

Poetry.

THE TIME-PIECE.

Who is He, so swiftly flying,
His career no eye can see?
Who are They, so early dying,

Who are they, whose voices ring
From their birth to their death's end?
Behold the pictured face!

Who is he, whose voice is heard
In the darkest and stillest hour?
Who is he, whose light is shed

THE HOLY INNOCENTS.

Their death is commemorated, in order that the
circumstances with which it was connected may be the
more deeply impressed upon the mind, strengthening

DEATH'S VISITS TO THE VILLAGE.

A WORD FOR THE CLOSER OF THE YEAR.

They say that people live longer in the country
than in the town, and perhaps they may a few short
years; but be not deceived by the saying, my country

Children may hence learn that even they, young as
they are, may glorify the great God, their heavenly
Father, by a virtuous life by honouring their father

VANITY OF THE WORLD.

To what purpose, dost thou, O worldling, rack thy
brains with contrivances, how to fill thy bags with
treasure, how to empty them with advantage?

DECEIVERS.

There is oftentimes a great deal of pride and vanity
in starting odd notions and broaching new doctrines.
It is pretending to be wiser than the rest of the world,

WORLDLY CARES.

This is not a religious age, and this country is not
a religious country. You will meet at every turn with
people who will assert that the present is the most
religious age that ever existed; that the last generation

CONFESSIONS OF A CONVERT.

(From the Gospel Messenger.)

REV. SIR:—The request which was made some
time since, of communicating my religious exercises
for the last eight or ten months, I have deliberately

But the crisis had now arrived, the decision was to
be made, my own heart was agonizing in silent prayer
to God for direction, while bowing before Him in His

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FAITH AND MORALS.

Salvation depends upon our faith and conduct,
through Christ who died for us, and aids us by his
grace. Neither faith nor conduct regard as meritorious,

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

ENGLAND.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL.

The annual report to May, 1846, has just been issued,
from which we have great pleasure in making the following
extracts:—

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

67, Lincoln's Inn Fields, Nov., 1846.

THE LORD BISHOP OF LONDON IN THE CHAIR.

The Secretaries stated that a letter had been received
from the Lord Bishop of Toronto, recommending the
appointment of the Rev. John H. W. Murray, of Prescott, Canada

THE SECRETARY'S STATEMENT.

The Secretary stated that the sum annually allowed
by the Society for Bibles, Testaments, and Prayer Books,
had for some years proved inadequate to meet the claims

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and that as the Society for Promoting Christian Education had, in 1839, generously made a grant of £1000 worth of Bibles and Prayer Books, for the benefit of the Scottish Episcopal Church generally, the respectful application should now be made to the venerable Society for a repetition of the grant, accompanied with the assurance that their donation would be made available for the wants of the whole Scottish Episcopal Church, many portions of which are utterly unable to contribute towards supplying themselves.

BY S. SWINNER, D.D., Bishop of Aberdeen, and President of the Scottish Episcopal Church. "E. B. RAMSEY, Secretary."

The Board agreed to grant Bibles, New Testaments, and Common Prayer Books to the value of £1000 for the objects stated in this resolution.

MAKING WILLS.—In the Probogative Court on Tuesday, the 13th, several cases came before Dr. Daubeny, who sat for Sir Herbert Jenner Fust, in which wills were declared invalid, from the testator or witnesses not having strictly complied with the provisions of the Act, which directs that the testator shall sign his name at the foot of the will, in the presence of two witnesses, both present at the same time, and they are then and there to sign their names thereto in his presence, and in the presence of each other. In one referred to, the will purported to be attested by three witnesses, but it appeared that one of them, who signed for the testator, the second signed after the testator but not in the presence of the third, and the testator acknowledged his signature in the presence of the third witness but in the absence of the second, whereby the signature of the testator was not duly attested, as required by law, and the court refused probate and administration was granted to the next of kin. In another case the testator, being ill in his bedroom, signed his will in the presence of two subscribed witnesses, who were present at the same time, and so far the requirements of the Act were complied with; but, unfortunately, when the testator had signed the will, the two witnesses retired with it from the bedroom to the dining room on a lower floor, and there signed their names as witnesses, and never again saw or were seen by the deceased, by which the Court also, refused probate. In a third instance, where one of the two subscribed witnesses, signed in the presence of the testator, and a most unfortunate case, as there could be no doubt that the will contained the intentions of the deceased, but it had not been attested in conformity with the Act, and probate was refused.

