

Notwithstanding the immense importation of Baltic and North American timber into Belfast this season, the price of the article is rising, and is likely to rise high throughout the year, from the great demand occasioned by the large number of new buildings in progress. Scottish and Irish larch is also in extensive request for the construction of the Victoria bridge.

The Pope has ordered the celebrated Vatican library, consisting of about 30,000 volumes of printed books, to be opened to the public, a step which has given the highest satisfaction to the savans of Rome. Urban VIII collected 300,000 stand of arms and the very library to protect Mantua from the Spanish and Austrian monarchs. Gregory the 18th is better inclined, and values books more than arms.

DISAPPEARANCE OF TOM THUMB.—A great sensation has been created at Nantes by the sudden disappearance of General Tom Thumb. The pigmy general, wishing to attend the races at Quimper, left Nantes with his suite, at six o'clock, and was expected to have soon returned. Apartments had been previously engaged for him. His carriage broke down near Roscoff, a village situated a short distance from Quimper, and a very disagreeable day. The postilion refused to take the requisite time for the necessary repairs, observing that his orders were positive to return to Quimper at a particular hour, and rain was all night long.

THE NEW GERMAN REFORMATION.—The Frankfort Journal has the following:—The report that several German Sovereigns had resolved upon measures to be taken in common against the religious movements which agitate Germany, does not appear to be well founded. Each German potentate, at a proper distance, will strain, so far as its own state is concerned, the movement in question within legal limits; and it is only in case of such a falling out, that recourse will be had to the intervention of the German Diet.

THE MADAWASKA ROAD.—The inhabitants of Belleville are all busily engaged in procuring a survey of this line of road to be made; the great object of public spirit which our townsmen do not well follow. Two or three years ago, John Eng, Esq., of Aylmer, Warden to the Sydney Canal, an extensive lumber merchant, explored this route; and his account of his tour was published in a letter to the British Whig, and gave a promising description of the land lying between the Madawaska River and Belleville. The Madawaska is a tributary of the Ottawa, and empties itself into that River at Annapolis Mills, in the township of McNab. The land on the banks is, in most places, rocky and barren, but the extensive pine belt, which extends from the mouth of the river to the "High Falls," so called, from the height which this immense body of water precipitates itself, situated 34 miles from its mouth at the head of Cadabogie Lake, a beautiful and picturesque spot, is a rich and fertile soil, and the pine which, with great labour and expense, are brought up the river for carrying on the Lumber operations of the hardy and adventurous Timber Merchant. Timber is made 100 miles above this—the price for provisions, grain, hay, &c. are exorbitantly dear—bringing 20 dollars per ton, 50¢ per bushel of flour, from 12 to 19 per bushel, and 40¢ for other articles are high in proportion. The distance in a straight line between the Madawaska and Belleville is forty miles, and should the road be made, what an advantage would accrue to the inhabitants of this District! During the winter season a farmer with his team of horses would reach there from Picton in two days, and find a ready market for his produce; not only would his sales be quickly made, but the very high prices given would enrich an enterprising man in a few trips.

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In connection with the present prosperity of the agricultural interests, those of the lumber trade will not be overlooked. In this case, it is no fortuitous circumstance, no failure at home, which has occasioned the Lumber Merchants of Canada once more to hold up their heads. Their prosperity depends upon the yearly increase in the consumption of the timber of Canada at home, consequent upon a greater knowledge of its real qualities. The white and red pine of the Province are unrivalled in the English market, while its elm and oak are becoming more appreciated, because better known. The lowering of the duty on the produce of the Baltic has had no effect upon the value of the Canadian article, which for a century to come, at the very least, will always find a ready market in Europe. The lumber trade of Canada, if not overdone, must prove a mine of wealth, and its agricultural and commercial history, in what condition are its utilities? Here again the picture is bright—Discontent and agitation, if not wholly ceased, are in a state of somnolence. Disaffection is a word disused by the most virtuous of writers, and rebellion is confessedly so much the horror of all, that it seems almost unaccountable that it could ever have occurred. Look upon Canada in 1838 and upon Canada in 1845, and see what immense changes have taken place in seven short years—changes that the most ultra enthusiastic could never have anticipated—could never have dreamed of.

