





others interested in the matter; accordingly, in the early part of this week his Worship the Mayor addressed a note to Smith Barlett, Esq., Chairman of the Committee, informing Mr. B. that a party of gentlemen would proceed from Kingston to Cape Vincent on Friday to discuss the subject—(on this occasion a special meeting of the Executive Committee of the Lumber Association was held.)—(Our contemporary informs us that the meeting in question was held in a "church," owing to the want of any public building sufficiently capacious for such a purpose. A rail-road meeting in any edifice properly devoted to the exercise of public worship (two tables for granted that no Episcopal sanctuary was thus desecrated) is rather a startling novelty even in this age of anomalies.—Ed. CHURCH.

A large public meeting was held on the 10th inst. at Frankville, in the Township of Kitlex, at which resolutions were passed to the effect that it would be desirable to open a line of communication between the Ottawa and Rideau rivers, and that a road which would intersect those rivers and connect them with the St. Lawrence would be a work of such importance, as, in the opinion of the meeting, would be second to none in public usefulness. The meeting was presided over by the Hon. J. P. Macdonald, M.P., and was attended by a large number of the most influential gentlemen of the County of Ottawa in the year 1837, and that a grant of £10,000 was made for it, and that only £7000 had been expended, and it was resolved that it was the opinion of the meeting that all grants for roads made before the 1st of January 1837, should be paid out of the public grants of £250 to the people of each district, provided they will themselves subscribe a sum equal to one-third of the public money thus granted. This provision, so moderate and so equitable, we are satisfied no one can complain against.

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We have to congratulate several of our friends, both above and below Bytown, who have already returned from Quebec with very handsome sums in their purses, net profits of the winter's transactions. We would, however, caution the lumbermen, suppliers, and others interested in the continued prosperity of the Lumber Trade, against the temptation to get large quantities of timber for another year; for although the demand continues good at home, there must be a heavy stock on hand by the time this season's importations reach there, and a reaction in prices may therefore be expected. Nor is it on this account alone that lower prices must be submitted to, we fear, next year. We have been informed by persons of considerable knowledge, that prices of timber average higher, not only in Quebec than in Britain, and that the present high price is purely accidental, arising from the fact that the number of ships sent to lumber at Quebec is nearly double what it was last year, and that in procuring loaded for this large fleet, the market had been somewhat overdone. It is said that the timber has been shipped with the certainty of loss to the shippers. It has also to remind our lumbering friends, that the British markets are not ruled by Quebec alone. A very large quantity of timber has been imported from the Lower Provinces, and especially from St. John's, during the past year; and we understand that the most active exertions are being made by the lumbermen in that quarter to get a more equal quantity of timber to be sent to this market. Under these circumstances, we think the suppliers (with whom the matter mainly rests) ought not to encourage an over production of timber during the coming winter. If, as it is said, "every man that can raise a barrel of pork will be at it," and if a very bad year generally follows a good one, it is very likely that the interests of all concerned to restrain the evil as much as possible.—It is with this view we offer our warning voice in time.—Ottawa Advocate.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.—Our readers are probably aware that the old Agricultural Society for Canada West having died a natural death, the Legislature in its last session passed two new Agricultural Acts for Eastern and Western Canada, on the principle of the expired law, giving the additional bounty of an extra fifty pounds, and making in the public grants of £250 to the people of each district, provided they will themselves subscribe a sum equal to one-third of the public money thus granted. This provision, so moderate and so equitable, we are satisfied no one can complain against.

THE PEOPLE of the Middle District, ever among the first to take advantage of the public grants, have already met and organized the District Society; and it now remains for the people of each township, who may desire to participate in the benefit of the public grant, to organize forthwith Township Societies, as is now doing by the good people of the Township of St. Lawrence, in the County of Ottawa, although given by the Government, has nevertheless been taken from the pockets of the people; and they should individually endeavor to get back as much of this money as possible. And this can only be done by forming Township Societies, and subscribing among themselves, say £10 each Township, allowing the Township in the District to take advantage of the Act. And they should also bear in mind, that those Townships which subscribe the most private money, will receive the most public money, in the proportion of three to one. And those Townships which refuse to subscribe, or neglect to do so, or to be before the appointed day, Tuesday August 12th, will be excluded from any participation in the grant; a regulation very right and proper.—British Whig.