CHRIST CHURCH, OXFORD.—The Three Hundredth Anniversary of the Foundation of this Society occurred on Monday, Nov. 4th. The Academical College, originally endowed in 1532 by King Henry the Eighth, upon the ruins of Cardinal Wolsey's magnificent foundation, having been dissolved by that monarch in 1545; letters patent were issued on the 4th of November, A.D. 1546, to re-establish it upon its present footing as a college, and a cathedral church. There is no record of the date of the day having been observed in 1646, not again in 1746; for which, perhaps the troubles of the great rebellion, in one century, and the unsettled state of political parties in the other, may sufficiently account. On this recurrence of the period, the dean and chapter, at a meeting of the several members of the Society, held at the Dean's study, on the 2nd of the month, the anniversary was celebrated, and the services were performed in the usual manner.

These observances consisted in the usual Choir Service a commemorative speech in the hall, and a dinner to be given by the Dean and Chapter in the hall, at which the Dean and Chapter were attended by all the resident members, and by many old members of the college, so that the choir was completely full. The Very Rev. the Dean read the Prayers; the Lessons were read by a Student Bachelor and a Student Master; and the Litany was chanted. At 12 o'clock the morning service was performed in the choir (formerly Dean of Christ Church), in G; and the anthem was "I was Glad." Percell.

At 12 o'clock, the Dean and Chapter with the noblemen and doctors proceeded from the Chapter House to the magnificent hall of the College, when an English speech, in commemoration of the great services which during the reign of Henry the Eighth, the munificence of the royal founder, in ability, learning, and piety of those who were educated within its walls, was delivered by Mr. S. Stokes, B.A., one of the students, before a very large assemblage of the members of the College.

At the dinner, the Dean and Chapter entertained about 300 persons. In addition to the students, chaplains, and independent members, who were resident at the time, some personal friends of the Dean and the several causes of the Royal Family, the memory of whose names were still on the College books, were invited to supply the vacant places.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, DEC. 24, 1846.

CONFESIONS OF A CONVERT. Spiritual Improvement. Faith and Morals. Recluse's Intelligence. Fourth Page. New-Year's Eve, or Sylvester's Night.

The high and glad festival of our Lord's Nativity has again visited us, crowned with the "glory of Lebanon," and with all the green honours of the decorated sanctuary. The "Queen of Festivals" has returned, and—in compliance with appropriate and pre-vailing usage—wears her evergreen garlands, which betoken the Christian's undying life; his enduring citizenship; his perpetual joy. Once more are our eyes greeted with the pleasant and cheerful garb which clothes our Houses of God,—those significant, though simple emblems, which remind us, naturally and powerfully, that death, to the righteous, is only the wintry season which precedes the opening of a continual spring; and that the Church, which is training us for immortality, never groweth old. Now are the "hidings of great joy to all people" solemnly proclaimed; now, at this most sacred and happy time,

The Christmas bells, so soft and clear, Their high and low glad tidings tell, How God the Father loved us well, How God the Eternal Son, Came to undo what we had done, How God the Father loved us well, How God the Father loved us well, Who in the chaste womb framed the babe so sweet, In power and glory came the birth to aid and greet.

If there had never been schism and disunion in the Body of Christ, there would not now be any difference of opinion or practice as to the celebration of his birth. Strange it is that a Festival like Christmas,—a day set apart to the commemoration of our Redeemer's first Advent,—should be neglected by any who profess to worship Him who was born in Bethlehem! We have already shown, in former years, how positive a sanction is derived from the custom of the early Church, in favour of the appointment of this Festival Day. But the greater number of those who dispute the propriety of this ritual institution, seem to hold the modern founders of religious parties in much higher repute than the devout and humble wisdom of our primitive forefathers. With them, perchance, a

reference to Geneva may be more satisfactory than the Canons of Nice; and Calvin shall prove irresistible, when Chrysostom utters his golden words in vain.—For their advantage, then,—not for the establishing of our own minds,—we borrow from the history of the Swiss Churches the following incident. When Calvin had retired to Basil, some changes in the Calendar were made during his absence. Upon his return a complaint was formally made to him, to the effect that, amongst other Holy Feasts which had fallen into disuse, Christmas had been neglected. In his reply to that remonstrance he could not have expressed more explicitly than he did, his approval of the Holy Day. "I can solemnly bear witness (his strong language) that this thing was done without my knowledge, and indeed against my will. Since I have come back, I have endeavoured to establish the rule that the Nativity of Christ should be celebrated according to your custom."