In both Eastern and Western Canada, the laws are obeyed and the rulers are respected. Possessing a free Government, and a free Parliament, Liberty has taken the most happy and abode, dwelling in the midst of a really free People.—British Whig.

apathetic, under the present appearance of tranquillity, but are straining every nerve to establish themselves, it might be as well to anticipate this, and prevent, rather than have to punish afterwards.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient servant, *****

The above letter meets with our decided approval in its principal features. The abolition of the Canadian legislature and the grant of a certain number of seats in the British House of Commons to the representatives of the interests of Canada. The greatest deficiencies of this country are capital and population, and such a measure, we imagine at least, would furnish Canada with both these desirable acquisitions. There is land enough in British North America to furnish employment to all the idle hands in the empire, to rid it of its poor and pauper rates, and to furnish industry with its dormant capital, under proper management. But almost every thing has been mismanaged in Canada—American Commissioners have overruled British Commissioners—every new treaty has taken something from Canada, and added something to the alien.

It is not the policy of the British Government to contend with contempt or suspicion by the great bulk of the British nation, and we know of no better method of undeceiving our fellow subjects at home than the one proposed by the writer of the above letter. His plan is not altogether new, but it is decidedly a new departure in the management of the Empire, and we are not sure that it is not a better method of undeceiving our fellow subjects at home than the one proposed by the writer of the above letter.

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OPENING OF THE BEAUBOURN CANAL.—We understand that on Saturday the 11th Oct. inst. the *Albion* Steam Boat passed up through the new Canal at Beauharnois, and immediately descended the rapids; so that, at least for all useful purposes, this great work may be said to be completed.—*Kingston Chron.*

The opening of the Lachine Canal a great quantity of wheat and down freight has been transhipped at this Port, and the continued rise in the Grain Market at home will induce holders in the Province to export as much as possible before the navigation closes. Wheat in Montreal varies from 6s. 6d. to 6s.—*Ibid.*

LAKE ST. PETER.—We have to thank Captain Miller of the *Barque Jean Campbell*, for the following concise account of the circumstances attending his successful passage of the new channel through Lake St. Peter. This first evidence of the advantages this channel is calculated to confer upon the trade of the St. Lawrence, has excited considerable attention, and in one instance, something amounting to a prodigious amount. Now, although the old channel may possess all the recommendations of "use and wont," there cannot, surely, be any reasonable objection to the construction of a second channel, by which, as will be seen from Captain Miller's statement, a very great improvement will be effected in the navigation of our noble river. Captain Miller says:—

"I left Montreal at 7 o'clock on Thursday morning, under sail, my ship drawing 12 feet 5 inches of water. On passing Flat Island, we rubbed the ground hard—a circumstance which will satisfy all persons acquainted with the navigation of the river, that the channel is not so shallow as it is generally supposed to be. We succeeded in passing through the old channel, there being altogether some four inches less depth of water in Lake St. Peter than upon Flat Island. At 1 o'clock P.M. we reached the head of the Lake, and the entrance to the new channel. Captain Yangban was not, however, prepared for his first voyage, and lay to, until he had lifted the anchors of the dredging vessels out of the channel, and thus opened it for our passage. It was close upon sun-down before this was effected, and at this time Capt. V. returned to where we lay, with the small steamer *St. Peter*, to take us in tow, as I was very anxious to proceed. Notwithstanding the lateness of the hour, urged upon me, and that we should endeavour to get through the channel that night, and, in justice to him I must say, that he only agreed to attempt it on my earnest desire, and against his own better judgment. On entering the channel, we found the current running against us, and the water very shallow, as we expected, and, partly in consequence, in turning the upper buoy, the ship sheered to the South and grounded forward upon the bank. It was then too late to attempt proceeding until daylight in the morning, when, having without difficulty got the ship, we passed through the entire channel without grounding or meeting with any accident whatever. The channel is perfectly straight—no trifling advantage—is, I think, about 2 miles in length, averages about 120 feet in breadth, where the dredges have been carried on, is about 14 feet deep. Below, where our dredges have not yet been worked, we found 12 feet 3 inches of water, gradually deepening as we proceeded down the river. I here tried the bottom, and drove a pole 4 feet into a soft adhesive clay, very easily removed, and which, from its consistency, appears a guarantee that, when once made, the channel will not be filled up by the action of the stream, as would be the case were the bottom of sand."