THE FIRE AT QUEBEC.—The following is an extract from an address in behalf of the sufferers in the City of Quebec, to the inhabitants of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. It is stated in our former appeal, the contributions of those who had then come forward to the relief of the sufferers had, we believe, exceeded the limit of their former appeal, or, to neglect to do so, or to be before the appointed day, Tuesday August 12th, will be excluded from any participation in the grant; a regulation very right and proper.—British Whig.

WE are pleased to observe the dispatch made use of in preparing the Swamp Road between this place and Hamilton, for the reception of the planks. The "grading" is in many places advancing towards completion, and we imagine that the whole will be ready for planking by the middle of the month. It is to be noted that no time will be lost in getting the planks laid down, and a good road made over what has always been considered as the worst piece of road in the Province. The new road will be shorter than the old one, on account of the straightness of the line, which appears to be laid out by men who have a better notion of the "shortest distance between two points," than their predecessors of the old crooked road, whose curvilinear qualities are well known to all old travellers. There has been much need for improvement along this line of road, which has been a disgrace to the Province; and especially as it is a line which carries the greatest number of the West India planters to the States land to pass, and often in the wet seasons have the wretched hapless emigrant who was compelled to wend his way to distant lands over such roads as the "Grand River Swamp" road, but now the face of things is changed, and in the course of a few months more we shall be enabled to transport our passengers to produce a better piece of road than that between Hamilton and London, as the entire length of the road, so soon as the Swamp Road is finished, is either macadamized or planked.—Branford Courier.

It is gratifying to observe the activity displayed by the good people of Branford in improving the roads in and about the town. In the month of March, the thoroughfares were extremely bad, now we behold good roads either finished or in an advanced stage towards completion, and in streets where the pedestrian used to be almost compelled to wend his way through the mud holes, the mud is now cleared out, and the road substantially planked side walks, which do much credit to the enterprising spirit of their constructors. The large number of buildings which are in course of erection this season, has the effect of not only to the wealth of this town, but to the vast improvement of the external appearance. If our town could but improve in the same ratio for seven years to come that it has done for the past two or three years, the metamorphosis would be such as to excite surprise and admiration.—Ibid.

CHURCH SOCIETY. THE MONTHLY GENERAL MEETING of The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, will be held at the Society's House, 144, King Street, Toronto, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th August, 1845, at 8 o'clock, P.M. W. H. RIPLEY, Secretary.

The stated MONTHLY MEETING of the STANDING COMMITTEE of The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, will be held at the Society's House, 144, King Street, Toronto, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 8 o'clock, P.M. THOS. CHAMPION, Asst. Secretary. Committee Room, 21st July, 1845.

BRITISH AMERICA FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. NOTICE is hereby given, that the ANNUAL COURT OF PROPRIETORS, at which the Election of Directors for the ensuing year takes place, will be held at the House of Business of the Corporation, George Street, City of Toronto, on Monday, the Fourth day of August next. The Chair will be taken at TWELVE o'clock at noon precisely. By order of the Board, T. W. BIRCHALL, Managing Director. Toronto, July, 1845. 419-2

STRAY HORSE. FOLLOWED the Stage, from the Trent to Cobourg, a roan-colored Horse, about ten years of age, and eleven hands high, with a white blaze on his face, and a white star on his forehead, was being driven by a man by the name of Wm. Weller Esq., Cobourg, and paying all expenses. Cobourg, 23d July, 1845. 419-3

St. Peter's Church, Cobourg. THE Subscribers to the Fund for the enlargement and improvement of this Church, are respectfully reminded that the SECOND INSTALLMENT of Twenty per cent. (or one-fifth) upon the amount of their respective subscriptions, is now due, and may be paid to either of the undersigned. J. V. ROWSELL, Churchwarden. Cobourg, July 15th, 1845. 418-4

Cobourg Church. SUBSCRIBERS to the above Church are respectfully requested to pay the SECOND INSTALLMENT of Twenty-five per cent. on their respective Subscriptions, on or before the First day of August next. By order, J. M. GROVER, Secy. & Treasurer. Cobourg, 15th July, 1845. 418-4

