





The convention which I have recently concluded with the King of the Netherlands for the more effectual suppression of the Slave Trade, will, I trust, by establishing a cordial and active co-operation between the two Powers, afford the better prospect than has hitherto existed of complete success in the attainment of an object for which this country has made so many sacrifices.

Thank you for the liberality with which you have voted the supplies for the services of the current year.

On your return to your several occupations, duties will devolve upon you scarcely less important than those from the performance of which I now relieve you.

I feel assured that you will promote and confirm, by your influence and example, that spirit of loyalty and contentment which you will generally prevail throughout the country. In the discharge of all the various duties intrusted to you for the public welfare, you may confidently rely on my cordial support; and I implore the blessing of Divine Providence on our united efforts to encourage the industry and increase the comforts of my people, and to the promotion of the security and happiness which are the sure foundation of our security and happiness.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO GERMANY.

Her Majesty has at length set out upon her long, long progress to the continent, after having dismissed the peers and the representatives of the people from the august throne during a protracted session, to the enjoyment of a welcome repose.

The royal cortege left Buckingham palace shortly after 4 o'clock, on Saturday afternoon, and passing through Pimlico and over Yaxley hill proceeded to the railway station at Victoria, where the Royal yacht and her consort the Black Eagle lay in readiness to convey the royal party to Antwerp.

Her Majesty stepped on board at twenty minutes past five o'clock, and the royal yacht having taken her moorings, dropped anchor in the harbor, and the covering of canons, followed by the Black Eagle and Porpoise, Government steamers, and other vessels, remained at anchor until the morning.

On Sunday morning, passing through the Nore at half past three o'clock, and were seen thirty miles off Flushing about four o'clock on Sunday afternoon, and their route towards Antwerp, was a quarter of six on Sunday evening, amidst the customary salutes, and the royal party were immediately visited by the authorities but did not land that night. Her Majesty had a great pleasure in her being on deck during the voyage.

Immediately on her arrival, Her Majesty despatched letters announcing it to the King of the Belgians and the King of the Netherlands.

The next morning, about a quarter to seven, the Queen and Prince Albert came on deck, and the cheering of the crew of the yacht, and of the three other steamers (who manned the yacht), as well as of the spectators on shore, was so loud and long, that the royal party were obliged to retire to the cabin.

Both Her Majesty and the King were graciously received by the Belgian and the Dutch authorities, and the one escorted to Malines, the other to Brussels. Her Majesty, accompanied by the Royal Highnesses the Duke of Brabant and the Count of Flanders, awaited the arrival of their august visitors in the large sitting-room of the station.

Mr. Everett, who has for a considerable time past filled the post of American Minister at the British Court, is on the point of taking his departure immediately for the United States, and the gentlemen having made a request that orders may be given for the free shipment of the American Minister's effects, on board a vessel bound for Boston, the Lords of the Treasury have given directions to the revenue authorities to allow Mr. Everett to take his private baggage and effects, on his departure from this country.

CHINESE RANSOM-MONEY.—A fresh instalment of the Chinese ransom-money, which was brought to England by the Commodore, arrived in London on the 4th inst. The whole of the ransom, consisting of 2,000,000 dollars, which was deposited in 500 chests, and weighed about 62 hundred weight, was conveyed by the South Devonshire, and is now in the hands of the Admiralty. It was placed in ten wagons, each drawn by four horses, and taken to the Mint. There is another portion of 500 chests, which will be the last of the ransom.

SYNOPSIS OF THE CORN REPORTS.

Southern.—Late rains not caused very serious injury to the crops. Weather improving.

West.—Weather unfavorable. Harvests commenced in Kent. Crops light. Sales at reduced prices from week previous.

East.—A flood destroyed meadow lands and some wheat fields. Prospects bad.—rains constantly.

Wheat.—Prospects bad.—rains constantly.

Harvest begun.

during the confusion. The Monitor, contains the following telegraphic dispatch from the Maritime Prefect of Toulon to the Minister of Marine, dated the 6th inst.:

I have the honor to inform you, Director of the Naval Construction, of a statement of the losses occasioned by the destruction of the Monitor; their amount is not 2,400,000 francs. The Director assures me that he cannot be mistaken in the return of 25,000 francs. The oak timber figures in the returns for 9000 tons.

A difference of opinion seems to exist as to the value of the property destroyed. All accounts agree that the estimate of 25,000,000 francs is too high; but that, on the other hand, that of the Government, is vastly too low.

The Minister of Marine, however, did not seem to have desired to inquire into the cause of the fire, and the extent of the damage. Private letters state that the Jesuit establishment in the Rue des Papes, Paris, has been broken up. Four only of the occupants remain to be removed. The remainder were to be dispersed.

The attention of the public is at present engrossed by the speech of M. Guizot to his constituents at Lisieux, at a dinner to which he invited him, in which he defended with great eloquence the policy of his Government, and showed how ungrounded the complaints of the opposition are really.

His address was received with three rounds of applause, and he was accompanied back to the house of the Mayor by the whole body of the electors. He returned to Val Richer the same evening. The visit of Queen Victoria to Germany appears to be a well planned and successful expedition. Her Majesty, accompanied by the King, and the Prince of Wales, left Coburg, on her return from Coburg, to pass a night at Bamberg and Würzburg, and that, should no obstacle intervene, the King of Bavaria is to have an interview with her Majesty, on the 10th inst. at Bamberg.

The Government of Algeria has become so prevalent, that little doubt appears to be entertained, of the intentions of the Minister of War on the subject. Some of these rumours go so far as to intimate that he will, on his return, succeed Marshal Bugeaud. The general opinion is, that the Government will upon him to remove the Governor-General, who on his part has written some insolent letters in justification of his conduct. Marshal Solt is said to have read the article in the Press, describing the summary despatch of Ali Ould-Said, as a base proceeding, and has expressed his dissent to a despatch to Algeria, reminding Marshal Bugeaud of the ordinance which directs that no execution shall take place until the accused has had the benefit of trial. The Toulonnais speak confidently of the recall of Marshal Bugeaud. Two days before the departure of the Minister of War, with dispatches that appeared to be exceedingly distasteful to the Governor-General, who was very anxious to prosecute his projected expedition against the Kabyles.—St. James's Chronicle.

