these simple but penetrating intellects. They are devoted with filial attachment to their clergy (when these are not quite unworthy of their devotion), proud of their churches, and willing to make many sacrifices for their edification. "I wonder that you are able to go to such an expense," said a traveller to a Daleman, who was showing him the splendid new copper roof of the church of Mora. "We spend no more on such things as our houses," was the modest reply of the man of Dalecarlia. And it is so in fact. The huts in which these tall, powerful people inhabit, are poorer and smaller than those of any other district in Sweden.

The family of Mora had been contemplating the boats filled with church-goers, as they neared the shore: they were in greater numbers than usual, for on this Sunday no less than ten couples were to be married in the church. The bells rung out and the great procession began to move. First came the married men, two and two; then the bridegrooms, walking singly, one after another, in blue coats, yellow breeches, and white stockings, each with a white scarf, wound round the arm, and finished with a tassel. After them walked the bridesmaids, all in green dresses; then the married women, mostly relatives, who were to give the brides away. Then came the brides. Of these, two were what were called "crown," or "pressed brides," namely, the daughters of wealthy peasants: the rest were of the humbler order of "green brides." The former wore dresses of black bouzen, with short sleeves and white ruffles, coloured silk aprons, and had their heads, necks, and arms gaily and profusely adorned with beads, bright coloured ribbons, and silver chains, which were suspended large quantities of medals and silver coins.—On her head each of these belles bore, besides her garland, a silver-gilt crown, and a lofty branch of artificial flowers; and in her hands, which were covered with yellow gloves sewed with different coloured silks, she carried a muff, to which were suspended, by way of streamers, numbers of gaily-coloured handkerchiefs. Red stockings and high-heeled shoes completed this magnificent costume, to which, of course, that of the "green brides" was inferior in the quantity of its finery, though all rejoiced alike in dangling silver chains, and both brides and bridegrooms carried a silver penny in the left stocking.—The benches and aisles of the church were quite full, and either ran up and down or went to sleep, or were kept quiet by their mothers giving them things to eat; while the old heads moved about, looking awful at those who were inclined to nod, staring all the old women whose heads were dropping down, by poking his stick almost into their faces, but prudently passing by the strong young fellows, who appeared overcome by the same frailty.

Olof, who had a place from which he could observe Siri, saw with pleasure that she was animated and attentive. The beautiful hymns for which these congregations are celebrated, rose with a power and volume of tone that made the organ almost superfluous; and when, from the altar she heard the words, "For I reckon that the sufferings of the present time are not worthy to be compared to the glory that shall be revealed in us, because the creature itself also shall be delivered from the bondage of corruption into the glorious liberty of the children of God; for we know that the whole creation groaneth and travaileth together until now," then Siri looked involuntarily at Olof, with sparkling, inquiring eyes; and the deep, energetic voice of the pastor was heard, thanking God that he had allowed His sun to shine, and his gospel to be preached, in the lowliest valleys as well as on the highest mountains; and the hearts of the young man and of the maiden glowed within them, and their beaming eyes sought no longer each other, but the Invisible.—F. BREMER.

THE MUMMY TOMBS OF ABOUKIR.

From Abooukir all road to the western and southward for several miles you step from grave to grave, and every footfall is on bones and scattered fragments of mummy cloths, which time and the storms of the desert, and the depredations of men seeking for treasure, or wild beasts for food, have scattered in all directions on the flat. Scrape away the sand where you will, and at the depth of but a few feet, you are among the sculptured and painted walls of some funeral chamber, recording all the history of its dead, whose very name, perhaps, throughout the last three thousand years of the world's existence, has never been pronounced to human ear; here some great achievement of his life shown forth in allegory, whose meaning now is hardly to be understood; here the procession carrying his body across the sacred stream to his last resting place; and here his children offered the flesh of animals, and bread and fruits, and flowers to his manes. Most of these records are preserved by the dry and stainless sand which has enclosed them, fresh in colour and in outline as the artist's hand. Indeed, to one that has been used elsewhere to look with reverence on the rich lichen tints of the wall, or column, the rough oxide which encrusts the coins of ancient Greece, there is in these Egyptian wanting, for which, as it appears to me, their freshness ill compensates; the warranty as it were, traced by time upon the brow of age. They are things, starting from the tombs of three centuries ago with the sharpness and gloss as of yesterday upon them. But how