MRS. PENN'S Establishment for Young Ladies, JAMES STREET, HAMILTON. QUARTERLY PAYMENTS IN ADVANCE. BOARD AND INSTRUCTION, including all the English Branches of Education, - - - - - \$33 0 0 Day Pupils, - - - - - 5 0 0 Under eight years of age, - - - - - 5 0 0 French, - - - - - 5 0 0 Italian and Latin (each) - - - - - 6 0 0 Music (Piano Forte) - - - - - 6 0 0 Drawing, Engraving, Painting & Japanning, - - - - - 5 0 0 Music, Singing and Dancing, by Professors, (each) - - - - - 5 0 0 Washing and Sewing - - - - - 4 0 0 Books and Stationery, - - - - - 2 0 0 Use of Omnibus during the Winter Months, - - - - - 2 0 0 Use of Piano Forte, - - - - - 2 0 0

MRS. PENN educated several Ladies of distinction in England; and having bestowed more than usual attention to Education and the formation of character, is fully convinced of the superior mode too generally pursued, and begs to say, that she will be able to combine accomplishments with solid mental acquirements, and to fit her pupils to shine not only in the drawing-room, but in the far more important sphere of the domestic circle. REFERENCES to some of the Principal families in the Province and New York, can give evidence of this. Each Lady to furnish her Bed and Bedding, Towels, Dinner Napkins, Silver Spoon and Fork, which will be returned when the Pupils leave the School. N.B. A quarter's notice will be required previous to the removal of a Pupil. WANTED, A Lady of experience, fully qualified to teach French, Music and Singing. To one of an amiable disposition and elegant manners, a liberal salary will be given. An English Lady preferred. Address, *pre paid*, as above. Hamilton, July 14th, 1845. 418-4

BOARDING SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES, BY MRS. GEORGE RYERSON. TERMS PER QUARTER. TUITION in the following Branches of Education, &c. &c. viz. - - - - - Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, History, Geography, the use of the Globes, French, and Needlework, - - - - - 2 0 0 Music, - - - - - 1 0 0 Italian, - - - - - 1 0 0 Tuition in French, Latin, Greek, and Spanish, - - - - - 1 0 0 In Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, and Needlework, - - - - - 1 5 0 Board and Washing (paid quarterly) and in advance 8 0 0 Masters with accuracy and care, the lessons and exercises appointed for the following day. Besides, no opportunity is ever omitted of forming aright the youthful mind, and training it up in the way it should go. A Quarter's notice required before removing a Pupil. - - - - - Quarters commence on the 1st of May, 1st of September, 23rd of November, and 13th of February. Mrs. RYERSON hopes to do justice to those who entrust their children to her care, as she has had much experience in the work of instruction in the West of England, in Dublin, and in London, in the families of Nobles and private Gentlemen. Day Street, between King Street and - - - - - 372-1

TORONTO GRAMMAR SCHOOL. THIS INSTITUTION will be RE-OPENED, after the Midsummer recess, on MONDAY, the 4th of August next. There are, at present, a few vacancies for In-door Pupils, - - - - - French, Board

FLETCHER OF MADELEY.

(From "Pictures of Christian Life" by R. A. Wilton, B.A.)

John Fletcher was born at Nyon, a town lying to the north of Geneva, September 12th 1729; there his early days were spent. Having made some progress in the acquirement of knowledge, he was transferred to Geneva, where he obtained some academic distinctions. His industry was great and constant. He devoted the day to study, and a large portion of the night to the composition of a commentary upon what he had seen or read. From Geneva he went to Leinzburg, a town in the Swiss Cantons, where he learned the German language, and extended his intercourse with books; and when he returned to Nyon, he applied himself to the acquisition of Hebrew and mathematics.

From his earliest dawn of understanding, Fletcher seems to have been impressed with the beauty and the excellence of a religious life. He was familiar with the Scriptures, and endeavoured to govern his conduct by their precepts. He even ventured to rebuke others, and his reproof to a visitor, at the house of his sister, has been preserved. Heaven does, indeed, in the words of our greatest living poet, let about us, but rarely do we walk worthy of the light which surrounds us. The white garments of childhood and youth are often spotted in the crowd. It is an admirable observation of Archbishop Leighton, that, as in the faces and manners of some children, presages of future dignity have sometimes appeared, so in the children of God we often discover, by looking back to their youth, the evidence of a heavenly birth.