SWITZERLAND.

ZURICH, August 10.—The lunacy question relative to the Jesuits has been discussed in the Diet, but as was clearly foreseen, without any result. The members of the Diet, when elected, receive directions to vote in a particular way, and therefore, every one can foretell on a question of importance, what the decision will be. The debate on the Jesuits was of no interest whatever; nothing has been said that had not been said before, without number. By the constitution it is necessary that in the Diet there shall be a majority in any question of twelve votes, but as that number was not obtained, nothing could be done respecting the Jesuits.

With respect to the suicide of M. Leu, nothing has been discovered. His own party will declare that he was murdered, whilst his opponents persist in asserting that it committed suicide. It is opening strange that the matter cannot be cleared up on any other ground.

DENMARK.

Advices from Copenhagen of the 30th and 31st ult. intimate that at length political business had invaded that ordinarily well-conducted city. A republican party had not only elected itself, but one of the alleged leaders of it had deemed it prudent to fly to London in order to save his head. The King had written to the Emperor of France, to request that he would send a fleet to the coast of the Baltic, to prevent the escape of the Emperor's fleet, and to prevent the escape of the Emperor's fleet.

FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The New York Express has a file of the Friend to May 16, overland, by the New Orleans. We extract a few items of interest, from the account of the funeral ceremonies at the interment of T. Hall, one of His Majesty's Envoys. Capt. Halsey, of the Franklin, touched at Pitcairn's Island on the 18th January inst. Found the Colony in a prosperous condition, and had no difficulty in obtaining a good supply of provisions. The day previous to his departure, the natives had succeeded in obtaining one of the Bounty's guns. It had been under water 56 years.

Twenty-five of the Van Diemen's Land prisoners had arrived at Honolulu in the steam ship Steglitz, seeking passage for the United States. They were from New York State.

Nelson Griggs, Luther Darby, Daniel D. Heustis, Olin W. Smith, John Thomas, Gibson Goodrich, Jerry Griggs, Robert Marsh, Nathan Whiting, Benis Woodberry, John G. Gilman, Joseph Thompson, David House.

IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

In the State of California, James D. Watt, Ferno, John Grant, and others, claimants, versus the said James D. Watt, Ferno, John Grant, and others, defendants.

By the arrival of the H. Bay Company's bank Courier, we have received advices from the Hon. the Legislative Committee, that the papers given in account of the funeral ceremonies at the interment of T. Hall, one of His Majesty's Envoys, are correct.

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There is a discussion just now going on between some of the papers in both Provinces as to which portion of the Ex-Ministry was the most influential, Baldwin and his Upper Canada colleagues, or Lafontaine and the members from Lower Canada. We should consider the question the easiest in the world to answer. A general election is the best test of the world.

As it is uncertain when that canal will be ready for use, even in October next, it would only lead to disappointment to name a day this autumn when the proposed line could be put upon the route.—Toronto Courier.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Parochial Meetings of the Newcastle and Colborne District Branches of the Church Society will be held at St. Paul's Church, on Thursday, the 20th October next, at 3 p.m., at St. John's Church, Cavan, on Friday, the 30th October, at 10 a.m. The Districts are particularly requested to attend, as well as all others who may find it convenient to be present.

CHURCH SOCIETY.

Portrait of His Excellency the Governor General, received by Mr. Berton. The size and style of the Engraving will be similar to the Portrait of His Excellency the Governor General, recently published. The Engraving has been executed by numerous artists, and is generally acknowledged to be a 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 Engraving may be seen, and Subscribers names received at the Store of H. & W. ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto. 426-f

Upper Canada College.

WILL RE-OPEN, after the Summer Vacation, on Wednesday, the 24th September.

DAY SCHOLARS.

Preparatory School, ..... £1 10 0 per quarter.  
College Forms ..... 2 5 0 " "

BOARDERS.

Preparatory School, ..... £2 10 0 " "  
Tuition Fee, (Preparatory School), ..... 2 5 0 " "  
Board and Lodging, ..... 6 0 0 " "  
Seat in respective places of worship, ..... 0 2 6 " "  
Mending, ..... 0 1 6 " "  
Minimum for Boarders (per annum), ..... 20 16 0 " "  
Maximum do. do. .... 33 16 0 " "

OPTIONAL BRANCHES.—(Extra.)

Hebrew and German, ..... 10 0 0 " "  
H. P. DE LA HAYE, Collector pro tem.

The Toronto Patriot, Herald, British Canadian, British Colonial, Quebec Mercury, Montreal Courier, Kingston Chronicle, Cobourg Star, and London Inquirer, will please insert till the first of November, 1845.

TOOTH! Teeth!! Teeth!!!

D. R. COWLES has again returned to Cobourg and will resume the practice of his profession as Dentist. He will supply himself with new instruments as well as beautiful Gold Teeth and Gold Fillings, and is now prepared to wait upon his friends at his old dwelling.

OR GIVEN IN EXCHANGE.

THE SUBSCRIBER PROPOSES TO SELL, or let, or would give in exchange for other Property, the SAW-MILL ON LOT No. 11, in the 3rd Concession of the Township of Hamilton, (about 34 miles from the Town of Cobourg).

We are requested to state that the Beaulieu Canal, which was to have been ready by the 1st instant, will not be opened to the public until some time in October next, the project of establishing a line of steam tug boats, between Kingston and Lachine, to commence on the 15th instant, will have to be abandoned for this autumn.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to appoint the following Gentlemen, viz.—The Hon. William Cayley, the Hon. Frederick Augustus Queen, George Steward, Moses Judah Hays, and John Redpath Esquires, to be Commissioners for the sale of the public lands, &c. of the Board of Works in this Province.—Canada Gazette.

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BOARDING SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES, BY MRS. GEORGE EYERSON.

TERMS PER QUARTER: Tuition in the following Branches of Education, &c. &c. English Grammar, History, Geography, the use of the Globes, French, and Needlework, ..... 2 0 0

Quarter's notice required before removing a Pupil. Quarters commence on the 9th May, 1st of September, 23rd of November, and 1st of February.

WANTED.