Most becoming is it, for many reasons, that the Church of Christ should instruct her children, as she has piously done from time immemorial, to celebrate the Nativity of our Lord on a day specially set apart for this august and joyous anniversary. By duly reverencing this holy season, and taking part in its established solemnities, we do not only testify our faith for the spiritual blessings with which it is associated; but declare at the same time our community of sympathy and affection with the people of God from the foundation of the world to the present hour; for we do thereby preserve the most sacred bond of Catholic unity that can exist,—a symbol of fraternity which represents the most abundant truth, and develops, whilst it embodies, what we might almost call the very living principle of our revealed religion; blending together into one harmonious aggregate of uniform evidence, the voice of prophecy and the ceremonies of the Levitical dispensation; the expectation of the just before, and the rejoicing of the righteous after, the appearance of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ; a concurrence, in a word, of devotional feeling, which creates a touching affinity and brotherhood, between the faithful Hebrew, such as he were ere he had lost his hereditary privileges, and the sincere Christian, who has succeeded to his spiritual advantages, and has witnessed the realization of his hopes,—being permitted to behold the things which many prophets and righteous men have desired to see, and have not seen them.

We do right to abide, in this matter, by the example of our forefathers, and to perpetuate, from year to year, the observance of this holy day. It is a standing monument of our thankfulness; an expressive memorial of what, as reconciled sinners, we owe to God. Forgetful and changeable as we are, we need the Church's Fasts and Festivals to call us back to a sober recollection of our infirmities, and to mark for us that well-defined path of duty which, by a linked chain of religious exercises and devout meditations, will "bring us daily nearer God."

Three Holy-days immediately succeed the Festival of Christmas, the celebration of which must help to maintain in the mind that holy and devout feeling which cannot be awakened by an earnest and becoming contemplation of our Lord's Nativity.

The first is the commemoration of the martyrdom of ST. STEPHEN,—the first who perished for the testimony that he bore to Christ the Lord; who, it has been well observed, died for bearing fearless and undaunted witness to the Divinity of God's Incarnate Son. For it was, as the sacred narrative informs us, when he declared aloud that he saw the heavens opened, and Jesus sitting on the right hand of God, that the Jews could no longer suppress their rage, but rushed upon him with stones and killed him. There was, too, in him a beautiful realization of the practical charity which the Saviour's teaching and example so eloquently urged: when, as showers of stones descended on his head, cast by his infuriate enemies, he cried out aloud, almost in the words of his great exemplar, "Lord, lay not this sin to their charge."

The next is the celebration of the "beloved disciple," the EVANGELIST ST. JOHN; the Apostle of many privileges and many hours, who, amongst other marks of his Lord's condescension and love, was permitted to tarry in his mortal pilgrimage till, as He promised, the Saviour came to judgment in the destruction of Jerusalem; and who has bequeathed to the followers of the Lord that Book of visions and Revelations which cannot be read without feelings of peculiar solemnity and awe. Like his own gentle character, too, there is a strain of tenderness in all the teaching of this beloved disciple: "love one another," is a precept continually occurring in his later writings; and it is a tradition that when bowed down with age and infirmities, and he was carried to and fro among the Churches, his parting injunction always was, "Little children, love one another."

The next commemoration in this cluster of Holy-days, is that of the martyrdom of the HOLY INNOCENTS,—the first, indeed, whose lives were sacrificed on account of the Saviour of the world. The guilelessness and purity of childhood is often proposed by our Lord himself as an object of imitation; and if infants, in the present case, glorified God by their deaths, so should we, as the Church instructs us, by the innocency of our lives and constancy of our faith even unto death.

The following translation is found in Bishop Horne: "Hail, ye first flowers of the evangelical spring, cut off by the sword of persecution, ere yet you had unfolded your leaves to the morning; as the early rose droops before the withering blast. Driven, like a flock of lambs, to the slaughter, you have the honour to compose the first sacrifice offered at the altar of Christ; before which, methinks, I see you innocent simplicity sporting with the palms and the crowns held out to you from above."

We have been favoured, within a few days, with a number of "Graham's Monthly Magazine," published at Philadelphia, which came to us charged probably with a larger amount of postage than the sum at which a single number of the Magazine is usually sold.—The postage upon American periodicals is indeed a very serious tax, and not being a strong conviction of intrinsic merit in the few which we steadily receive, could reconcile us to its payment. The burden would in some degree be alleviated, if they would voluntarily do what we are obliged to do,—pay their inland postage themselves.