The purity of Fletcher's character was accompanied by an eager courage, that prompted him to undertake many innocent but dangerous tasks. The following incident is very naturally related by his own pen. "Some years since, I lived at a place very near the river Rhine. In that part it is broader than the Thames at London Bridge, and exceedingly rapid. But having been long practised in swimming, I made no scruple of going into it at any time; only I was always careful to keep near the shore, that the stream might not carry me away. Once, however, being less careful than usual, I was unawares drawn into the mid-channel. The water there was extremely rough, and poured along like a galloping horse. I endeavoured to swim against it, but in vain, till I was hurried far from home. When I was almost spent, I rested upon my back, and then looked about for a landing place, finding I must either land or sink. With much difficulty I got near the shore; but the rocks were so rugged and sharp, that I saw if I attempted to land there I should be torn to pieces. I was constrained to turn again to the mid-stream. At last, despairing of life, I was cheered by the sight of a fine smooth creek, into which I was willy nilly carried by a violent stream. A building stood directly across it, which I did not then know to be a powder-mill. The last thing I can remember was the striking of my breast against one of the piles whereon it stood. I then lost my senses, and knew nothing more till I rose on the other side of the mill. When I came to myself I was in a calm safe place; perfectly well, without any soreness or weariness at all. Nothing was amiss, but the distance of my clothes, the stream having driven me five miles from the place where I left them. Many persons gladly welcomed me on shore; one gentleman in particular, who said, 'I looked when you went under the mill, and again when you rose on the other side; and the time of your being immersed among the piles was exactly twenty minutes.'

The Church appeared, to the friends of Fletcher, to present the most favourable field for the useful employment of his talents and acquirements. His own inclination, however, selected the army; a choice partly influenced by his high reverence for the ministerial office, and partly by those insuperable objections to the service of India, which he never ceased in after life to maintain, against every opponent. His relations did not encourage his preference, and Fletcher, travelling to Lisbon, enlisted in the service of the king of Portugal. A fortunate accident prevented him from fulfilling his intention; and the ship, in which he was to have embarked, sailed to Brazil without him.

After another unsuccessful effort to enter the army of Holland, he visited England; and, having made himself acquainted with our language and literature, he was appointed, in 1752, tutor to the sons of Mr. Hill, a gentleman of fortune and influence, who resided in Shropshire.

The military ardour of Fletcher seems to have died away, as wider and juster views of the priestly office were unfolded to his meditation. The origin of his strict observance of the Sabbath is traced by his biographers to the accidental reproof of a servant, in the family of Mr. Hill, who found him copying music upon that day. His mind, always serious and reflective, now turned with hope towards the Church, and on the 6th of March, 1757, he was ordained deacon, by the Bishop of Bangor. His heart had already begun to glow with that love of Christ and of His Gospel, which renders every worldly object unlovely in the Christian's eyes, except as it is regarded in relation to its author.

Fletcher, when a valuable living was offered to him by Mr. Hill, preferred the poorer parish of Madeley, — a very extensive and populous village, abounding in all those incentives to vice and disorder, which collieries and iron-works always call into existence. — When he settled in Madeley, in 1760, the village contained eighteen public-houses, and the inhabitants were steeped in poverty, and degraded by ignorance. Nor was their spirit of irreligion a passive spirit; it broke out in violent animosities, and personal insults. Fletcher relates some anecdotes of the inconveniences and the dangers he underwent, in the zealous discharge of his duty. The Christian heaven was small in quantity, but it gradually began to exert its influence. The most furious blasphemers, — zealous in the cause of sin, — were reclaimed by this servant of Jesus; and he, whom the evil spirit had been accustomed to rend and convulse, sat, in gentle submission, at the feet of the Village Pastor. "Last Sunday," Fletcher wrote to Wesley, "I had the pleasure of seeing some in the church-yard, who could not get into the church." He endeavoured by gentleness and persuasion, to remove every possible objection to his mode of instruction, and sometimes preached a sermon of Archbishop Usher, or read one of our simple but vigorous Homilies.