BY a respectable Establishment, a YOUNG MAN, of about 18 or 20 years of age, as SALESMAN or otherwise, as may be required. Sufficient references as to integrity and regular business habits required.

TO UNIVERSITY STUDENTS, AND OTHERS.

A FEW young Gentlemen can be accommodated with furnished Beds, Lodging, and Board, by a family residing in Toronto, and who occupies one of the best and most conveniently situated houses in that city. Reference to Thomas Chapman Esq., 144 King Street, and an early application is requested.

A. & S. NORDHEIMER'S MUSIC ESTABLISHMENT, 122, King Street, Toronto.

SOLE AGENTS of the celebrated PIANO FORTE of S. Mart & Co. New York, and Chickering, of Boston; also, a great variety of other Piano Fortes, of good makers, always on hand, as well as a large and elegant assortment of every kind of Musical and STRUNG INSTRUMENTS.

PAYNE'S LITERARY DEPOT, No. 4, Wellington Buildings, KING STREET, TORONTO.

CHEAP BOOKS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received 4,000 volumes of PRATT'S CHEAP BOOKS, consisting of the following:—

History of England, ..... 1 3  
Robinson Crusoe, ..... 1 3  
Strife and Peace, ..... 1 3  
British Novelist, four works complete, ..... 2 6  
Lives of Celebrated Persons, ..... 1 6  
Mysteries of Udolpho, ..... 1 6  
Byron's Poems, ..... 1 3  
Life of Buonaparte, ..... 1 3  
Pamela, ..... 1 3  
Scottish Romances, ..... 1 6  
History of the Bible, ..... 1 3  
Letter Writer, ..... 1 3  
Children of the Abbey, ..... 1 6  
Complete Farrier, ..... 1 6  
St. Clair, ..... 1 6  
Cook's Voyages Round the World, ..... 1 3  
Young Man's Book, ..... 1 3  
Young Woman's Companion, ..... 1 3  
Baxter's Natural History, ..... 1 6  
Fatherless Family, ..... 1 3  
Cecilia, ..... 1 6  
Byron's Poems, ..... 1 3  
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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, DYE STUFFS, OILS, COLOURS, VARNISHES; GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS; AND EVERY OTHER ARTICLE USUALLY KEPT BY CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, AND GROCERS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, ON all Liberal Terms as can be obtained in Canada West. An able ASSISTANT has been engaged to superintend the Drug Department.

SADDLERY.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having purchased the Stock in Trade of MR. HENRY DAVIES, respectfully begs to leave to inform the inhabitants of Cobourg and public generally, that he will continue the business of SADDLERY on hand, and is prepared to manufacture to order every description of articles connected with the business.

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

Wool. The highest market price will be paid in Cash for WOOL, at the Ontario Mills Woollen Factory, Cobourg, by the Subscriber.

BIRTHS. At the Rectory, Sandwich, on the 27th inst, the lady of the Rev. Wm. Riddle, Rector of Sandwich, of a son. At Montreal, on the evening of Monday, the 1st inst, the wife of the Hon. Mr. Justice Gale, of a daughter. On Saturday, Aug. 30th, at Montreal, the lady of Francis Hincks, Esq. of a son.

H. & W. ROWSELL, Book-sellers and Printers TO THE UNIVERSITY OF KING'S COLLEGE.

HAVE always on hand an extensive assortment of Books, and are prepared to execute orders which may be given them for procuring Books either from England or from the United States. They particularly invite attention to the facilities they possess for executing orders in Great Britain, having a near relation resident in London, who has had long experience in the business, and who personally attends to the execution of their orders.

Books procured from New York every week by the Express, and delivered for Cash in Toronto at the New-York prices, with the addition only of Duty and Exchange.—English and American Catalogues of Books can be seen at H. & W. R.'s Store. The London Catalogue of New Publications received from England every fortnight.

All kinds of PRINTING executed in a superior manner, and at moderate prices. Toronto, June 28, 1845. 413

JUST PUBLISHED, A SELECTION OF PSALMS, HYMNS, AND ANTHEMS, For every Sunday and Principal Festival throughout the year.

For the use of Churches, with Glasses, Quadrangles, &c. &c. Published under the sanction of the Hon. and Right Reverend Lord Bishop of Montreal, and the Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Toronto.

A new edition of the above is now ready and for sale, price Two Shillings, bound in cloth, at the Depository of The Church Society, Toronto; J. Walton's, Montreal, Messrs. Goodlee & Corrigan, Cobourg; and at the Publishers, H. & W. ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto. Aug. 6, 1845. 421-f

New Music. JUST RECEIVED, an assortment of ENGLISH MUSIC, consisting of Songs, Duets, Quartets, &c. &c. WATKINS, MARSH, &c. &c. among which will be found many of the latest and most popular compositions. The above will be sold at Currency for Sterling publishing price.

250 CRATES CROCKERY, SUITABLE TO THE COUNTRY TRADE, for sale, either by the package, or put up to suit purchasers, by JOHN MULLHOLLAND & Co. 10, City Buildings. Toronto, August 13, 1845. 423-15

CHINA, FINE EARTHEN AND STONE WARE. THE Subscriber has received and is opening a large and varied assortment of the latest and best styles in Table Ware, "Desert Ware," "Tea and Breakfast Ware," Looking Glasses, and Looking Glass Plates. China Yarn, China Figures, &c. &c. Richly Gift, Ornamented and Plain. GLASSWARE: Wine Dealers; Claret and Water Jugs; Champagne, Ale, Claret, Hook and Wine Glasses and Tumblers, of richly Cut, Fluted, and plain Glass, and best China Glass.