The conductors of Graham's Magazine appear anxious for some editorial notice, that the circulation of a favourable opinion concerning it, may contribute to its more extended favour and larger patronage.—We must be frank and sincere, then, in responding to this call. "Graham's Magazine" is, no doubt, conducted with as much ability as periodicals of that class generally are, and there is probably as little in its pages that is exceptional as in any other of the same order and with the same object; but we have never disguised our own objections to this species of literature, as being unfavourable, in its general tendency, both to the minds and morals of the rising generation. A perpetual feeding of a morbid fancy, and a studied fostering of a perverted taste, by romantic tales which have no countenance from fact or probability, must weaken a high moral tone of the feelings, enervate the intellectual powers, and unfit the mental energies for the business and buffetings of every-day life. They who take to this species of reading,—and it is very catching

with young females especially,—will soon experience a growing distaste for the common-place engagements of their vocation; while all taste will be lost for that kind of literature which stores and strengthens the mind, and, by lessons drawn from the realities and not the fictions of life, helps to qualify us for the various duties of our calling. If a partiality be fostered for that species of reading, the grave and useful pages of history will have no attraction, nor will those admirable moral lessons be viewed with favour which have preserved, and are likely to hand down to remote ages, the honoured names of our British Essayists. At the same time, a volume of Rollin's Ancient History or of Russell's Modern Europe, is worth all the tales of intrigue or the stories of love which our modern magazines in a body are stored; and a paper of the Rambler or Spectator contains more for the improvement of the mind and the correction of the heart than perhaps all that is treasured up in the best of our Monthly Repositories of "light reading."

We have expressed the apprehension that this species of literature, if indulged in, unhinges the mind for the active duties of life, by diverting the thoughts into a channel incompatible with its every-day and homely avocations. We might go further and say, that it has a most injurious influence also upon the culture of religious principles and habits. There is nothing in the tendency of the romantic adventures and marvellous issues which these periodicals almost exclusively record, to bring down those high imaginations which so much impede the culture of an humble and genuine piety. They have rather the effect of substituting the most presumptuous of worldly aspirations for that calm and holy life which the Gospel permits us to cherish; of making the phantoms of earth the subjects of pursuit and even the objects of idolatry; of weaning the heart from the Creator, and setting it, in exclusiveness of devotion, upon the bedecked and fantastic creature.

Most sincerely then should we desire to see the time, and talents, and energies, and expense which are bestowed upon this light and ephemeral literature, applied to efforts and pursuits which would better comport with the severity of virtue and the sanctifying lessons of the Gospel. The present luxurious age tends unhappily, in the varied refinements it brings into exercise, to enervate the mind as well as the body; and when this is the case, the moral tone must become proportionally weakened, and the genuineness of a religious conviction, and the self-denial and devotion of the Christian life, correspondingly impaired.

We should be glad to see these enervating refinements every where reduced, and brought down to a scale suited to man's high responsibilities as an immortal being. Not least should we desire to see our monthly inundations of Ladies' Magazines, and Garlands, and Mirrors of Fashion,—if not entirely discarded,—yet reduced to those modest and respectful limits which a sober and rational recreation should bear to the grave and solid business of life.

Our expectations of the CANADIAN ANNUAL have been fully realized. We are much indebted to Mr. Russell for the copy of this elegant work which he has favoured us, and we are glad to express the pleasure we feel in noticing so promising a product of our Colonial soil. The Engravings, which are ten in number, have been happily chosen, and form a choice group of ideal portraits and sketches of attractive scenery. Our appreciation of the work will be best testified by the extracts which we intend, on a future occasion, to transfer from it to the Church.

In the mean time we may observe, that the Poetry it contains is of a high order, and the illustrations in Prose are not unworthy of being placed side by side with the more lively effusions of the Muse. "The Castles of Europe and Asia" unfolds to us a scene in that region of delight, the Bosphorus; the "Coliseum" relieves the sameness of a familiar topic with some fine passages of warm and earnest writing; "Val d'Ossola" discloses with the bright colours and distinctness of a painting, a striking view of an Alpine scene; the "Maid of Saragosa" is a well-told historical tale; and "Olympia," which follows the whole volume, is a creation of Lord Byron's genius, founded by the Poet upon that tragical catastrophe,—the invasion of Rome in the 16th century by "Bourbon's black banditti." We have no doubt that this Annual, if it maintain its present literary character, will in time be regarded as perennial. The Preface bears the subscription of KING'S COLLEGE: we have not been so far admitted to the confidence of the Editor as to know how much more has come from the same source; but we hope that we may urge something for the perpetuity of the work, from its connection with the University. The favourable judgment we have formed of it, rests not upon its gay and showy appearance, but upon the valuable and improving matter which it contains. We have no objection that knowledge, as in the old monastic times, should be illuminated, provided the knowledge itself be good.