strangely do these unsoiled and gaudy sepulchres contrast with the charred bones and cements of pitchy rag which they have cast forth upon the surface,—relics of mortality which they were built to guard and honour, and of which the very arts applied to save them from natural decay have only preserved the hideousness that otherwise, by the law of nature, would have crumbled away in dust.—Lord Nugent's Lands, Classical and Sacred.

NAPOLEON'S SACRIFICE OF HUMAN LIFE.

Never was there a conqueror who fired more cannon, fought more battles or overthrew more thrones than Napoleon. But we cannot appreciate the degree and quality of his glory without weighing the means he possessed, and the results which he accomplished.—Enough for our present purpose will be gained if we set before us the mere resources of flesh and blood which he called into play from the rupture of the peace of Amiens, in 1804, down to his eventual exit. At that time he had, as he declared to Lord Wentworth, an army on foot of 480,000 men. [Here follows a detail of the different levies made from 1804 to 1814. Total of men, 2,965,965.] This detail, which is derived from Napoleon's official Journal the Monitor, under the several dates, is deficient in respect to the levies raised beyond the levies; but even in excess which the casualties, as well as the 300,000 men abandoned in 1815, will be much under the mark in affirming that he slaughtered 2,500,000 of human beings, and those all Frenchmen. But we have yet to add the thousands and tens of thousands of Germans, Swiss, Poles, Italians, Neapolitans, and Myrians, whom he forced under his eagle, and, at a moderate computation, these cannot have fallen short of 500,000. It is obviously just to assume that the number who fell on the side of his adversaries was equal to that against which they were brought. Here, then, are our data for asserting that the latter years of his glory were purchased at no less an expense than 6,000,000 of human lives. This horrible Europe on the fairest proportion of the population of Europe resulted in the abandonment of every conquered territory, the bringing of foreign enemies twice within 24 months under the walls of Paris, and the crasure of his name from the records of dominion.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

ENGLAND.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE. A letter was read from the Lord Bishop of Montreal, dated Quebec, 25th Nov., 1845. The following are extracts:—"I beg to tender my best thanks to the Society for the grant of £100 towards the completion of dissenting churches in the diocese of Quebec, as signified to me in your letter of the 10th inst. last month. I shall not fail to give effect to the wishes of the Committee in relation to the information to be furnished to you, from time to time, of the particulars of the several appropriations from this grant, when they are respectively made. The statements given, and Mr. Harpell's letter, may serve to give some fair idea of the nature of our wants in this diocese. In fact, my difficulty in appropriating the £100, even if I should make the grants as small as £10 a-piece, will be to think of what churches to select, when others, perhaps not less necessary, must be left unaided.

"With reference to the two chapels destroyed in the two desolating conflagrations at Quebec, for the re-edification of which you give me some encouragement to hope for some measure of aid from the Society, I have to hope, in addition to the particulars mentioned in my letter of 19th August, that we have borrowed £1000 to rebuild that which stood in St. Roch's suburbs, and of which the walls were but lately destroyed; and that the workmen are now engaged in putting of the roof. The interest upon this loan will be a great drag upon us, and we cannot with advantage appeal to our fellow-citizens, who, in view of the largely-ruined population, to relieve the temporal destitution of the sufferers by fire, and, in many instances, have felt the effect of the calamity upon their own prosperity. The other chapel, of which the walls themselves were rendered useless, we find it hopeless to think of rebuilding; and we have put up a small and temporary wooden edifice upon the spot, for the purpose of reading the burial service at funerals, reserving a more extended effort till, by God's help, we shall be better seen our way. In the mean time, we seek to gather the congregation of the two chapels, by means of such accommodation as we can make a shift to provide. The Rev. Dr. Wameford kindly gave me £100, and I am indebted for the half of that sum to Mr. John Watson, for his object in the present here speaking. These sums have been applied wholly for the extinction of a small debt upon the late chapel, at the burying-ground in St. John's suburbs, and in aid of the subscriptions of the congregation of the two present places. It is possible that my own friends in England will set on foot a subscription for these chapels; but I am by no means sure that circumstances will enable them to undertake the task.