JOHN MULLHOLLAND & Co. 10, City Buildings. Toronto, August 13, 1845. 423-15

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, Apothecaries and Confectioners' Ware: STONE MORTARS and PESTLES, Preserve Jars and Gally Pots, covered and uncovered, Water Closets, Bids, Chair and Bed Pans, China Pipes, Bread Glasses, and Nipple-Shells, Looking Glasses, and Looking Glass Plates, Pickle and Sauce Bottles, Confectioners and Covers, Fish Globes, &c. &c. Painters' Materials: White Lead, several qualities, Yellow Ochre, Spanish Brown, Green and Black Pigment, Prussian Blue, Dra-Mix-Join, Blue and Black and Damp Blue, Distemper Green, B. T. and Y. T., Brunswick Green, light and dark shades, Chrome Yellow, Lampblack, &c. &c. White Lead, Paint Brushes, Sash Young's Black, Paint Brushes, Camel Hair Pencils; Winsor's, Swan-quill Pencils and Carvel Hair Pencils; Winsor's Gums, assorted sizes; Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil of the very best quality; Spirits Turpentine and Camelline Oil.

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# The Church.

## THE LATE REV. LEWIS WAY.

A SUNDAY IN PARIS.  
(By Professor C. A. Godrich.)

A friend conducted me to the chapel of the Rev. Lewis Way. Mr. Way was an English Clergyman, whose life had been full of remarkable incidents, on which I cannot now dwell. Suffice it to say that he was a poor Scottish boy born of pious parents, who went up to London at the age of sixteen, to seek his fortune. Passing a splendid mansion, soon after his arrival, he saw on the door plate Lewis Way; and was led by a singular and almost irresistible impulse, to ring, and inquire whether the person who bore his name was a native of Scotland, or had any knowledge of his parents. The servant reported the strange inquiry to his master; and the gentleman, though from another part of the kingdom, struck with the simplicity of the youth, and the coincidence of their names, directed him to be called in. The house he entered had a richness of furniture and decoration far beyond his largest conceptions of splendour and magnificence. It was the dwelling of a gentleman of princely fortune, already advanced in years, and possessing every means of enjoyment but one—he had no family, no near relatives, he was alone in the world. This made him curious to inquire into the character of his young namesake. He held him in conversation for some hours, and drew out from him the history of his parents, of his early education, tastes, and habits, his object in coming to London, the persons to whom he was introduced, and the lodging-place where he lived. Toward the close of these inquiries, he rang for a servant, and after having given him a message in a low tone, resumed the conversation with young Way, and held him some time longer in discourse on various topics, till the servant returned, and in a suppressed voice made some report to his master, which was received with a nod of approval.

The gentleman, after a few moments, asked young Way whether he had any taste for painting; and proposed to show him some rare productions of the most celebrated Italian masters, which adorned the ample staircase and the halls above. He led him from one piece to another, taking an evident and strong delight in laying open to the young mind before him—which was one of uncommon sensibility and natural taste—the refined beauties of composition and colouring, in these admirable specimens of art. He thrust him forward till at length he threw open the door of a richly-furnished lodging room on the second floor, and invited him to enter. Here young Way saw with great surprise, his own little, worn, rusty valise lying on the table; while the gentleman, who before he turned, addressed him, "This is your apartment while you remain unemployed. I will endeavour, if you deserve it, to provide you some useful and honorable occupation to fill it." I need not dwell on the gratitude of the young man, or the care and penetration with which his sagacious benefactor watched his habits and the workings of his intellect, as he held him back from time to time, to give him an immediate entrance upon business. At length, when he was satisfied that it might safely be done, he offered young Way to carry him through the University, with a view of putting him into the ministry, to which the wishes of both pointed, as his employment for life.

The proposal was joyfully accepted; and Mr. W. after the requisite course of preparatory study became a member of the University of Cambridge; where he was distinguished for the activity of his mind, his diligent application and unaffected piety. Just at the close of his collegiate course, he was sent for in great haste, to come up to London; his benefactor had been suddenly taken ill, and was already in the agonies of death. He arrived too late; he came only to look on the venerable countenance, now fixed in death, of one who had always met him with a smile of joy, and to whom he owed almost every thing he was, or hoped to be, in the world.

He had never been promised anything beyond a country living; and the intelligence now burst upon him, that he was owner of that splendid mansion, with a property of about seven hundred thousand pounds sterling! Fifteen or twenty servants now appeared before him, to offer their congratulations, and acknowledge him as their master. The groom conducted him to a stud of sixteen chosen horses, with carriages of every kind and fashion; which stood ready at his call. The confidential agent of his benefactor laid before him a schedule of his numerous stocks and other securities; and then took him in an open carriage, through one part and another of the metropolis, pointing out to him long rows of dwelling-houses, or stores, and telling him, "These are, all your own!" Mr. Way was naturally a man of very excitable temperament, and the shock of that day was too much for him. The next thing of which he was conscious, as he told a friend who related to me this story, was of finding himself at a small neat cottage, in a retired village in Kent, under the care of keepers; where, as he afterwards learned, he had been confined some months in a state of high but pleasurable derangement. His reason gradually returned to him, and with it the distinct consciousness of the scenes through which he had passed, and which had at first appeared to him as a long bewildering dream. The wealth which had fallen to him did not diminish, in the least, his desire of entering into the ministry. He took orders a few months after, and proved to be a preacher of uncommon power and tenderness. He was married to an accomplished and beautiful woman of similar tastes and principles to his own, and in common with her, devoted himself with unwearied assiduity to works of benevolence.

Mr. Way's benefactor had always felt a peculiar anxiety for the conversion of the Jews; and he made it a provision of his will, that a part of the income of his estate should be expended for the benefit of this unhappy people. This led Mr. Way to visit Jerusalem, and to extend his efforts for the good of this persecuted race, into most of the countries of Europe. With this view he went to the council of Vienna, after the fall of Buonaparte, and endeavoured to procure from the allied sovereigns, through the intervention of the British Ministry, a removal of some of the burdens and disabilities, under which the Jews ever labour. He then returned to Paris, and resolved to make it the centre of numerous plans of benevolence on the continent, upon which his heart was fixed. Accordingly, he purchased, for about six hundred thousand francs a splendid establishment, once a place of public amusement fronting the *Champs Elysees*; which, I need not say, is the most frequented and beautiful place of resort in that capital, adjoining the palace of the king. A building connected with the establishment, and used as a dancing saloon, he resolved to convert into a chapel for services in the English tongue. Accordingly, he had it beautifully fitted up with pulpits and seats of English Oak, brought for the purpose across the Channel; and either supplied the pulpit himself, or provided a chaplain who officiated in his room.