It is our painful duty this week to record a very distressing bereavement with which the family of John Henry Boulton, Esq., in this city, have been visited. The second son of that gentleman,—Mr. Charles Boulton,—was killed on Monday last by an accident which happened to him whilst driving in a small vehicle near the limits of the city. The horses attached to the cart were ranged in that order which is known by the name "tandem;" a position which requires great skill on the part of the driver, if his horses should prove refractory. The particulars of the fatal accident have been variously reported. So far as we can gather the circumstances of the event from persons who have been able to obtain correct information about it, the cart in which Mr. Boulton was driving came into contact with another before it, and was overturned by the collision. The unfortunate young man was violently thrown out, and received an injury on the head, which terminated in death—without any return to a state of consciousness—soon afterwards. The suddenness of this afflictive occurrence is, indeed, a fearful proof of the uncertainty of life.

We are unable to find room, this week, for the proceedings of the Vestry Meeting at Brantford; but the matter shall not be overlooked in our next. A copy of the Brantford Courier is in our hands, with a full report.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA. DIOCESE OF TORONTO. DIOCESAN THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTION, CODOBOG, CANADA WEST. Course of Studies for the Term commencing Thursday, January 7th, 1847, and ending Friday, March 26. TUESDAY.—Greek Testament.—Gospels, (continued from the last according to Townsend's chronological arrangement.)—The Authenticity and Inspiration of the Scriptures of the Old Testament.—The same proved from Unconnected Coincidences in the Historical Books. WEDNESDAY.—Greek Testament.—Epistle to the Romans.—Chap. xii. to the end; Epistle of St. James. Thirty-nine Articles.—Article xxvii. to the end. THURSDAY.—Clemens Romanus ad Corinth. concluded.—Septuagint (Greek) I Maccab. Liturgy.—The Communion Service. FRIDAY.—Mincius Felix concluded. The Old Testament and Jewish History.—From the Captivity to the Birth of our Saviour.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. The Church Society's House. December 16, 1846. A Special General Meeting of the Society, called by the Lord Bishop, was held on Wednesday the 16th December, at the Church Society's House. The Lord Bishop in the chair. After the customary Prayers.

It was resolved.—That the Society do petition the Provincial Legislature, praying that such portion of the Clergy Reserves as have been left to the Church by the Imperial Statute 3 & 4 Victoria, chap. 78, be placed under the management of the Church Society of this Diocese, and that the Honourable The Chief Justice, Mr. Solicitor General Cameron, and The Secretary, be a Committee to draft the said Petition. W. H. RIPLEY, Secretary.

PASTORAL VISITATIONS OF THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO DURING THE SUMMER OF 1845. (CONTINUED.) Thursday, August 25.—We were on the road this morning at 6 o'clock. We and God to ride the woods nine miles to get round a swamp upwards of a mile long, which no carriage or even single horse durst attempt.—As there was no track in the woods, the shaking of the wagon and the danger of being overturned from stumps, fallen trees, and holes, was so great that the Bishop and his people were obliged to dismount, and to wade through the brush and shrubs concealed the small stumps and rotten trees, against which your foot was continually striking; and, what was still more troublesome, the little roots and fibres interlaced along the ground were continually catching the foot, while the bottom of the shoe or the sole of the boot became so fast in the tangles that we could scarcely keep our footing at all. To get a fall in such a place, of which there was a continual risk, were a serious matter, as great injury might be received by coming against sharp stumps or roots of trees. We were all very much fatigued when we got back to the path, as well as very hungry.

We arrived at Black's, our next station, about 11 o'clock, having travelled nearly twenty miles, but in reality only ten in the progress of our journey. Here to our disappointment we discovered that there could be no meeting for religious service. The settlers in this quarter were few in number, and the Bishop had been so long neglected on the part of those who had been appointed to give them warning. The house was very untidy, and every thing about it appeared wretched. Had there been bread, we might have done well enough, as we had every thing else with us in case of difficulty, but the poor people, who were not to be considered as the Bishop's flock, however, fared much better, and after they were well fed we continued our journey to Bell's Inn. Here we found a congregation of nearly 40 people, and 10 were presented for Confirmation. We had also a Baptist, which added much to the interest and beauty of the services; and the services, as they expressed their great anxiety for more frequent ministrations and for the establishment of Sunday Schools.

Mrs. Bell keeps her house very clean, and made us all comfortable.—We had now traversed what is commonly called the settlement of Owen's Sound, which is but a few years old, and we were much surprised to find that it was called the road, and already numbered more than two thousand souls. They consist, as usual, of various denominations; but the Presbyterians, so far as we could discern, rather predominate in number. The Bishop had been so long neglected on the part of those who had been appointed to give them warning. The house was very untidy, and every thing about it appeared wretched. Had there been bread, we might have done well enough, as we had every thing else with us in case of difficulty, but the poor people, who were not to be considered as the Bishop's flock, however, fared much better, and after they were well fed we continued our journey to Bell's Inn. Here we found a congregation of nearly 40 people, and 10 were presented for Confirmation. We had also a Baptist, which added much to the interest and beauty of the services; and the services, as they expressed their great anxiety for more frequent ministrations and for the establishment of Sunday Schools.

