

Original Poetry.

Carmina Liturgica;

HYMNS FOR THE CHURCH.

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

XVII.—THE SUNDAY AFTER CHRISTMAS-DAY.

L. M. The Collect. Almighty God, who hast given to Thy only-begotten Son to take our nature upon Him, and as at this time to be of a pure Virgin; Grant that we being regenerate, and made Thy children by adoption and grace, may daily be renewed by Thy Holy Spirit; through the same our Lord Jesus Christ, who liveth and reigneth with Thee and the same Spirit, ever one God, without end. Amen.

O Virgin-born! Thy Birth we greet; Incarnate God! we hail Thy grace; In Thyself Thy Truth and Mercy meet; While "Righteousness and Peace" embrace!

Thy pure-born flesh, Thy cradle-bands, Were nought but Love's mysterious dress! O "Holy Child," Thine infant hands, Albeit weak, were strong to bless.

To us—to all Thy grace impart; Each heart from Sin's bad bondage free; With hands of love unite each hand; In strong affection, Lord, to Thee.

Since Thou, with love that none can tell, (As David's) Love, hast loved us, Thou hast given on earth in flesh to dwell, And "take the manhood into God;"

Thy Spirit send to dwell in man— Redeem'd—adopted—reconciled— To perfect that, which Grace began, And keep him still Thy Father's child.

Collect and Gospel. Epistle—(Gal. iv. 4.) Psalm lxxvii. 10. Gospel—(Matt. i. 20 and 24.) John iii. 16.—The mystery of Godliness, Christ manifest in the flesh.

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To us, is "this Salvation sent," In Zion's joy we partake; Spread, Zion, spread Thy beauteous tent, Make long the cord, make strong the stake.

Thy God hath call'd, from shades of death, Barbarian, Scythian, bond, and free; Hath open'd wide the Door of Faith, That all through it to Him might flee!

For evermore, O Lord, illumine Our hearts and minds, with light Divine; That we, in blessedness to come, As stars of heav'n, with Thee may shine.

Thou Christ—the Father's Son—"belov'd"— "Baptized with water," Spirit, blood! Let us, through Thee, be sons approv'd; Through Thee may Zion please her God!

ACTS XI. 26. ERASMUS in No. 12.—(The Hymn for the Nativity.)—fifth line of first verse,—for "Prince of Festive days," read "Prince of Peace."

Saint Chrysostom, (one of those "godly fathers" whose writings are largely quoted in the "Notes" appended to the "Church") makes this eloquent comment:—"This is the most venerable and tremendous of all festivals, and the source of all festivals."

From this Birth, the Epiphany, and the holy Festival time, and the Ascension, and Pentecost, took their origin. For if Christ had not been born according to the flesh, He had not been baptized, as is commemorated at the Epiphany; neither had He been crucified, neither had He sent the Holy Ghost."

THINK BEFORE YOU SPEAK. (By the Author of "Reasons for going to Church.")

"Did you ever know any one so very disagreeable and unkind as Miss Mountjoy," said Lucy, while seated with her mamma and sister, under the shade of a widely spreading oak, to rest themselves during a long walk in one of July's hottest sunniest days.

"Disagreeable!" cried Caroline, "she is more than disagreeable! I am sure I consider her perfectly ill-tempered, and ill-natured, and I hope I may never meet her any more again. Did you hear the manner in which she addressed herself to poor old Mrs. Elkins, whom she met by the aisle, she absolutely told her not to come any more to her for relief and that she ought to send her grandson to school, and not let him be at home idling his time away; I have often heard Fanny Lucy say she makes herself much too busy in other people's affairs, and I am sure she has no, with poor old goodly Elkins."

"Why do you think so, my dear Caroline?" asked Mrs. Lawford.

"Because, mamma, I should think old Mrs. Elkins must know much better how to act with regard to sending her grandchild to school than Miss Mountjoy; she is much older, and must therefore know more, and"

"Not so fast, not so fast, Caroline," said her mother, "I heard as well as yourself all that passed between the two persons in question, but should be sorry to form so decided and sudden a conclusion as you have done, upon the subject—but here comes Miss Mountjoy herself."