It was truly the most delightful place of worship I ever entered; especially when taken in connection with the knowledge I had of the man and the associations which clustered around the place. Such, then, was Lewis Way, and such the chapel he had opened for the English and Americans; to which I was conducted by a friend, through all the gaieties of a Parisian Sabbath, as my first place of worship after the sufferings and privations of my protracted voyage. We were rather late in arriving, for my residence was two miles off. The room was crowded with persons evidently of high rank and of polished manners. As we stood for a moment at the door, in some little embarrassment as to seat, a gentleman at the other end of the chapel kindly came forward and conducted us to a place by his side. The services had already commenced; the organ was touched by a skilful hand which had obviously been trained in other scenes;

and the whole audience were beginning to unite in a song of Zion. The accents of my native tongue sounded doubly sweet in the worship of the sanctuary, as contrasted with the foreign voices which fell every where upon my ear without the chapel. The services were all performed with the tenderness and solemnity of those who felt the blessedness of drawing near to God; and who felt it the more, because they were "strangers in a strange land." Upon me, in my feeble state of body, the effect was overpowering. The reader will not think it a proof of weakness, that I wept, almost without restraint, during the whole service, and especially the scenes of trial which followed; if he considers the scenes of trial through which I had just passed, associations connected with that little chapel, transformed from a ball room into the sanctuary of God, and the contrast between our employment and that of thousands around us who were waiting their Sabbath in thoughtless gaiety, sweeping through the *Champs Elysees* past our quiet retreat utterly regardless of that Redeemer on whom our hearts were fixed in sweet and holy communion. It was to me indeed the "gate of heaven"; and much as I have enjoyed the worship of the sanctuary in various parts of the world, I have never known a season which took so deep a hold on my feelings, as my first Sabbath in Paris, in the chapel of Lewis Way.

### CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

(From "Rambles in Northumberland.")

On Whisker-shields common, about two miles south-east of Elsdon, in Northumberland, and on the right-hand side of the road going to Newcastle, there stands a gibbet, on which the body of a man, called William Winter, was hung in chains. He was convicted and executed in Newcastle, in August, 1792, together with two female accomplices, for the murder of an old woman, named Margaret Crozier, who dwelt about two miles to the north of where the gibbet is erected. It is long since the murderer's bones disintegrated; but their place is now supplied by a substantial wooden effigy, which gives promise of greater durability, though the legs have already been knocked off by the shepherd lads and others, who occasionally amuse themselves in pelting it with stones. This man belonged to a family which was one of the worst of a bad gang of "laws," itinerant tinkers, who formerly infested this part of Northumberland in considerable numbers, robbing and threatening the small farmers who would not allow them to lodge in their out-houses, and who did not, either in provision or money, pay them a kind of "black mail." Winter is described by the country people who remember him, as a tall, powerful man, of dark complexion, wearing his long black hair hanging about his shoulders, and of a most savage countenance. The appearance of this ruffian in the small village was a signal for the inhabitants to close their doors, while he, as if proud of the terror which he inspired, would keep walking back and forward, with his arms a-kimbo, on the green. Old Margaret Crozier, his victim, kept a small shop, and was well known to the two girls, Winter's accomplices; and she, believing that she was possessed of a small hoard of money, are supposed to have first prompted him to rob her. The evidence upon which they were convicted, was wholly circumstantial; and the principal witness against Winter was a shepherd lad. In passing over Whisker-shields common, on the day before the murder, they sat down to eat their dinner beside this lad, who took particular notice of a long knife, or "gully," with which Winter cut the fat mutton that he was eating; and, as he lay on the grass, he also particularly noticed and counted some large nails which were in Winter's shoes. When the old woman was found murdered, Winter and his female associates were apprehended on suspicion, and the lad recognised them as the persons who had sat down beside him on the common. He also identified the gully, which was found in Winter's possession, stained with blood, nails in Winter's shoes; and, on comparing them with the marks of a man's footsteps near the old woman's house, they were found to correspond. Attempts were made by some of Winter's companions to induce the lad to prevaricate in giving evidence on the trial, but without effect. As his life was afterwards threatened, he gave up his occupation as shepherd, and entered the service of the late Walter Trevelyan, Esq., of Nether Wilton, an active magistrate, who was unwilling in his exertions to clear the county of the lawless vagabonds by whom it was formerly infested. From the extensive circulation of the *Northumbrian*, and the parish of Elsdon is one of the largest, and, according to its extent, one of the least populous in England. Its length, extending to the Scottish border, is twenty-one miles, and its mean breadth about five. It contains nearly a hundred thousand square acres, and the number of the inhabitants does not exceed two thousand.

### LANFRANC.

(From Churton's Early English Church.)

Laufranc was a native of Pavia in the north of Italy; he was left an orphan at an early age, and took to the profession of teaching for his support. The schoolmasters of those times were a wandering race, who often changed from one city to another, as the chances of assembling scholars were more promising. He taught with some reputation in Italy and in France, and at Avranches in Normandy; when, hearing that another countryman of his was founding the abbey of Bec near Rouen, he determined to become a monk under him. He became afterwards prior of this monastery; from which came several of the early Norman Archbishops of Canterbury. Here his learning and talents recommended him to the notice of William, who in a short time made him his chief counsellor. But this friendship was soon interrupted. William was desirous of marrying a daughter of a count of Flanders, who was too near a cousin to be approved as a match for him by the churchmen of that age. Laufranc opposed it. The fiery duke banished him from his court, and shortly after from his dominions; and suiting his action to the word, to show that he meant to make Normandy too hot to hold him, burnt a village belonging to the abbey. Laufranc set out on his journey, riding a lame horse, the best the monks could furnish him with, but which at every step lowered his head almost to the ground. Thus ill-equipped for speed, he met his master going to the chase: "I wish," said he, "to obey your mandate; but I see I must leave your dominions on foot, unless you will have compassion and furnish me with a better horse."—William, like other angry men, was softened by a harmless jest. "Who ever heard," said he, "of a colt being asked his judge to make him a present?"—In short, he gave him a hearing, and he was restored to a favour and influence which he never lost. The burnt village was rebuilt, and the abbey enriched with new grants. William had discernment enough to perceive the advantage his government had derived in Normandy from the counsels of Laufranc. He had promoted him to the abbey of Caen, and had offered him the Archbishopric of Rouen. He had gone on several embassies about the affairs of the Norman Church to Rome; for the ties between that Church and the pope were much closer before the Conquest than those of the Church of England. In these embassies Laufranc had conducted himself with strict loyalty towards his master; and this virtue he eminently displayed when he was placed at Canterbury. He was entrusted with the administration of the kingdom while William was absent on a visit to Normandy; and his promptitude in sending information of the conspiracy of the Earls of Northwic and Hereford greatly contributed to the putting down of that dangerous attempt. He continued after the Conqueror's death to support the cause of Rufus, whom he considered to have the title of his father's will; and this king is said to have owed

most of his security to the firmness of Laufranc and Wulfstan.