Mrs. Bell keeps her house very clean, and made us all comfortable.—We had now traversed what is commonly called the settlement of Owen's Sound, which is but a few years old, and we were much surprised to find that it was called the road, and already numbered more than two thousand souls. They consist, as usual, of various denominations; but the Presbyterians, so far as we could discern, rather predominate in number. The Bishop had been so long neglected on the part of those who had been appointed to give them warning. The house was very untidy, and every thing about it appeared wretched. Had there been bread, we might have done well enough, as we had every thing else with us in case of difficulty, but the poor people, who were not to be considered as the Bishop's flock, however, fared much better, and after they were well fed we continued our journey to Bell's Inn. Here we found a congregation of nearly 40 people, and 10 were presented for Confirmation. We had also a Baptist, which added much to the interest and beauty of the services; and the services, as they expressed their great anxiety for more frequent ministrations and for the establishment of Sunday Schools.

Friday, August 29.—Breakfasted this morning at farmer Paterson's 13 miles distant, in the township of Arthur. The congregation, numbering 40 persons, was for such a remote locality, and 10 came forward to be confirmed. The settlement here is a very young one, and the Bishop of the Church amongst them, and many here, as well as on other occasions during the journey, shed tears when the Bishop placed his hands upon the heads of the confirmands. Mr. Paterson has an excellent farm, which he has laid out without much judgment; hoping to be able to settle all his sons around him, and reserving the homestead for the youngest to inherit him in his old age, as is the custom in this country.

We now proceeded towards Elora in the township of Nichol, 10 miles distant. We still found the road very bad; and if the mud-holes were less deep, they were more numerous. At length one of the wagon horses was killed, and we were obliged to leave the wagon, and to proceed on foot. The Bishop was very much fatigued by the ride, and he had the desired effect, for the tired horse did not appear to feel any difficulty in keeping up with the Verger on his back. When we came to Fergus, we found that there was a party of about six miles to the other four, and it was stated that as their condition there was little difference between the two. The Bishop was disposed to adopt the longer one, as he had a suspicion of short cuts; but the driver complained of the exhaustion of his horses, and he prevailed in taking the shorter one. The Bishop's anticipations were not fulfilled, as he had not been sufficiently opened, and in one place he had a very narrow escape, as he had a suspicion of short cuts; but the driver complained of the exhaustion of his horses, and he prevailed in taking the shorter one. The Bishop's anticipations were not fulfilled, as he had not been sufficiently opened, and in one place he had a very narrow escape, as he had a suspicion of short cuts; but the driver complained of the exhaustion of his horses, and he prevailed in taking the shorter one. The Bishop's anticipations were not fulfilled, as he had not been sufficiently opened, and in one place he had a very narrow escape, as he had a suspicion of short cuts; but the driver complained of the exhaustion of his horses, and he prevailed in taking the shorter one.

The manner in which, in the course of this journey, the Bishop replied to the complaints of the people in the newly opened settlements, was very satisfactory and beneficial. They would speak of their grievances, and their grievances; that they had had within many miles, and had sometimes to carry on their backs their wheat to be ground and to carry it home again in flour in the same way. Mere trifles, the Bishop would reply in many parts of it, and he would travel more than a hundred miles to get their wheat ground; and as this could only be done in winter, they used to bruise their corn and wheat, in the interval, between smooth stones and make rough bread of it in that way.—Others would complain of their hard labour: the Bishop would reply by asking them, how long they had been at labour at home before they obtained, what they now possessed, a freedom of an hundred acres or more. In this way, and by relating anecdotes of the first settlers whose hardships were far greater, he put them in good humour, and soothed them; that they were far better off than they who came from the States, and asked him to have labour at home before they obtained, what they now possessed, a freedom of an hundred acres or more. In this way, and by relating anecdotes of the first settlers whose hardships were far greater, he put them in good humour, and soothed them; that they were far better off than they who came from the States, and asked him to have labour at home before they obtained, what they now possessed, a freedom of an hundred acres or more.