"Let her come," said Caroline rudely, "I am sure I shall not notice her." And as she spoke these words, a young lady of the most prepossessing appearance, joined the family group.

Her beautiful countenance was lighted up with a smile, as she returned Mrs. Lawford's kind salutation, and nothing like ill-temper or ill-nature could be discovered in her face.

"I fear," she said, accepting Mrs. Lawford's offer of a seat on the mossy bank, "that you find the poor of this village rather unmanageable;" (here Lucy looked at Caroline as much as to say "Now we shall hear some of her ill-nature.") "They were exceedingly ignorant," she continued, "until our present Rector was appointed, and during these last two years many improvements I assure you have been made, but I still find much difficulty in persuading many of them to send their children to the free school. I trust you are more successful."

"No, indeed," answered Mrs. Lawford. "I find them exceedingly ill-willed in this respect, they say they cannot do without them at home, and that as they have gone through the world without learning, themselves, their children can do so too."

"Poor Mrs. Elkins has just been telling me the same," replied Miss Mountjoy, "and according to the rules laid down by Mr. Dalton, I have been compelled reluctantly, to forbid her applying for relief until the child appears at school. The regulations have been very wisely made by our excellent rector, for they are only to be put in force when the parent or guardian of a child can really manage without its assistance."

Now Mrs. Elkins's grand-child is only four years of age, and must therefore be rather troublesome, than otherwise to the old dame; and I really think that under this rule the poor children would be kept in a sadly ignorant state, for I fear, as in the case of this Mrs. Elkins, that obstinacy causes them to refuse the benefit of education to their children, but I hope they will soon see their folly."

After making a few remarks upon the beauty of the surrounding country, the weather &c. and hoping for the pleasure of an early visit from Mrs. Lawford; Miss Mountjoy rose to depart.

"Well, Caroline," said her mother, "what do you think now of Miss Mountjoy? I find her neither cross nor disagreeable."

"No, mamma, but how could I know that Mr. Dalton had told her to refuse the poor old woman assistance."

"For that very reason, my dear, you should have made no remark upon her conduct," said her mother, "and I consider that you have acted very unchristianly and improperly."

"Well, mamma," said Caroline, "I am sorry if I have, but I cannot exactly tell what you mean, I only said Miss Mountjoy was unkind because I heard her refuse assistance to Mrs. Elkins."

"Because you fancied you heard her refuse assistance, you mean, Caroline; and you find from what she told me that she had acted neither unkindly nor ill-naturedly, but far otherwise; and I am very happy to think she returned to us as she did, for much mischief, I fear, might have arisen from your hasty judgment and opinion."

"How could that be possible, mamma; Miss Mountjoy could not have heard what we said," replied Caroline.

"No, my love, but I dare say she would soon have heard of it; and if she had not, many in the village would."

"I cannot think how, mamma."

"I will tell you, Lucy.—On your return home, I make no doubt you would have immediately told Martha, that Miss Mountjoy had been very unkind to an old woman,—she would have taken your story into the kitchen, and from thence it would have quickly spread all over the village; with many additions to the story, I have no doubt, so that in a short time through the improper conduct of two rude girls, an amiable young lady would have been considered by a whole village, very disagreeable, ill-natured and unkind to the poor."

"Oh my dear mamma, how very sorry I should have been," exclaimed Lucy, "I am really quite ashamed of myself for saying what I did, without knowing Miss Mountjoy's reasons for refusing assistance to Mrs. Elkins; indeed in future, I will try to think before I speak."

"I trust you will, my dear," answered Mrs. Lawford,—"you little think how much mischief may be occasioned by a thoughtless word; or how much injury may be done to a fellow creature's character and prospects in life, by even a careless manner of speaking. Persons are very apt to say, 'I suppose such and such a thing'—I dare say so and so.' Now all in the room may not hear the words 'suppose,' and

"dare say," and therefore report that the circumstances merely supposed have actually taken place,—and in many instances I have positively heard the same tale related as fact; and the words 'suppose' and 'dare say' purposely omitted, to make the relation sound of importance."

"Mamma! mamma! have you really heard this, and know the people who have acted so very unkindly."