As a Churchman, he did not omit to do what seemed requisite for the good government of his own province. He procured first a restoration of the property which the foreign barons had seized, citing the Conqueror's half-brother, Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, whom he had made Earl of Kent, to give back the lands of the Church of Canterbury, and gaining the king's order for a general restitution. He took some pains to see that the clergy were every where furnished with correct copies of the service-books. He then rebuilt the cathedral-church of Canterbury, procuring for that purpose stone from beyond sea from the quarries near Caen in Normandy, where he had resided. The western tower of this cathedral, as it was built by Laufranc, was standing only a few years since, the rest having been destroyed by fire about a hundred years after his time. When the clergy of Canterbury found it necessary to rebuild this also, they followed Laufranc's example, and brought over their stone from Caen. He placed his friend Gundulf, a monk of the abbey of Bec, in the see of Rochester, who was a man of excellent character for wisdom and charity; and he appointed Paul, a monk of Caen, to the abbey of St. Alban's, which this abbot rebuilt in a style of magnificence hitherto unknown in England.

Laufranc was a man of great liberality, and a kind patron of the distressed. He founded two hospitals or almshouses near the city of Canterbury, and endowed them with a yearly income for their support. And he made the same provision which we have seen made by Archbishop Wulfstan for the yearly maintenance of a certain number of helpless poor from his manors.

### HINTS ON PUBLIC SPEAKING.

It is a curious fact in the history of sound, that the loudest noises always perish on the spot where they are produced, whereas musical notes will be heard at a great distance. Thus, if we approach within a mile or two of a town or village, in which a fair is held, we may hear very faintly the clamor of the multitude, but more distinctly the organs and other musical instruments which are played for their amusement. If a Cremona violin, a real Amati, be played by the side of a modern fiddle, the latter will sound much louder of the two; but the sweet, brilliant tone of the Amati will be heard at a distance the other cannot reach. Dr. Young, on the authority of Derham, states that, at Gibraltar, the human voice is heard at the distance of ten miles. It is a well known fact that the human voice may be heard at a greater distance than that of any other animal. Thus, when the cottager in the woods, or in the open plain, wishes to call his husband, who is working at a distance, he does not shout, but pitches her voice to a musical key, which she knows from habit, and by that means reaches his ear. The loudest roar of the largest lion could not penetrate so far as a faint murmur of music in the human voice, says the author, "his strikingly shown in the cathedrals abroad. Here the mass is entirely performed in music, and becomes audible to every devotee, however placed in the remotest part of the church; whereas, if the same sound had been read, the sounds would not have travelled beyond the precincts of the choir." Those orators who are heard in large assemblies most distinctly, and at the greatest distance, are those who, by modulating the voice, render it more musical. Loud speakers are seldom heard to advantage. Burke's voice is said to have been a sort of lofty cry, which tended, as much as the formality of his discourse in the House of Commons, to send the members to their dinner. Chatham's lowest whisper was distinctly heard: "his middle tones were sweet, rich, and beautifully varied," says a writer, describing the orator: "when he raised his voice to its high pitch, the house was completely filled with the volume of sound; and the effect was awful, except when he terrible, however, was his peculiar power. Then the house sunk before him; still he was dignified, and wonderful as was his eloquence, it was attended with this important effect, that it possessed every one with a conviction that there was something in him finer even than his words; that the man was greater, infinitely greater, than the orator.—*Cooper.*"

FOR SALE, **THE BRITAINS**, the property of the late CAPTAIN BOURCHIER, R.N. The estate contains 200 acres of very good land, of which there are 100 acres under the plough, and a very superior manner; the House of Brick, well built, and not at all comfortable for a gentleman's family, with all necessary and fitting offices, but also well and completely furnished in every particular. The Estate is well situated in 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. To any person desiring to purchase the above property, or desirous of settling on his healthy banks, this property can be pointed out by Capt. LAUGHTON, the intelligent commander of the Steamboat, who is acquainted with the place, and on whose information every reliance may be placed. For terms and particulars apply to EDWARD G. O'BRIEN, Land Agent, &c., No. 4, Victoria Row, King Street, Toronto April, 1844. 353-1f

FOR SALE, **BANK STOCK, LAND Scrip, &c.** BY EDWARD G. O'BRIEN, CHURCH STREET, TORONTO. Current Rates of Bank and other Stocks, as well as Rates of Exchange, &c., may be ascertained on application to the above. January, 1844. 339-1f

**MR. W. SCOTT BURN,** ACCOUNTANT, NO. 8, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING STREET, TORONTO. EDWARD GEORGE O'BRIEN, GENERAL AGENT, CHURCH STREET, TORONTO. TWO DOORS SOUTH OF KING STREET. DR. J. A. COWLES, SURGEON DENTIST, OPPOSITE THE OFFICE OF THE BANK OF MONTREAL, KING STREET, COBourg, 1845. 418-1f

**MR. M'BREDITH,** SURGEON DENTIST, FROM ENGLAND, 239, KING STREET, NEAR CHEWETT'S BUILDINGS, TORONTO. 402

**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 THE FRONT STREET, At home for consultation from 10 a.m. till 12 daily. Toronto, April, 1844. 355-1f

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

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

**WILLIAM A. GARRETT,** ATTORNEY AT LAW, &c. &c. (Over the Store of J. V. Boscwell & Co.) COBURG, CANADA. COBURG, Dec. 18, 1844. 388-1f