An Irishman was detailing his many grievances with some eloquence; but a little before, it had come out that he had been a hodman attending masons in Glasgow before he came to Canada. The Bishop said nothing until he had expatiated upon all his difficulties, and had come to a full stop; he then took an axe and asked him, if it was as heavy as a hod of brick. The Irishman appeared surprised, but said, Surely not. How many years, replied the Bishop, must you have carried the hod to the top of the highest building in Glasgow before you could get a farm like the one you are now cultivating? You are right said the Irishman, with the honest frankness of his countrymen; at home there is no prospect of bettering our situation; sickness and old age, too, are frightful; but here we have plenty to eat and drink, good hopes for our children, and a comfortable old age for ourselves.—When the man had thus gained his confidence, the Bishop would turn the conversation to his religious duties, and urged upon them family worship and Sunday Schools, learning portions of the Psalms and repeating them as sources of consolation, reading the Scriptures regularly, and remembering to keep holy the Lord's Day.

Saturday, August 30.—Proceeded to Robinson's, township of Nichol, which was quite a rural station. The congregation scarcely numbered more than 30, but they were much attached to the Church; eight were confirmed, and the people expressed themselves very thankful to the Bishop for his visit. The service was held in the School house, as they are yet too few to make the building of a Church.—We next drove to Fergus, and there, during a couple of hours to refresh our horses, the interval being very pleasantly spent by the Bishop with Mr. Webster, the Member for the County, and the District Warden Mr. Korydoy, who happens to be his Lordship's township of Garafra, 17 miles. The road was so rough that our weak horse again failed, but the Rev. Mr. Mockridge put his riding-horn in his place, and we moved slowly along in terror of breaking down every moment, and arrived at McKee's about 7 o'clock. We found, at the house of Mr. and Mrs. McKee, very sensible, industrious, and frugal people. They were becoming gradually wealthy for their station in life. They have just built a good stone house, their farm is in a good state of cultivation, and their children are settling around them.

(To be concluded in our next.)

CARMINA LITURGICA, OR HYMNS FOR THE CHURCH.—Under this title of the original paper, The Church, now published at Toronto, C. W., has given a series of original metrical compositions, adapted to the tunes in use in our services. These hymns are prepared with reference to the Sundays and holy days of our Ritual, and harmonize with the collects and other portions of the liturgy.—Some of the hymns have appeared in the Messenger, and more would have been given had they been presented to them. We were not willing to omit them, and yet their insertion was not always convenient. These sacred songs have appeared to us to possess much merit, and well designed to promote the influence of the liturgy, and to enliven the spirit which it breathes.—The effort now being made by Messrs. Edson, who have contemplated the publication of the whole in a convenient and suitable volume. We trust he will meet with encouragement worthy of his efforts.—Gospel Messenger.

MASSACHUSETTS. CONSECRATION OF A CHURCH.—On Friday, Nov. 20, Grace Church, in Merrimack, was consecrated to the service of Almighty God by the Rev. Mr. Vanhook of the diocese. There were present, of the clergy, the Rev. Messrs. Edson, D.D., Bury, Ten Broeck, Estes and Mason. The instrument of donation, presented to the Bishop, by Samuel Lawrence, Esq., of Lowell, was read by the Rev. Mr. Waterman, and the Bishop proceeded to the consecration of the altar, by Messrs. Edson and Mason. The consecration was read by the Rev. Mr. Packard, the minister of the parish. Morning prayer was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Edson, the anti-communion service by the Bishop, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Ten Broeck; who read the epistle.

The sermon by the Bishop was upon Psalm xc. 17: "Establish thou the work of our hands upon us, yea, the work of our hands, establish thou it." This discourse was of a very high order, and left a strong impression upon the minds of many who heard it. It is impossible to give a brief abstract of its contents, but the clear, forcible, and eloquent manner, in which several prominent features of the standards of our Church were presented, especially in their bearing upon certain alarming tendencies of the present day, such as the decreasing reverence for the word of God and the defective training of our youth, are to be remembered with an admirable manner. The Rev. Mr. Packard deserves the thanks of the Church, for showing by this instance, how much might be done in the work of missions, with a small sum carefully expended. At the cost of 1,350 dollars, (of which 1000 dollars was given by Mr. Lawrence,) the Rev. Mr. Packard has succeeded in securing a beautiful and convenient chapel, with sittings for 350 persons.

CONSECRATION OF A CHURCH.—On Friday, 20th Nov., the Bishop consecrated St. Andrew's Church, Amwell, at Lambertville. The request to consecrate was read by the Missionary, the Rev. James Adams, and the Sentence of Consecration by the Rev. Mr. Morgan, of New Jersey. Morning Prayers. The Bishop preached and administered the Holy Communion.—Banner.