His benevolence was inexhaustible; while two shillings supplied the weekly wants of himself and his housekeeper, he gave of his substance to all who needed it. "The whole rent of his smallest estate in Pays de Vaud were set apart for charitable uses, and he drew so liberally from his other funds, for the same purpose, that his furniture and wardrobe were not spared." His zeal, in relieving the spiritual necessities of his flock, was equally fervent and active. "Because some of his remote parishioners excused themselves for not attending the morning service, by pleading that they did not wake early enough to get their families ready, for some months he set out every Sunday morning at five o'clock, with a bell in his hand, and went round the most distant parts of the parish, to call up the people;" and whenever a congregation could be collected on a week-day, within the distance of fifteen miles, Fletcher joyfully undertook the journey of consolation and instruction.

The education of the younger members of his flock engaged his constant care. In Madeley, three hundred children were taught under his superintendance. His manners were singularly calculated to win the affection, and to awaken the curiosity of his infant audiences. Upon one occasion he was surrounded by several children, and while giving them some wise admonitions respecting their conduct, he observed that

their attention was diverted by a robin, which had flown into the room. "Now I see you can attend to that robin," said Fletcher seizing the circumstance, "well, I will take that robin for my text." And a fruitful text it was; he told them of the harmlessness of that familiar bird, and then showed them that it was nevertheless the object of its Maker's care. In this endearing manner he recommended the doctrines of the Gospel to their understandings, and leaved,—

"with an easy way, A tax of profit from their very play."

Labour, so severe, combined with a mode of life so self-denying as Fletcher's, gradually undermined his health, and symptoms of consumption alarmed his friends. In the spring of 1770, he commenced a journey, which occupied five months, through Switzerland and Italy; and there is something very interesting in his visit, upon foot and alone, to the Protestants of the Cevennes mountains, and in his brief sojourn among those simple cottagers. He gained strength and vigour from this tour; and towards the close of 1775, we find him telling Wesley, that old age crept on him in quick strides. "I am already so grey-headed, that I wrote to my brother to know if I am not fifty-six, instead of forty-six."

He showed, however, no regard to the weakness of his frame, but exposed himself without hesitation, to the most tempestuous weather, and to the most unremitting visitation of the sick, at home he employed fourteen, sometimes sixteen hours of the day in study. His diet might have satisfied the rules of a monastery. A little bread and fruit, or a cup of milk constituted his repast. His friends anticipated a beneficial change in his domestic economy, when in November, 1781, he was married to a lady, whom Wesley describes as having been singularly worthy of his affection. Fletcher speaks of her, as a partner, a sister, a wife, who was not afraid to face with him the colliers and bargemen of his parish. "Buried together in our country village, we shall help one another to trim our lamps." Such were his words,—and indeed his own light was already glimmering out, although its flame continued to burn clearly to the end. He was still able to fulfil the pastor's duties, among a people whose hatred had been turned into love. "I sleep in my sentry-box, till Providence removes me; my situation is quite suited to my little strength. I may do as much, or as little as I please, according to my weakness; and I have an advantage, which I can have nowhere else in such a degree; my little field of action is just at my door, so that if I happen to overlook myself, I have but to step from my pulpit to my bed, and from my bed to my grave." That step was too soon to be taken.

One evening in the autumn of 1785, he returned home, after six hours of spiritual labour, and thought he had taken cold, but disregarded it. On the following Sabbath, although suffering from extreme debility, he persevered in performing the service in his church; while reading the prayers, he showed symptoms of exhaustion, but resisted the most earnest exhortations of his wife to relinquish the task. The windows having been opened, he revived, and preached with remarkable force and eloquence upon the mercy of God. After the sermon, he walked to the communion table: "I am going," he said, "to throw myself under the wings of the Cherubim, before the Mercy seat." Here nature fainting again, but

"The wrestling agony of death and life,"

his enthusiastic spirit of religious zeal continued to support him, and while the congregation wept aloud, he distributed, to each devout member of his flock, the bread and wine of Christ's Holy Supper. At length his labour of love was ended, and he was supported into his own dwelling. He lay upon his couch, while his afflicted wife hung over him with tenderness and grief,—

"He closed his eyelids with a tranquil smile, And seemed to rest in silent prayer awhile."