**MESSRS. BETHUNE & BLACKSTONE,** HARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, &c. OFFICE OVER THE WATERLOO HOUSE, No. 134, King Street, Toronto. ONE DOOR EAST OF RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co December 1, 1842. 365-1f

**MR. J. D. HUMPHREYS,** (FORMERLY OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC) SINGING AND THE PIANO FORTE. Toronto, Oct. 7, 1843. 330-1f

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

## THOMAS H. EDMUNDS, TAILOR, ROBE MAKER, AND DRAPER, NO. 2, CHURCH STREET, TORONTO.

RETURNING his most sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support hitherto extended to him, would most respectfully 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, Barrister's, and Clergymen's Robes, from ADAM & EDWARDS, Robe Maker to 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 uniting attention to business, to merit that patronage which it will ever be his study to deserve. Toronto, May 23, 1844. 385-1f

**MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY.** TO THE PRINTERS AND PROPRIETORS OF NEWSPAPERS IN CANADA, QUEBEC, &c. THE Undersigned having purchased the above Establishment, begs to solicit a continuance of the patronage which has been heretofore so liberally bestowed upon him as Agent to the Foundry. Having revised and greatly added to the material, he can confidently recommend the Type now manufactured by him as equal to any manufactured in this Continent. The services of an experienced practical man have been engaged in the mechanical department, and the Printers in this city are confidently appealed to as to the beauty and quality of the Type now cast in this Foundry. A specimen will be shortly issued when the Proprietor will do himself the pleasure of waiting upon the Trade; in the meantime, he will be happy to see or hear from those inclined to give him their patronage. Prices the same as in the United States. Old Type taken in Exchange for new at 6d. per lb. Printers' Materials, and any article not manufactured in Montreal, brought in from New York at 20 per cent. advance. CHAS. T. PALSGRAVE, Lemoinc-street. 416

**NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.** THE Sale of the Eleven (say Sixteen, as per hand-bills,) BUILDING LOTS, on the East bank of the River Don, near the City of Toronto, advertised in the fourth page of this Journal, will be sold by Auction, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 15th day of June next, at EIGHT O'CLOCK precisely, at Mr. Wakefield's Auction Mart. TERMS:—Only £3 10s. on each lot required down, the remainder can be paid in four equal annual instalments. These Lots are large, (being from one-fourth to three-fourths of an acre each,) cheaper, (see hand-bills,) and upon easier terms than any lots now offered for sale. The soil is well adapted for Pasture, Orchard, or Garden; and those lying at the Margin of the River, are well adapted for the erection of a kind of Machinery propelled by Steam, and would answer well for Breweries, Distilleries, or Tanneries. N.B.—Purchasers wishing to have a Deed at once, can have one, by giving a Mortgage. It may be well to remark, that such a Deed will entitle the holder to a Vote in the First Riding of the County of York. Toronto, May, 1844. 357-1f

**FOR SALE,** THAT very valuable property, beautifully situated on the Shore of Lake Simcoe, in the Township of Georgina, being "THE BRITAINS," the property of the late CAPTAIN BOURCHIER, R.N. The Estate contains 200 acres of very good land, of which there are 100 acres under the plough, and a very superior manner; the House of Brick, well built, and not at all comfortable for a gentleman's family, with all necessary and fitting offices, but also well and completely furnished in every particular. The Estate is well situated in 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. To any person desiring to purchase the above property, or desirous of settling on his healthy banks, this property can be pointed out by Capt. LAUGHTON, the intelligent commander of the Steamboat, who is acquainted with the place, and on whose information every reliance may be placed. For terms and particulars apply to EDWARD G. O'BRIEN, Land Agent, &c., No. 4, Victoria Row, King Street, Toronto April, 1844. 353-1f

**NOTICE** IS hereby given, that D'ARCY E. BOULTON, Esq. of Cobourg, Canada West, is sole Agent for the general management, superintendance and sale, of all Lands in this Province registered in the name of JACQUES ADRIAN PIERRE BARRIER, TRUSTEE OF EUPHRASTE BARRIER; and these lands will be sold by public auction, on the 15th day of June next, at the Court House of the County of York, at ten o'clock precisely. The particulars of the said sales already made, will be communicated to the purchasers of the said lands by Mr. Boulton, who is authorized to collect and receive the same. New York, February 14, 1845. 398-1f

**BUILDING LOTS.** ELEVEN splendid BUILDING LOTS, containing about half an acre each, beautifully situated on the East Bank of the River Don, about a quarter of a mile from the Bridge, and well adapted for the erection of HOUSES, Cottages with various articles, several of the lots run down to the river, the soil is excellent, and the price extremely low. For further particulars apply to Mr. J. G. HOWARD, Architect and D. P. Surveyor, 243, King Street, Toronto. Toronto, October 27, 1842. 377-1f

**FOR SALE,** **BANK STOCK, LAND Scrip, &c.** BY EDWARD G. O'BRIEN, CHURCH STREET, TORONTO. Current Rates of Bank and other Stocks, as well as Rates of Exchange, &c., may be ascertained on application to the above. January, 1844. 339-1f

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## 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, partitioned in their Printed Lists of this date. It consists of Lots of from 100 to 200 Acres each, scattered throughout the country. Of Blocks containing from 1,000 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 by five Annual Instalments, with Interest, or by way of LEASE for TEN YEARS—NO MONEY BEING RECEIVED DOWN. The Bents payable 1st February in each year—being equal to the Interest upon the present value of the Land. The peculiarity of the Company's Lands, is that while 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, and which he may at any time during the Ten Years, demand the Land for the Precedible—thus for example, by paying the moderate annual Rent of \$12, and no more, upon one hundred Acres of Land now selling at 10s. per Acre, he secures the use of the Land for 10 years, and then, if he chooses, he may purchase or reject it altogether, at his own will, and at his own advantage. The option being entirely with the Lessee. The SETTLEES SAVINGS BANK, by which the Company allow their Lessees Interest at 6 per cent. per annum on Moneys deposited—the amount being always at their disposal without notice, with daily interest accruing; it enable the provident and industrious Settler to accumulate sufficient means to purchase the Land he Lessee, if he chooses so to do. By the EMIGRANTS DEPOSIT BANK, the Company allow interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, upon moneys deposited by Emigrants, for any period not less than 30 days—the moneys being always at the disposal of the Emigrant without notice. The Company will REMIT any sum of money for SETTLEES 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, accumulated 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, St. Helen's 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, as regards all other Lands—Remittances and Deposits of Money, &c. CANADA COMPANY'S OFFICE, Frederick Street, Toronto, 2nd June, 1845. 45-3