"Yes, my dear, I am sorry to confess such to be the case, and I remember once hearing of the most serious distress being by these means occasioned to a family."

"Oh mamma do be so kind as to tell us about it," said both the children, throwing themselves on the floor,—"I should so much like to know the story,"—"said Caroline, "for I little thought it was necessary to be so very careful in what we say, and I almost fear I have many times spoken very incorrectly about people."

"An old lady," began Mrs. Lawford, "who was very fond of relating marvellous tales, was one evening taking tea with some of her friends when their conversation turned upon the conduct of a young gentleman, who had disappeared from the ranks of a school that passed her house in their summer evening walks. He had been much noticed in the neighbourhood on account of his high rank, and great desire to enter the army; which occasioned the deepest grief to his mother and indeed all his family, as he was an only son."

This old lady, therefore, gave it as her opinion, that he must have run away from school to enter the army as a common soldier, unknown to his family,—and as her opinion was always immediately made that of all her acquaintance, the news rapidly spread thro' the village that Lord Edward Mortimer had enlisted.

"The school-master, without waiting to hear from whence the report sprung, or what foundation there was for it, sent an express to the young gentleman's family, to tell them that he, for whom they felt so much anxiety and concern, had enlisted as a soldier."

"They could not doubt the truth of the news, not imagining that the master or any one would think of acquainting them of the circumstance without having absolute knowledge of the fact. A fainting fit of many hours duration followed on the news being as carefully as possible told to poor Lady Mortimer, but to the father, who was already in a delicate state of health, sudden death was the consequence."

"In a few days, to the inexpressible surprise of his master, the lost one returned to the school,—for he had been on a visit to an esteemed friend of his mother's, according to the family wish."

"But did not his master know where he had gone, mamma," asked Caroline.

"Yes, my dear; but you remember when he heard that Lord Mortimer had enlisted, he concluded, with our inquiry, that he had run away from the friend's house he had gone to, and therefore supposed the news had come from there."

"The grief of the poor boy, when he heard that his father was dead, and his mother most dangerously ill, cannot be imagined,—and when he arrived in a post chaise at the desolate family mansion, the surprise and despair depicted on every countenance, can never be described."

"And all this sorrow was caused by a person saying 'I suppose,' said Lucy.

"Yes, my dear, and from not paying attention to the command of our Saviour respecting judging others; had the old lady remembered the words,—'Judge not, that ye be not judged, for with what judgment ye judge, ye shall be judged,' she would, perhaps, have been more careful in giving a reason for an opinion, the cause of which she was entirely ignorant of.—And therefore, I trust my dear, you will in future remember the story of Edward Mortimer, whenever you feel inclined to account for any one's actions, merely according to your own ideas upon the subject."

"I am sure I will," said Lucy, "for I never heard any tale, never so dreadful,—did you, Caroline?"

"No, never, Lucy,—I am very much obliged to mamma for telling it to me. I see now, how very wrong it is to say the most trifling word, unless I am sure it is true, and it would always be very easy to think well before we speak."

"That tale, my dear children," replied their mother, "is indeed very shocking, but many, many more things quite as dreadful have happened from the same cause,—namely, carelessly repeating what is thought, or what other people have said,—nothing is more difficult than to decide the reason for a person's actions; and even by the tone of voice in which any thing is related, remember, quite a different meaning and construction may be put upon what has been said, which if repeated in the same manner as at first told, would be of no bad consequence,—but the setting sun reminds us it is time to return home,"—and rising from her mossy couch, the two little girls and their mother pursued their way back through the wood and dale to Lindon Grove.

THE SUN AN EMBLEM OF THE DIVINE NATURE.