In this condition he remained several days. Though unable to delight his friends by his conversation, he assured them, by signs, of his happiness and his hopes. Death approached him, not as a king of terrors, but as an angel, sent to conduct him to his home.

His look was love,—his salutation peace!

The hour at length arrived, when the burden and the heat were to be over, and the servant was to be rewarded for his toil in the vineyard. The day of temporal repose was the day on which he was for ever to rest from his labours.

Gilpin has drawn a touching picture of the sorrow that pervaded Madeley, while the Village Pastor lay upon his bed of suffering and death. After the evening service, many persons, who had come from remote hamlets, lingered about the parsonage, in the faint hope of obtaining one glimpse of their benefactor and friend, before he was taken from them. Their anxious wish was gratified. "The door of the chamber being set open, immediately before which Fletcher was sitting upright in his bed, with the curtains un-drawn,—unattended in his usual venerable appearance,—they slowly moved, one by one, along the gallery, severally pausing as they passed by the door, and casting in a mingled look of supplication and anguish." Such a scene might have inspired the pencil of Raphael, and, even in the simple narrative of Gilpin, it calls the tears into our eyes. Upon this same night, about half past ten o'clock, being the 14th of August, 1785, the Village Pastor closed his eyes in sure and certain hope.

The wheels of life stopped beneath the hand of the divine Architect, without a sound. His friends, who encircled his bed, were uncertain whether he yet lingered among them:—

"Every ear Still listened in suspense, of hope and fear; Sublime, ineffable, angelic grace, Beam'd in his meek and venerable face."

These lines were indeed written of one who walked with God, and whom God took to Himself by a glorious translation; but they will not be ill applied to any Christian Enoch, whose eye of faith beheld the heavens opened, and the minister of God descending to bless and to guard his people.

FILIAL GRATITUDE OF BISHOP HURD.

(From the Voice of the Church.)

The following graceful effusion of filial tenderness and gratitude will find a ready echo from the heart of many a poor scholar similarly circumstanced. Instances like this form an unanswerable argument in favour of those noble institutions by which so many ornaments of our Church and nation, otherwise "born to blush unseen," have been from age to age transferred from the humbler walks of life to its highest offices and distinctions.

"I believe I never told you how happy I am in an excellent father and mother,—very plain people you may be sure, for they are farmers, but of a turn of mind that might have honoured any rank and any education. With very tolerable, but in no degree affluent, circumstances, their generosity was such, they never regarded an expense that was in their power, and almost out of it, in whatever concerned the welfare of their children. We are three brothers of our own. The eldest settled very reputationly in their own way; and the youngest in the Birmingham trade. For myself, a poor scholar, as you know, I am almost ashamed to own to you how solicitous they always were to furnish me with all the opportunities of the best and most liberal education. My case, in so many particulars, resembles that which the Roman poet describes as his own, that with Pope's wit I could apply almost every circumstance of it. And if ever I were in wish in earnest to be a poet, it would be for the sake of doing justice to so uncommon a

virtue. I should be a wretch, if I did not conclude as he does:—

By kind nature's laws, we might retrace The years allotted to life's fatal race, And letter parents choose to please our pride, Each for himself might, as he would, decide; For me, contented with my lowly sides, Nor thrones nor sceptres would fix my desires.

HORACE, Satires, book 1. sat. 6.

In a word, when they had fixed us in such a rank of life as they designed and believed should satisfy us, they very wisely left the business of the world to such as wanted it more, or liked it better. They considered what age and declining health seemed to demand of them, reserving for themselves only such a support as their few and little wants made them think sufficient.

I should beg pardon for troubling you with this humble history; but the subjects of it are so much, and so tenderly, in my thoughts at present, that if I wrote at all, I could hardly help writing about them."

—Letter from Mr. Hurd to Mr. Warburton.

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, 4d. per line first insertion, and 1d. per line each subsequent insertion. The usual discount is made from parties advertising by the year, or for considerable time.

From the extensive circulation of The Church, in the Province of Canada, (from the Cape to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and from New Brunswick, in the Hudson's Bay Territories, and in Great Britain & Ireland, as well as in various parts of the United States, it will be found a profitable medium for the advertisement of articles which are desired to be widely and generally diffused.