**A. McMOFFHI,** 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 cut and made to order. 391-1f

**OWEN MILLER & MILLS,** COACH BUILDERS, FROM LONDON, CORNER OF PRINCESS AND BARRIE STREETS, KINGSTON, AND KING STREET, TORONTO. 320-1f

**G. T. BILTON,** MERCHANT TAILORS, NO. 2, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING STREET, TORONTO. [LATE T. J. PRESTON.] 367

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

**THOMAS WHEELER,** CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER, ENGRAVER, &c. 191, KING STREET, TORONTO. References, for integrity and ability, kindly permitted to the Lord Bishop of Toronto. 370

**THE ROYAL MAIL** BETWEEN TORONTO AND KINGSTON, WILL COMMENCE THEIR REGULAR TRIPS ON FRIDAY NEXT, THE 18TH INSTANT. DOWNWARDS. SOVEREIGN,..... CAPT. SUTHERLAND, Every Monday and Thursday.—At Noon. CITY OF TORONTO,..... CAPTAIN DICK, Every Tuesday and Friday.—At Noon. PRINCESS ROYAL,..... CAPT. COLCUEGH, Every Wednesday and Saturday.—At Noon. UPWARDS. FROM KINGSTON TO TORONTO. PRINCESS ROYAL,..... CAPT. COLCUEGH, Every Monday and Thursday Evenings, At Seven o'clock. SOVEREIGN,..... CAPT. SUTHERLAND, Every Tuesday and Friday Evening, At Seven o'clock. CITY OF TORONTO,..... CAPTAIN DICK, Every Wednesday and Saturday Evenings, At Seven o'clock.

The above Steamers will call regularly at Cobourg and Port Hope, (weather permitting) and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, on their downward trip, at Windsor, Toronto, Burlington, and Bond Head. Parcels and Luggage at the risk of the owners, unless booked and paid for as freight. The proprietors will not hold themselves responsible for damage to Goods by accidental fire or collision with other vessels, in addition to the ordinary exemption from liability. Money parcels at the risk of the owners thereof. Royal Mail Steam Packet Office, Front-Street, Toronto, 14th April, 1845. 405

**THE STEAMER AMERICA,** CAPT. HENRY TOWHY. WILL, until further notice, leave Toronto for Rochester, THREE TIMES A WEEK, touching at Windsor, Harbour, Ontario, Burlington, Bond Head, Port Hope, and Cobourg, (weather permitting) commencing on TUESDAY next, the 22nd instant. The America will leave Toronto every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday morning, at Eleven o'clock, and will leave Rochester leaving every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning, at Nine o'clock. Parcels and Luggage at the risk of the owners, unless booked and paid for as freight. The America will leave Toronto for Rochester DIRECT, on Sunday Evening next, at Seven o'clock—to commence her regular trip from Rochester on Monday Morning. Toronto, April 14, 1845. 404

**THE STEAMER ECLIPSE,** CAPT. JOHN GORDON. WILL, until further notice, leave Hamilton for Toronto at 7 A.M. every morning. (Sundays excepted) and returning, will leave Toronto for Hamilton at 3 P.M., touching at the intermediate Ports, weather permitting. Hamilton and Rochester Steamboat Office, Toronto, April 10, 1845. 405

**LEAVE BYTON.** The Aid,..... Every Monday, at 7 A.M. "Prin Albert,..... " Wednesday, at 7 A.M. "Beaver,..... " Friday, at 7 A.M. LEAVE TORONTO. The Aid,..... Every Wednesday, at 9 A.M. "Prin Albert,..... " Friday, at 9 A.M. "Beaver,..... " Monday, at 9 A.M. The above Boats run in connexion with a regular daily Line of Steam-boats and Stages between Bytown and Montreal. Kingston, 1st May, 1845. 407-2f

**Farm for Sale.** FOR SALE, the South-East quarter 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, &c. enquire of the Subscriber on the premises. Hamilton, 12th June, 1845. 414-1f

**JUST PUBLISHED,** AND FOR SALE AT THE "CHURCH" OFFICE, IN SHEET FORM, (PRICE 3d.) **THE TABLE OF CUSTOMS DUTIES** TO BE LIVED INTO THE PROVINCE OF CANADA. FROM AND AFTER THE 6TH APRIL, 1845. This is an indispensable document to all persons engaged in Trade, and an early application is recommended. Hamilton, 12th June, 1845. 414-1f

**Eccliesiastical Music.** SHORTLY WILL BE PUBLISHED, BY H. W. ROWSELL, WITH THE SANCTION OF THE HON. AND RIGHT REVEREND THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO, A Selection of Psalm Tunes, Chants, &c. EDITED BY J. P. CLARKE, ORGANIST OF CHRIST'S CHURCH, HAMILTON, (Formerly of St. Mary's, Glasgow.) Toronto, August 1st, 1844. 36

**THE CALL TO THE SACRED MINISTRY: A DISCOURSE,** Addressed to Members of the Church of England, BY A CLERGYMAN. Price—3d. each, 2s. 6d. per dozen. May be had at the DEPOSITORY OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO, and of Messrs. H. & W. ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto. March 1845. 400

**A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF BOOKS AND TRACTS** HAS JUST BEEN RECEIVED AT THE DEPOSITORY OF THE Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto. Catalogues are in course of preparation. **THE PHOENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.** APPLICATIONS for Insurance by this Company are required to be made to the undersigned, who is also authorized to receive premiums for the renewal of policies. Toronto, July 1, 1844. MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co.

**BRITISH AMERICA FIRE & LIFE & MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.** (INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.) AGENT AT COBourg—ROBERT HENRY, Esq. November, 1844. 38