We may find an image of the Trinity in the sun; for God is called by the name of the sun in the Book of Wisdom,—"The sun of righteousness and understanding arose not upon me;" There is but one sun only, not many; so there is but one God. The sun shineth upon both good and evil men; so the liberality of Almighty God maintaineth both. The moon and all the stars have not their light of themselves, but of the sun; so the congregation and godly men, which are called by the name of the moon and stars in the Scriptures, have no light, no crumb of virtue, no goodness of themselves, but by participation of the divine nature. They which gaze upon the sun are blinded with his clear light; so all searchers of God's glory beyond the Scriptures are overwhelmed with the mystery thereof. The presence of the sun cheereth all things; when he is absent, night cometh and darkness; and nothing would grow if he did not rise on them; so when God hideth his face they are sorrowful, and die; when he looketh on them, they wax young and lusty like an eagle. As the sun is the fountain out of which cometh both the light and the heat; so is the Father the fountain out of which issue the Son and the Holy Ghost. And as neither the light nor the heat doth seed the sun, but the sun send them; so the Father is sent neither of Christ nor of the Holy Ghost, but he sendeth them. And as the sun and of the beams both together, cometh the heat or warmth; so from the Father and the Son, both together, proceedeth the all-knowing Comforter. But as the sun-light, by division, is in many places, so the blessed Trinity, filleth all places without division; neither contained in place, neither moved in time. Now, if the sun were without beginning and ending, eternal beams would come out of and everlasting heat would proceed out of the sun and his beams. Wherefore, inasmuch as God the Father is immortal, Christ his Son also must needs be immortal, forasmuch as the Father is likened to the sun, and Christ to the clear and light beams; for he is "the brightness of the everlasting light."—Roger Hutchinson, (from "The Image of God," written A. D. 1550.)

WASTING POWER OF RIVERS.

The rivers which flow in the valleys of the Cordilleras ought rather to be called the mountain torrents. Their inclination is very great, and the water the colour of mud. The rock which the Maypo made is a rush over the great rounded fragments, was like that of the sea. Amidst the din of rushing waters the noise from the stones as they rattled one over another was most distinctly audible even from a distance. This rattling noise, night and day, may be heard along the whole course of the torrent. The

sound spoke eloquently to the geologist: the thousands and thousands of stones which, striking against each other, made the one dull uniform sound, were all hurrying in one direction. It was like thinking on time, where the minute that now glides past is irrecoverable. So it is with those ages past is their eternity; and each note of that wild music told of one more step towards their destiny. It is not possible for the mind to comprehend, except by a slow process, any effect which is produced by a cause which is repeated so often, that the multiplier itself conveys an idea not more definite than the savage implies when he points to the hairs of his head. As often as I have seen beds of mud, sand, and shingle accumulated to the thickness of many thousand feet, I have felt inclined to exclaim that causes, such as the present rivers and the present beaches, could never have ground down and produced such an effect. But, on the other hand, when listening to the rattling noise of these torrents, and calling to mind that whole races of animals have passed away from the face of the earth, and that during this whole period, night and day, these stones have gone rattling onwards in their course, I have thought to myself, can any mountains, any continent, withstand such waste?—[Darwin's Journal.]

Advertisements.

SIX LINES AND UNDER, at first insertion, and 7½¢ each subsequent insertion. Ten lines and under, at first insertion, and 10¢ each subsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4¢ per line first insertion, and 10¢ per line each subsequent insertion. The usual discount for cash, and for parties advertising by the year, or for a considerable term, from the extent of circulation of The Church, in the Province of Canada, from St. John's, N. B., to St. Louis, Mo., and New Brunswick, in the Hudson's Bay Territory, and in Great Britain and Ireland, as a medium for all advertisements which are desired to be profitably and generally disseminated.

Advertisements in the City of Toronto, may be left in the hands of the Agent of this Journal, Thomas Crossan, Esq., 141 King St. W. and will be forwarded by him free from the charge of postage to the parties advertising.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JOB WORK, DONE IN A SUPERIOR MANNER, AT THE OFFICE OF "THE CHURCH,"

ALSO, BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS, KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND, WITH AND WITHOUT BAR OF DOWER, HANDSOMELY PRINTED ON SUPERIOR PAPER AND ON PARCHEMENT.

TO LET, ON Reasonable Terms, THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, LODGE, and extensive OUT-BUILDINGS, &c. belonging to Mrs. CARTWRIGHT, situated on the Bay, two miles from the Town, on a beautiful Road, with about 40 acres of land.