Advertisements from the City of Toronto, may be left in the hands of the Agent of this Journal, Messrs. Cox, Moore, Esq., 14, King Street, and will be forwarded by him free from the charge of postage to the parties advertising.

Advertisements, without written directions to the contrary (post-paid), inserted till forbidden, and charged accordingly.

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 HBAR OF DOWER, Handsomely printed on superior Paper and on Parchment.

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, he would beg 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 seasons, which, for quality and elegance, cannot be surpassed in the Province. Also, materials for University, Barister's, and Clergymen's Robes, from the Cape to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and his 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 merit and attention to business, to merit that patronage which it will ever be his study to deserve.

Toronto, May 23, 1844. 385-1f

NEW GOODS.

No. 2, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, G. & T. BILTON, (SUCCESSORS TO T. J. PRESTON.)

GRATEFUL to a discerning Public for a continuation of the favours they have so long enjoyed, have now the pleasure of announcing, that they have received, per Great Britain and other vessels, an extensive assortment of choice Goods, consisting of the best West of England Cloths, Cassimeres, &c. in great variety and of the richest styles. Their stock of

SPLENDID VESTINGS, Scarfs, Gloves, Silk Stocks, Caps, Suspenders, &c. &c. are very complete;—in fact their present stock has been selected with a view to render their Establishment inferior to none in Canada.

In the TAILORING DEPARTMENT, the same attention shall be paid to the execution of orders which has been heretofore successfully practised by them.

Toronto, May 23, 1844. 405-4f

JOHN BROOKS, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, FROM LONDON.

THANKFUL to his friends and the public in general for the very liberal support received since he commenced business in this city, begs leave to intimate that he has removed to

No. 4, VICTORIA ROW, (his former Shop having been partially destroyed by the late fire in King Street), where he begs, by close diligence and punctuality in business, to merit a continuance of the favours hitherto extended to him.

Toronto, September 26, 1843. 326-1f

A SHIRT AND ORFICES TO LET at No. 4, Victoria Row. Apply to JOHN BROOKS, on the premises.

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

RESPECTFULLY returns thanks for the kind support he has received while in partnership, and desires to acquire his friends and the public that he has removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. POWELL, No. 233, King Street, two doors east of Mr. BOWELL's, where he intends carrying on the above business, and trusts, by strict attention and liberal terms, still to merit a continuance of public patronage.

Toronto, 25th May, 1842. 47-1f

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

A. McHOPPIN, UPHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER, One door West St. Peter's Church.

Sofas, Couches, and Chairs, stuffed and neatly repaired; Mattresses and Pillows always on hand; Curtains and Carpets put and made to order. 391-1f

THOMAS WHEELER, CLOTH AND WATCH MAKER, ENGRAVER, &c. 191, King Street, Toronto. Reference, for integrity and ability, kindly permitted to the Lord Bishop of Toronto. 370

OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, COACH BUILDERS, FROM LONDON, CORNER OF PRINCESS AND BARRIE STREETS, KINGSTON, AND KING STREET, TORONTO. 325-1f

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

RIDOUT & PHILLIPS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS. DEALERS IN WINES AND LIQUORS, Wellington Buildings, CORNER OF KING AND CHURCH STREETS, Toronto, February 2, 1843. 291-1f

J. W. BRENT, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, KING STREET, KINGSTON. PATENTIAN'S AND FAMILY PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED. July 14, 1842. 362-1f

MR. J. D. HUMPHREYS, (FORMERLY OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC) PROFESSOR OF SINGING AND THE PIANO FORTE. Toronto, Oct. 7, 1843. 530-1f

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

EDWARD GEORGE O'BRIEN, GENERAL AGENT, Accountant and Notary Public, CHURCH STREET, TWO DOORS SOUTH OF KING STREET, TORONTO. 332-1f

ONE MILLION AND A HALF ACRES OF LAND IN UPPER CANADA.

To Old Settlers, Emigrants and others.