A vast number of our poor people lost their Bibles and Prayer-Books in the fire. Our Executive Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge passed a vote, that all such losses should be replaced, upon a certificate, in each place, from one of the clergy. This, however, has drawn our attention to the fact, that it would be regarded as a gracious act if the Committee of London would make us a special grant, in consideration of the calamity, more especially as the Quebec Bible Society publicly advertised their having made provision to supply copies of the Scriptures to the poor who had lost them."

It was agreed that £100 be granted towards the erection of each of the chapels, as soon as funds shall be raised for rebuilding them; and that Prayer-Books be granted to the value of £100 towards making good the losses of Prayer-Books by the fire.

The Board agreed to place at the disposal of the Lord Bishop of Toronto £50 in aid of the church for the Church of England Indians.

The Rev. W. M. Lawson, of Moseley, near Birmingham, requested quartets for the performance of Divine service in the church which had been built on the shore of Lake Erie, Canada West, by private contributions, without the aid of any society. It appeared that the Lord Bishop of Toronto had added his contribution to the subscriptions of persons resident in the district. The Deacons &c. were requested to give their aid.

The Lord Bishop of Fredericton, in a letter dated Hermitage, Fredericton, Dec. 12, 1845, acknowledged the Society's additional grant of £50 towards the erection of a church in that town, and also the grant of books for the Library of the Greek Church, which was on the 9th Oct. 1845, by his Excellency Sir Charles Augustus Fitzroy, the Governor of Antigua, the Bishop assisting in his office.

The cathedral will be in the form of a cross, and capable of receiving 200 persons; the entire height 105 feet, and 70 feet high. Two towers will be erected at the west end, each 70 feet high. The building will be of freestone, and will, it is expected, be ready for consecration in two years. The Antigua Building Company have imported twelve carpenters and eight masons from England, to assist in the work.

The Rev. Dr. Wolff, vicar of Isle Brevers Somersetshire, presented to the Society, for its Library, a copy of the Liturgy of the Greek Church. Dr. Wolff wrote to the Secretary as follows:—"I transmit to you the Liturgy of the Greek Church which was given to me as a present by His Eminence the Patriarch of the orthodox Greek Church, who sits upon the chair of St. Chrysostomus at Constantinople. I beg to be allowed to offer it as a token of regard to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge."

The Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, having made a communication to the Society respecting the Divinity Studentship in King's College, Windsor, Nova Scotia, it was agreed that £50 be placed at his Lordship's disposal towards the support of the students for the present year.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.

179, Pall Mall, Feb. 7, 1846. The Anniversary Festival of the Society will be held at St. Paul's Cathedral, on Thursday, May 7th.

The Society during the past year has published twelve numbers of the two series called, "Church in the Colonies," and "Missions to the Heathen."

Annual Meeting of the Armagh Diocesan Branch. The annual meeting of the above branch was held at the Clerical Rooms, Armagh, on Tuesday, the 27th January, 1846. His Grace the Lord Primate, President, in the Chair.

The Report, which was read by the Treasurer, the Rev. Dr. Elington, stated that the amount received in the diocese was £239 0s. 7d. (being £239 9s. 9d. more than in any preceding year since the formation of the branch in 1840), and that £248 10s. 3d. had been remitted to the parent Society, £3 10s. 3d. having been deducted for the Clerical Rooms, Armagh, and £10 10s. 3d. for the aid of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts."

Letter from His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, addressed to the Rev. Dr. McCaul, in reference to a Testimonial of Respect to the Memory of the late Bishop Alexander. Lambeth, Jan. 15, 1846.