"I cannot conclude this short statement of facts, without thanking Captain Yangban for his kindness and attention, and for his labours in the public service, and the merchants and shipowners in general, upon the great facilities which this channel, when completed, will give to the trade of your rising port."—*Montreal Herald.*

THE YANKEE IRON STEAM FRIGATE, lately built at Sackett's Harbour, made her appearance off Kingston Bay, on Monday last. The public generally, that he has just received his last mail, and "the stars and stripes" modestly waving on a small flag-staff astern. Her Majesty's Iron War Steamer "Mohawk," just moored at the Dockyard, promptly acknowledged the compliment, by hoisting the American colours in the mast-head, and placing upon the foremast the signal "The flag that braved a thousand years."

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Upper Canada College WILL BE OPEN on the Summer Vacation, on Wednesday, the 24th September.

STEAMER ECLIPSE, CAPT. JOHN GORDON, WILL sail further notice, leave Toronto for Hamilton, at half past Two o'clock, p.m. in place of Three o'clock, p.m. as formerly. Returning, will leave Hamilton, at Eight o'clock, a.m. commencing on the 13th instant. Toronto, Oct. 13, 1845. 431

BISHOP'S COLLEGE, LENOXVILLE. TEMPERARY arrangements have been made for the opening of this Institution in a private dwelling house in Lennoxville, where it is now in operation, under the Rev. J. H. NICOLLS, M.A. and HENRY MILES, Esq., M.A. A prospectus stating particulars will be forwarded, on application to the Rev. J. H. NICOLLS, Lennoxville, October 30, 1845. 431-4f

SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARIES. FOR Sale at the Depository of The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, King Street, Toronto, 154 volumes published by the General Assembly of the Sunday School Union, New York, 1838, nearly half bound. Price, to Members—£6 5s. October, 1845.

INFORMATION WANTED of *Betsy Johnson*, wife of William Johnson, formerly of Windsor, Township of Sandwich, Upper Canada. She was in Detroit about 4 years since. If it should meet her eye, and she will write to Joseph Johnson, Guelph, Upper Canada, he has something to communicate that will turn out to her advantage.

OLD ESTABLISHED BOOK-BINDERY, ADELAIDE BUILDINGS, KING STREET, TORONTO. HUGH SCOBIE CAREFULLY acknowledges the kind and extensive patronage with which he has been favoured in the above branch of business, and he trusts that he will be able to give to his friends that he will avail himself of every opportunity to sustain and enhance the reputation of the BINDERY as acquired. None but the BEST EXPERIENCED WORKMEN are employed, nor any but the BEST MATERIALS used, and those imported direct from England. An experienced PARISIAN HAND has been engaged, and an entire new assortment of Tools of the newest pattern, purchased to get up FANCY and ORNAMENTAL BINDING, in a style to command universal approbation. Special attention will be paid to the Binding of LAW and ACCOUNT BOOKS. Plain and Fancy Binding and Blank Books executed to any pattern. Bankers' and Merchants' Books made and ruled to order, in a very superior manner. All Orders will be executed with the greatest dispatch, and at the lowest possible price. Toronto, Sept. 29, 1845. 431-4f

FALL AND WINTER GOODS. JOHN HOLMAN, TAILOR AND DRAPER, RESPECTFULLY begs leave to announce to his Customers that he has just received his last mail, and "the stars and stripes" modestly waving on a small flag-staff astern. Her Majesty's Iron War Steamer "Mohawk," just moored at the Dockyard, promptly acknowledged the compliment, by hoisting the American colours in the mast-head, and placing upon the foremast the signal "The flag that braved a thousand years."

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It is to be regretted that the road to be made is not entirely directed to these two Districts; so that not only the farmers, but the merchants would receive the greatest benefit from its completion. The rich and fertile lands lying immediately on the road, upon a fair field for the youth of the place to settle and render themselves absolutely independent, and the completion of the road, will give the inhabitants of Belleville due credit for their exertions. The present lot of Town, merit their share of the praise; and it remains for the inhabitants of this District to second the energetic spirit now brought into action. We know something about the Madawaska, as we have been up the river as far as Kinrossville, and these remarks are made from personal observation—no flight of fancy would induce us to call the attention of our readers to this subject, but the actual conviction that the future interests of the community in this part of the Province will, in a great measure, depend on the opening out of this line of communication.—*Price Edward Gazette.*

In a recent Despatch sent by Lord Stanley to their Excellencies the Governors of Canada and Nova Scotia, full particulars are given of the mode of preparing timber, which can be rendered almost secure against combustion. This statement has been furnished by the Colonial Minister in consequence of the recent terrible disasters at Quebec, it being thought that in a country where wood is so commonly used in building, this mode of preparing timber is worthy of the most careful attention. The papers before us, comprised in the despatch, are letters from different persons connected with the Admiralty to Lord Stanley, in which full details of this invention are given, with the expense, and result of the different experiments. The wood prepared by this process, or Payne's process, is rendered very nearly as hard, and combustible as iron, and it is considered that it may be used for railway purposes, in a country where it is difficult and expensive to obtain iron.