THE CANADA COMPANY offer about the above stated quantity of Land, particularized in their Printed Lists of this date. The amount of Lots of from 100 to 300 Acres each, scattered throughout the country,—of Blocks containing from 1,500 to 10,000 Acres in the Western District, and of a very important territory of 700,000 in the Huron Tract,—50 miles South of Owen's Sound. These Lands are offered on the most advantageous and beneficial terms to suit the views of Settlers of every description,—they may be had for Cash down,—one-fifth Cash, and the remainder of the Purchase Money in Annual Payments, or may be secured by way of LEASE for TEN YEARS,—NO MONEY BEING REQUIRED DOWN. The Rents payable 1st February in each year,—being equal to about the interest upon the present value of the Land. The peculiarity of the Company's Leases is, that under them the Company's Settler has secured to him the entire benefit of his improvements, and increased value of the Land, as he is guaranteed the right of purchase of the Land at a fixed price named in the Lease, at which he may at any time during the Ten Years, demand the Deed for the Freehold,—thus, for example, by paying the modelled annual sum of \$12, and no more, upon one hundred Acres of Land now selling at the rate of \$100 per Acre, he secures the use of the Land for 10 years, and then, if he chooses, he may purchase or reject it altogether, as he may find it to his advantage,—the option being entirely with the Lessee.

THE SETTLERS SAVINGS BANK, which the Company allow their Lessees interest at 6 per cent. per annum on Monies deposited,—the amount being always at their disposal without notice, with daily interest accrued,—will enable the prudent and industrious Settler to accumulate sufficient means to purchase the Land he Leases, if he choose so to do.

By the EMIGRANTS DEPOSIT BANK, the Company allow interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, upon monies deposited by Emigrants, for any period not less than 30 days,—the money being always at the disposal of the Emigrant whose notes.

The Company will REMIT any sum of money for SETTLERS to their Friends at HOME, by placing the amounts in the hands of the parties for whom they are destined, free of all cost, expense and risk, accompanied by every kind of useful information upon Canada. Last year the Company sent home in this manner, £4,141, 12s. 7d. from 265 Settlers.

The Company will REMIT any sum of money from EUROPE to CANADA, by Letters of Credit upon their Commissioners in the Province.

Every kind of information upon Canada, and Directions that can be useful to intending Emigrants, can be obtained free of expense, at the Company's Office, No. 10, HURON PLACE, LONDON.

The New Printed Lists, (to be seen at every Post Office and Store in Upper Canada) and any information can be obtained, free of charge, upon application, (if by letter, post-paid) at the Company's Office, Goderich, as regards the Huron Lands,—at Frederick Street, Toronto, regarding all other Lands,—Remittances and Deposits of Money, &c.

CANADA COMPANY, Frederick Street, Toronto, 2nd June, 1845. 415-1f

FOR SALE, BANK STOCK, LAND SCRIP, &c. 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. 339-1f

WILLIAM A. GARRETT, ATTORNEY AT LAW, &c. &c. &c. (Over the Store of J. F. Bowdell & Co.) COBOURG, CANADA. 388-1f

MESSRS. BETHUNE & BLACKSTONE, BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, &c. OFFICE OVER THE WATERLOO HOUSE, No. 124, KING STREET, TORONTO.

ONE DOOR EAST OF RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co December 1, 1842. 282-1f

DR. PHIBROSE, (Late of Newmarket), OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S, DUKE STREET, TORONTO. 7-1f

MR. REAUMONT, Professor of Surgery in the University of King's College, FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, &c. &c. REMOVED TO BAY STREET, NEAR TO FRONT STREET, A home consultation from 10 a.m. till 12 daily. Toronto, April 1844. 353-1f

MR. MEREDITH, SURGEON DENTIST, 230, KING STREET, NEAR CHEWETT'S BUILDINGS, TORONTO. 402

LANDS TO LEASE, ON FAVOURABLE TERMS.

District. Township. Lot. Con. Acres. Johnston...South Crosby...12...7...200

Victoria...Hungerford...33...8...200

Newcastle...Clarke...10...10...83

Carthright...14...5...200

Do...16...4...200

Do...18...4...200

Do...20...4...200

Do...22...4...200

Do...24...4...200

Do...26...4...200

Do...28...4...200

Do...30...4...200

Do...32...4...200

Do...34...4...200

Do...36...4...200

Do...38...4...200

Do...40...4...200

Do...42...4...200

Do...44...4...200

Do...46...4...200

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