POSSESSION given this Fall. Apply to F. M. HILL, Esq., Barrister, &c. Kingston, August 28, 1845. 424-1f

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC. 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. Wadfield's Auction Mart.

TERMS.—Only £2 10s. on each lot required, the remainder can be paid in four equal annual instalments.

NOTICE. These Lots are larger, (being from four-fourths 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 being 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.

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, 1846. 357-1f

FOR SALE. A Share of Lake Simcoe, Township of Georgina, being "THE BIRNARS," the property of the late CAPTAIN BOURCHIER, RN.

The Estate contains 200 acres of very good land, of which there are 70 under good cultivation, and a fine view of the town of Brantford, and the surrounding country, and is situated in a very superior manner; the House is of Brick, well built, and is comfortably arranged for a gentleman's family, with all necessary furniture and fixtures, but also well and completely furnished in every particular.

"THE BIRNARS" is within a mile of the Church, Post Office, excellent Grist Mill, Saw Mill, and Store, and a few minutes walk from the Steamboat Wharf at Jackson's Point, the cove of which is one of the most perfectly sheltered boat-harbours of the Province. The country is fertile, and the soil is of the best quality. To any person wishing to purchase the scenery of the Lake, or desirous of settling on its healthy banks, this property can be pointed out by CAPT. LAUGHTON, the intelligent commander of the Steamboat "Borer," which is registered 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

BUILDING LOTS. ELEVEN splendid BUILDING LOTS for sale, 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 a House, with an urban tract, 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. 277-1f

Farm for Sale. FOR SALE, the South-East quarter of Lot No. 16, in the 4th Concession of the Township of Hamilton; 40 Acres of which is cleared. The Land is well watered, and in a high state of cultivation. The Land is well watered, and in a high state of cultivation. The Land is well watered, and in a high state of cultivation.

For terms of payment, &c. enquire of the Subscriber on the premises. THOMAS CROSSAN. Hamilton, 12th June, 1845. 414-1f

NOTICE. IS hereby given, that D'ARCY E. BOUTON, 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 BARRIER, Trustee of EPIPHASIE BARRIER; and that no sales will be recognized, or payments made upon mortgages acknowledged, that are not effected personally by Madame BARRIER, or his her Agent, Mr. Bouton. And all mortgages, or persons indebted for payments on sales already made, will please communicate the particulars of their debts forthwith to Mr. Bouton, who is authorized to collect and receive the same.

New York, February 14, 1845. 398-1f

THOMAS H. EDWARDS, TAILOR, ROBE MAKER, AND DRAPER, No. 2, CHURCH STREET, TORONTO.

IN returning his most sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support hitherto extended to him, would be most respectfully to inform them that he has just received (per Great Britain from London) a large assortment of Goods, adapted for the present and coming seasons, which for quality and elegance, cannot be surpassed in the Province. Also, materials for University, Barriers, 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 attracting attention to business, to merit that patronage which it will ever be his study to deserve.

Toronto, May 23, 1844. 385-1f

RICHARD SCORE, No. 1, CHURCH STREET, TORONTO.

FASHIONABLE TAILOR, KEEPS constantly on hand, a supply of WEST OF ENGLAND BROAD CLOTHS, CASIMERE, DRESSING, and RICH VESTINGS, and Cloths, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage and support.

N.B.—UNIVERSITY WORK done in all its different orders; also, Judges, Queens' Counsel, and Barristers' Robes, in the most approved style, and on moderate terms.

Toronto, July 1st, 1845. 416-1f

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

RESPECTFULLY returns thanks for the kind support he has received while in partnership, and desires to acquire his friends and the public generally, to be assured that he has removed to 191, King Street, Toronto, and is now carrying on the business, and trusts, by strict attention and liberal terms, still to merit a continuance of public patronage.

Toronto, 28th May, 1842. 47-1f

LANDS TO LEASE, ON FAVOURABLE TERMS. District. Township. Lot. Con. Acres. Johnston...South Crosby.....12...7...200

Victoria...Hangerford.....S.W. 33...8...300

Newcastle...Clarke.....19...10...85

Cartwright.....14...5...200

Do.....6...4...200

Seymour.....18...4...200

Brook.....S. half 11...4...100