It appears that the apparatus for injecting timber with the chemical preparation used by either Burnett or Payne, may be purchased and treated for the purpose of preparing timber, at a cost of about a thousand pounds. The expense of preparing a load of timber, so as to render it unflammable, is, in England, from 25s. to 30s., and it is found that green wood answers the purpose better than dry.

It appears also that the hard woods, such as English oak, Teak, African, and Danish oak, do not take the preparation so well as the softer woods, such as Canada red and yellow pine. A piece of Canada red pine, which was placed in contact with hot iron, not only did not ignite, but the iron actually cooled on it. Two pieces of Canada yellow pine, one prepared and the other unprepared, were placed in the melting furnace; the unprepared piece burst into flame immediately, and was consumed; the prepared piece kept in the pot for twelve minutes without being affected. Similar results followed from placing it in contact with hot iron.

It is important that they have ordered all the magazine and light room hulks in the Queen's ships to be constructed of this material.

We think that we have stated sufficient in regard to these inventions, to draw the public attention to the subject. It is a branch of more art than length in a pamphlet, which was kindly handed to us by a friend, and which is alluded to by Sir William Burnett in one of his letters to Lord Stanley, quoted in the Despatch.—*Montreal Courier.*

The hopes which were entertained by the English agriculturalist of a good termination to a long doubtful season have been frustrated, and it is confessed by all, that a large quantity of the produce of the British Empire will be found necessary to provide food for the millions of the British Empire. "It is an ill wind that blows nobody good." Canada is the gainer by the misfortune of England. Wheat, which in the western part of Canada, for the last four years has not averaged three shillings a bushel, now fetches 4s. 6d. with little exception of its falling below that price. This large increase in the value of the staple of the country is of incalculable benefit to all concerned, not only in the growing, but in the manufacture and transportation across the Atlantic. It benefits the farmer, the merchant, and the producer of the Baltic, has had no effect upon the value of the arizian and the labourer greatly partake. To a growing and enterprising population what may be happy results of even one season's good prices?

In connection with the present prosperity of the agricultural interests, those of the lumber trade will not be overlooked. In this case, it is no fortuitous circumstance, no failure at home, which has occasioned the Lumber Merchants of Canada once more to hold up their heads. Their prosperity depends upon the yearly increase in the consumption of the timber of Canada at home, consequent upon a greater knowledge of its real qualities. The white and red pine of the Province are unrivalled in the English market, while its elm and oak are becoming more appreciated, because better known. The lowering of the duty on the produce of the Baltic has had no effect upon the value of the Canadian article, which for a century to come, at the very least, will always find a ready market in Europe. The lumber trade of Canada, if not overdone, must prove a mine of wealth, and its agricultural and commercial history, in what condition are its utilities? Here again the picture is bright—Discontent and agitation, if not wholly ceased, are in a state of somnolence. Disaffection is a word disused by the most virtuous of writers, and rebellion is confessedly so much the horror of all, that it seems almost unaccountable that it could ever have occurred. Look upon Canada in 1838 and upon Canada in 1845, and see what immense changes have taken place in seven short years—changes that the most ultra enthusiastic could never have anticipated—could never have dreamed of.

In both Eastern and Western Canada, the laws are obeyed and the rulers are respected. Possessing a free Government, and a free Parliament, Liberty has taken the most happy and abode, dwelling in the midst of a really free People.—*British Whig.*

Upper Canada College WILL BE OPEN on the Summer Vacation, on Wednesday, the 24th September.