My dear Sir,—I few days ago I received a circular from a committee of gentlemen, associated for the laudable purpose of obtaining the means of increasing the very scanty provision, on which Mr. Alexander has to maintain himself and eight young children, and to defray the expenses of their education.

Such an acknowledgment I conceive to be due to the memory of the late lamented and excellent Bishop, who, being personally acquainted with the difficulties, conducted the affairs of his Church with so much discretion and prudence, as to give no cause of complaint to the heads of other communions residing in the same city, and to win their respect and esteem by his piety and zeal, in prosecuting the objects of his mission.

It is the kind of testimonial which, I conceive, the Bishop would ask, if he had the power of communicating his wishes to his friends in this lower world.

From reports, to which I have reason to attach the fullest credit, of the assistance which the Bishop derived from Mrs. Alexander's attention to the sick and poor, the instruction of children, and other charities, and of the general favour which her benevolent and temperate zeal, procured for the mission, I feel she has also more than ordinary claims on the consideration of those who feel a satisfaction in showing their respect for virtue and in a high state of cultivation.

I know not to whom I can with greater propriety express my feelings on this sad occasion, than to you who have fully acquainted with the amiable and estimable qualities of the late Bishop, and who, I am confident, I have been prevented from doing it sooner by an indisposition which for some days deprived me of the power of attending to business.

Be so good as to set down my name for a subscription of 100l. I remain, my dear Sir, faithfully yours, W. CANTUAR. Rev. Dr. McCaul.

DONATION OF MISS BURDETT COFFIN.—Miss Burdett Coffin recently forwarded to the Bishop of Toronto a blank cheque, with her signature attached, for his lordship to fill up with such an amount as would include the entire cost of building a church and endowing it with £500 per annum, and for the building of a parsonage house and schools. It is said that the draft has been honored to the amount of £300 for these objects. The church is to be built in the city of Westminster, in compliment to the munificent donor, who possesses considerable property there.—English Churchman.

Advertisements.

RATES. Six lines and under, 2s. 6d. First insertion, and 7d. each subsequent insertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d. first insertion, and 1s. each subsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4s. per line first insertion, and 1s. per line each subsequent insertion. The usual discount is made where parties advertise by the year, or for a considerable term.

Advertisements from the City of Toronto, may be left in the hands of the Agent of this Journal, THOMAS CROSSAN, 141 King St. W. and will be forwarded by him free from the charge of postage to the printer.

From the extensive circulation of The Church in the Province of Canada, (from Sandwich to Gape) in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, in the Hudson Bay Territories, and in Great Britain & Ireland, and in all the cities and towns of the United States, it will be found a profitable medium for all advertisements which are desired to be widely and generally disseminated.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JOB WORK DONE IN A SUPERIOR MANNER At the Office of "The Church."

ALSO, BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS, KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND, WITH AND WITHOUT BAR OF DOWER, Handwritten printed on superior Paper, and on Parchment.

PORTRAIT OF THE HONORABLE AND RIGHT REVEREND The Lord Bishop of Toronto.

It is proposed to publish an Engraving of his Lordship the Bishop of Toronto, from a Painting just completed by Mr. Berthon. The size and style of the Engraving will be similar to the Portrait of His Excellency the Governor General, recently published. The Painting has been seen by numerous of his Lordship's family and friends, and is universally pronounced to be most correct and admirable likeness. Persons desirous of securing copies of the Engraving are requested to forward their names without delay. The price will be Proofs, £1 0 0 Prints, 0 12 6 The Painting may be seen, and Subscribers names received at the Store of H. W. ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto, 264-tf September 10th, 1845.

ECCLIESIASTICAL MUSIC. JUST PUBLISHED, WITH THE SANCTION OF THE HON. AND RIGHT REVEREND THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO.

CANADIAN CHURCH PSALMODY: CONSISTING OF A Selection of Psalm Tunes, Chants, &c. EDITED BY J. P. CLARKE, ORGANIST OF CHRIST CHURCH, HAMILTON.

The work is in medium oblong 4to size, and consists of one hundred and sixteen pages, containing generally two Psalm Tunes on a page, with Organ or Piano Forte accompaniments, with Antems for the principal Festivals during the year, and numerous double and single Chants, Ten Deans, &c.

Persons desirous of having copies more handsomely or substantially bound will please send their orders to the Publishers, G. & T. BILTON, ARTHUR & CO., King Street, Goddard & Corrigall's Office; Rumsay & McKendrick's, Hamilton; J. F. Rogers, Woodstock; Armour & Ramsay, and J. Walton's, Montreal.

H. W. ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto, 429-tf

JOHN C. BETTRIDGE, YONGE STREET, TORONTO. HAS just received from the English, French, and American Markets, an extensive Stock of GENUINE, PATENT AND OTHER MEDICINES; Drugs, Perfumery, Eye Stuffs, Oils, Colours, Varnishes; GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS; AND EVERY ARTICLE KEPT in a Family Grocery.

All of which he is prepared to sell, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, On as Liberal Terms as can be obtained in Canada West. An able ASSISTANT has been engaged to superintend the Drug Department. PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED. Toronto, July 1845. 416-tf

THOMAS H. EDMUNDS, TAILOR, ROBE MAKER, AND DRAPER, No. 2, CHURCH STREET, TORONTO. IN returning his most sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support hitherto extended to him, would beg most respectfully to inform them that he has just received (per Great Britain) from London, a large assortment of Goods, adapted for the present and coming season, which, for quality and elegance, cannot be surpassed in the Province. Also, materials for Engraving, and Olegmen's Ribes, from ADAMS & EDWARDS, Robe Maker in her Majesty's High Court of Exchequer, Chancery Lane, London, and as the advertiser has had considerable experience in Robe making, as well as all other branches of his business, he hopes by unremitting attention to business, to merit that patronage which it will ever be his study to deserve. Toronto, May 23, 1844. 385-tf

RICHARD SCORE, No. 1, CHURCH STREET, TORONTO. FASHIONABLE TAILOR. KEEPS constantly on hand a supply of WEST OF ENGLAND BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, and RICH VESTINGS, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage and support.

N.B.—Unaffected persons work done in all its different orders; also, Judges, Queen's Counsel, and Barristers' Robes, in the most approved style, and on moderate terms. Toronto, July 1st, 1845. 416-tf

JOHN HART, PAINTER, GLAZIER, GRAINER AND PAPER-HANGER, (LATE OF THE FIRM OF HART & MARCH.)

RESPECTFULLY returns thanks for the kind assistance he has received while in partnership, and desires to acquaint his friends and the public that he has removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. POWELL, No. 223 King Street, two doors east of Mr. Truitt's, where he intends carrying on the above business, and trusts, by strict attention and liberal terms, still merit a continuance of public patronage. Toronto, 25th May, 1845. 47-tf

FOR SALE, THAT very valuable property, beautifully situated on the Shore of Lake Simcoe, Township of Georgina, being "THE BRIARS," the property of the late CAPTAIN BOURCHIER, R.N.

The Estate contains 200 acres of very good land, of which there are 70 under good cultivation, and fenced in a very superior manner; the House is of Brick, well built, and not only comfortably arranged for a gentleman's family, with all necessary and fitting offices, but also well and completely finished in every particular.

"THE BRIARS" is within a mile of the Church, Post Office, excellent Grist Mill, Saw Mill, and Store, and a few minutes walk from the Steamboat Wharf at Jackson's Point, the cove of which is one of the most perfectly sheltered boat-harbours of that beautiful piece of water, Lake Simcoe.