STEAMER ECLIPSE, CAPT. JOHN GORDON, WILL sail further notice, leave Toronto for Hamilton, at half past Two o'clock, p.m. in place of Three o'clock, p.m. as formerly. Returning, will leave Hamilton, at Eight o'clock, a.m. commencing on the 13th instant. Toronto, Oct. 13, 1845. 431

BISHOP'S COLLEGE, LENOXVILLE. TEMPERARY arrangements have been made for the opening of this Institution in a private dwelling house in Lennoxville, where it is now in operation, under the Rev. J. H. NICOLLS, M.A. and HENRY MILES, Esq., M.A. A prospectus stating particulars will be forwarded, on application to the Rev. J. H. NICOLLS, Lennoxville, October 30, 1845. 431-4f

SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARIES. FOR Sale at the Depository of The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, King Street, Toronto, 154 volumes published by the General Assembly of the Sunday School Union, New York, 1838, nearly half bound. Price, to Members—£6 5s. October, 1845.

INFORMATION WANTED of *Betsy Johnson*, wife of William Johnson, formerly of Windsor, Township of Sandwich, Upper Canada. She was in Detroit about 4 years since. If it should meet her eye, and she will write to Joseph Johnson, Guelph, Upper Canada, he has something to communicate that will turn out to her advantage.

OLD ESTABLISHED BOOK-BINDERY, ADELAIDE BUILDINGS, KING STREET, TORONTO. HUGH SCOBIE CAREFULLY acknowledges the kind and extensive patronage with which

THE MISSION.

(By Captain Murray.)

The caravan proceeded on the following morning, and by noon they arrived at the Mission station of Butterworth, which was about 140 miles from the Colonial boundaries.

On the arrival of the caravan, Mr. S., the Missionary, came out to meet the travellers and to welcome them. He had been informed that they would call at the station, and bring some articles which had been sent for.

"What is your opinion of the Caffres, Mr. S., now that you have resided so long with them?" "They are, for heathens, a fine nation,—bold, frank, and, if anything is confined to them, scrupulously honest; but cattle-stealing is certainly not considered a crime among them, although it is punished as one.

"But have they no superstitions?" "They believe in necromancy, and have their conjurers, who do much harm, and are our chief opponents, as we weaken their influence and consequently their profits.

"I don't know that I can quite tell," replied Amy; "but I believe it means making false Sundays." "I wish you would talk sense," said Miss Cunningham, sharply; "I can't understand a word you say."

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BEHAVIOUR IN A CHURCH.

Miss Cunningham looked round with curiosity, but with a total want of interest; and Margaret laughed, and said it was a gloomy old place, and then called to her companions to observe the strange little figures which were carved on an ancient monument near the altar, declaring they were the most absurd things she had ever seen.

"What is the matter, Amy?" asked Margaret; "why don't you speak out, and why are you so grave?" "I don't quite know," answered Amy, trying to raise her voice; "but I never can laugh and speak loud in a Church."

"And why not?" said Miss Cunningham, who had been patting one of the figures with her parasol, and calling it "a little wretch."

"Because," replied Amy, it is a place where people come to say their prayers and read their Bibles." "Well! and so they say their prayers and read their Bibles in their bedrooms," observed Margaret; "and yet you would not mind laughing there."

"I don't know that I can quite tell," replied Amy; "but I believe it means making false Sundays." "I wish you would talk sense," said Miss Cunningham, sharply; "I can't understand a word you say."

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THE YOUNG STUDENT.

The following little story of a gentleman who was then well known, and held office in N. under government, was told by a friend of his.

In the early life of P., while he was studying at R., it happened that, owing to the disturbances of the country, his parents who lived at a distance, fell, at one time, into some painful difficulties that they were not able to send their son his usual means of support; and at the same time he deprived him of his chief friend in the place where he was now without money or the means of obtaining any: he did not know even how to provide himself with the greatest necessities.

One day, early in the morning, with a very sad heart he was passing through a Church in the town, which stood always open. He found it empty; and throwing himself on his knees before the altar he prayed that God would show him some way out of his distress, so that his pressing need might be supplied.

As he rose and went towards the door, which led into the principal street, a poor old infirm woman, leaning upon crutches, came into the church and asked him for alms. P. had only one shilling left, with which he had thought to provide himself with food for that day; but he gave it to the poor woman, with these silent words of prayer: "O Lord, I have besought Thee for help, and Thou hast sent the last shilling I have to be asked of me: yet Thou knowest a way to help—I know not any." With tearful eyes he passed on; and just as he went out from the Church-door, a noble-looking man rode by, who at the same moment dropped his glove. P. took it up, and modestly gave it to its owner. The gentleman, surprised at this attention from a schoolboy, asked his name.