For terms and particulars apply to EDWARD G. O'BRIEN, Land Agent, No. 4, Victoria Row, King Street, Toronto, April, 1844. 355-tf

Farm for Sale. FOR SALE, the South-East corner of Lot No. 17, in the 4th Concession of the Township of Hamilton, 40 Acres of which are cleared. The Land is well watered, and in a high state of cultivation. For terms of payment, see enquire of the Subscriber on the premises. Hamilton, 12th June, 1845. THOMAS CROSSAN. 414-tf

D. E. BOULTON, BARRISTER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY AND BANKRUPTCY, NOTARY PUBLIC, AND MASTER EXTRAORDINARY IN CHANCERY, COBURG, CANADA WEST. 438-tf

DONALD BETHUNE, JR. BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery and Bankruptcy, CONVEYANCER, &c. DIVISION STREET, COBURG, CANADA WEST. 432-tf

WILLIAM A. GARRETT, ATTORNEY AT LAW, &c. &c. (Over the Store of J. V. Bowdell & Co.) COBURG, CANADA. 388-tf

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. 282-tf

DR. 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 FRONT STREET, AT HOME FOR CONSULTATION FROM 10 A.M. till 12 DAILY. Toronto, April, 1844. 383-tf

DR. J. A. COWLES, SURGEON DENTIST, OPPOSITE THE OFFICE OF THE BANK OF MONTREAL, KING STREET, COBURG, 1845. 418-tf

J. W. BRENT, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, KING STREET, KINGSTON. PHYSICIAN'S AND FAMILY PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED. July 14, 1842. 262-tf

EDWARD GEORGE O'BRIEN, GENERAL AGENT, CHURCH STREET, TORONTO: TWO DOORS SOUTH OF KING STREET, 332-tf

MR. W. SCOTT BURN, ACCOUNTANT, No. 8, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING STREET, TORONTO. Toronto, June, 1844. 364

T. & M. BURGESS, MERCHANT TAILORS, (LATE G. BILTON) No. 128, KING STREET, TORONTO. 343

BANK STOCK BOUGHT AND SOLD BY A. B. TOWNLEY, Land and House Agent, 130, KING STREET, TORONTO. [423-tf

LAND SCRIP FOR SALE BY A. B. TOWNLEY, Land and House Agent, 130, KING STREET, TORONTO. [423-tf

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS, AND DEALERS IN WINES AND LIQUORS, Wellington Buildings, CORNER OF KING AND CHURCH STREETS, Toronto, February 2, 1843. 291-tf

G. & T. BILTON, MERCHANT TAILORS, No. 2, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING STREET, TORONTO. [LATE T. J. PRESTON.] 307

OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, COACH BUILDERS, FROM LONDON, CORNER OF PRINCESS AND BARRIE STREETS, KINGSTON, AND KING STREET, TORONTO. 329-tf

A. McMORPHI, UPHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER, AT MR. ELLIOTT'S, KING STREET, COBURG.

Sofas, Couches, and Chairs, stuffed and neatly repaired; Mattresses and Pillows always on hand; Curtains and Carpets cut and made to order. 391-lf An able ASSISTANT has been engaged to superintend the Drug Department. PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED. Toronto, July 1845. 416-tf

FOR SALE, BY EDWARD G. O'BRIEN, CHURCH STREET, TORONTO. Current Prices of Bank and other Stocks, as well as rates of Exchange, &c., may be ascertained on application to the above. 339-tf

WOOL. THE highest market price will be paid in Cash for WOOL, at the Ontario Mills Woolen 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. 413-tf

NOTICE. I hereby give, that D'ARCY E. BOULTON, Esq. of Cobourg, Canada West, is sole Agent for the general management, superintendence and sale, of all Lands in this Province registered in the name of JACQUES ADRIAN PIERRE BARRIE, Trustee of EUPHRASIE BARRIE; and that no sales will be effected, or payments upon mortgages acknowledged, that are not effected personally by Madame Barrie, or this her Agent, Mr. Boulton. And all mortgages, or persons indebted for payments on sales already made, will please communicate the particulars of their debts forthwith to Mr. Boulton, who is authorized to collect and receive the same. New York, February 14, 1845. 398-tf

TO LET, On Reasonable Terms, THE COUNTRY RES