He told it; and the stranger inquired if he were a son or a relation of a famous surgeon of that name. He answered that he was his son; and the gentleman immediately asked him to dine at his lodgings, saying, "Your father safely performed a dangerous operation for me, and next to God, I owe my life to him."

My friend bowed, and the stranger rode on. At the appointed time he went as he had been invited to do, and was most kindly and hospitably received. When he took leave, the stranger took his hand and put into it 6 pieces of gold, saying, "Students often have little expenses for which they do not like to apply to their kind parents. Take this trifle from me, as a token of gratitude towards your father."

Surely in his after life P. would never forget his early walk that morning and his prayer in the Church; nor would ever think of it without thankfully recalling that when the poor woman asked for his last shilling, he had believed that it was God who required it of him and had trusted that God was able to help him, though he himself could see no way out of his distress.—Gospel Messenger.

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

MONTELL TYPE FOUNDRY. THE Undersigned having purchased the above Establishment, near the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, and has been heretofore liberally bestowed upon him as Agent to the Proprietors.

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 11th day of June next, at Eight o'clock precisely, at Mr. Walsby's Auction Mart.

NOTICE. THESE Lots are larger, (being from one-fourth to three-fourths of an acre each), (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 any kind of Machinery propelled by Steam, and would answer well for a Brewery, Distillery, or Tannery.

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

LANDS TO LEASE.

Lot. Con. Acres. Johnston...South Crosby...12...7...200 Victoria...Landow...S.W. 4...5...7...50 Newcastle...Clarke...E. 19...10...800

Colborne...Marjona...E. half...8...10...200 Fenelon...W. half...5...11...100 Belmont...W. half...5...11...100 Home...Brook...W. half...11...2...100

Simcoe...Innisfil...S. half...25...8...100 Teumessah...S. half...1...12...100 Da...S. half...2...12...100

Wellington...Garrafax...15...1...200 Da...E. half...6...5...100 Da...E. half...7...3...100

NOTICE. IS hereby given, that D'ARCY E. BOULTON, Esq. of Cobourg, Canada West, is sole Agent for the general management, superintendence and sale of all Lands in this Province registered in the name of JACQUES ADRIAN PIERRE BARBIER, Trustee of EUGENE BARBIER; and that no sales will be made of the said lands, until the same are acknowledged, that are not effected personally with Madame Barbier, or this her Agent, Mr. Boulton.

BANK STOCK, LAND SCRIP, &c. BY EDWARD G. O'BRIEN, CHURCH STREET, TORONTO.

1845. New Summer Goods. J. HOLMAN, TAILOR AND DRAPER.

WEST OF ENGLAND BROAD CLOTHS, BLACK & FIGURED CASSIMERES, Striped Fancy Deeds, Prints and Figured Summer Tweeds, Linen Drills, &c. &c.

FASHIONABLE TAILOR. KEEPS constantly on hand a supply of the best of ENGLISH BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, BUCKRAMS, and RICH VESTINGS, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage and support.

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

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

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

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

THE CANADA COMPANY offer about the above stated quantity of Land, partitioned in their Printed Lists of Lots in the Western District, and of a very important territory of 200,000 Acres in the Huron Tract—50 miles South of Owen's Sound.

THE SETTLERS SAVINGS BANK, by 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 present and industrious Settler to accumulate sufficient means to purchase the Land he leases, if he choose so to do.

THE ROYAL MAIL. UPHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER. AT MR. ELLIOTT'S, KING STREET, COBURG.

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

THE PHOENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON. APPLICATIONS for Insurance by this Company are requested to be made to the undersigned, who is also authorised to receive premiums for the renewal of policies.

THE STEAMER AMERICA, CAPT. HENRY TWOMBLY. WILL sail further notice, leave Toronto for Rochester, N.Y., on TUESDAY NEXT, at Seven o'clock.

THE STEAMER ECLIPSE, CAPT. JOHN GORDON. WILL sail 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.

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

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

DR. PRINCE, (Late of Newmarket.) OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S, DUKE STREET, TORONTO.

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

MR. J. D. HUMPHREYS, PROFESSOR OF SINGING AND THE PIANO FORTE. RIDOUT & PHILLIPS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including names and addresses.