PENNSYLVANIA. TRINITY CHURCH, SOUTH WALK.—On Sunday morning last, according to previous notice, Trinity Church was re-opened by the Rt. Rev. Alonzo Potter, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of the diocese. At half past 10 o'clock the Bishop and Clergy entered the church. The first service was the Holy Communion, administered by the Bishop. The Bishop delivered an appropriate address to the congregation, commending their pious zeal in enlarging and beautifying their parish church, which was listened to with great attention, the congregation standing during its delivery.—The Bishop then proceeded to re-dedicate the church to the service of Almighty God, using a form prepared by himself for the occasion. The sentence of Dedication was then read by the Rector, the Rev. John Coleman, D.D., who also preached the sermon.

The clergy in attendance were the Bishop (in his Episcopal robes) the Rev. Drs. Coleman, Clay and Colburn, and Messrs. Morgan, MacLacourt, T. Davies and Moorehouse, in surplices.—Banner.

POTTSTOWN.—CONSECRATION OF A CHURCH.—On Tuesday morning last, the Rt. Rev. Bishop of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, consecrated to the service of Almighty God, a new and beautiful Gothic church at Pottstown, Montgomery county. The Rector of the church, the Rev. Mr. Leaf, had indefatigably and successfully laboured for the attainment of this delightful result. Entirely freed from debt, by the liberality of the parish and the generous contributions of the friends of the church, he stands forth as another evidence of what a small congregation can do, when zealously engaged in so good a work. There were present on the occasion of the consecration, in addition to the Bishop and Rector, the following clergymen: Messrs. Morgan, MacLacourt, T. Davies and Moorehouse, Woodward, Stem, Miazter and Lightner. The instrument of donation was read by the Rector. The prayers by Dr. Bull, and the lessons by Dr. Morton. Sermon by the Bishop. The Bishop held a confirmation, when a number received the primitive rite.—Episcopal Recorder.

OHIO. ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, CLEVELAND.—We understand that a portion of the worshippers at Trinity Church, Cleveland, have withdrawn from that parish and formed a new parish, under the name of St. Paul's Church.—Western Episcopalian.

BISHOP MCLEWINE.—We are indebted to a friend for a copy of a "Remonstrance of the Wardens and Vestrymen of St. Peter's Church, Ashabula, Ohio," addressed to Bishop McLeWine. We had seen the pamphlet before, and had read it with indignation which it is calculated to excite. We did not think it necessary to give an unwillingly to give unnecessary publicity to difficulties of parishes and persons with a Bishop. There has been, no doubt, great cause of offence given in this case. But we cannot help feeling, perhaps we are wrong, that it is better to have a Bishop, who is willing to be a Chief Pastor rather than arrange him for judgment before the public. The world will not take the trouble to examine such a case fairly. It will side with one party or the other according to previous prejudices; or else look superficially upon, rejoicing in what it will please to call a strife among "these Christians that love one another." We do not pretend to say what we should have done in like circumstances; but it is certainly, we think, far more consistent with a Catholic theory, to bear and to forbear to the utmost; and if a Bishop must be named, it should be done by the proper tribunals, or by the Bishop himself. The Rector of the parish, a person who holds the office will ever be associated with office, and the lessening of respect for him, will lessen respect for the office. This ought not to be so, but it is so nevertheless. When, therefore, we remember that the Church is the hope of mankind, we can hardly consent to any proceeding which would justify the arraignment of a Bishop before an irresponsible and unauthoritative tribunal.—Church Times.

CONSTANTINOPOLITAN MISSION.—Bishop Southgate has communicated to the Christian Witness a statement of the present condition of this Mission. From this account we extract the following particulars: "Our own mission is prospering quietly and prosperously. We have, I believe, a very sure footing in the confidence of the great body of Christians here, and even among the higher ecclesiastics. We are every where received with open arms. Our society is sought instead of being shunned, and our influence is as general as the community in which we live. We are engaged in a very interesting and useful conversation and discussions, in which the truths and duties of Christianity and the nature of the church are plainly set forth and enforced. We have sent, since I last wrote you, a considerable number of books into the interior, all of them religious works, and all sent to the heads of churches, and distributed among their flock. We have commenced the publication of a very important work, of which I shall have more to say hereafter. Our religious services in the chapel have been suspended on account of the illness of the organist and necessary absence of some of the members of the choir. On the 27th of the month, Sunday, when a good congregation was present. These services are of great importance, and will become more so when the Armenian translation of the Prayer Book, now in progress shall be out of press. I am every way encouraged so far as the work here is concerned.—The field is fertile, and the soil is rich. A very good seed is needed,—the work, namely, of a conservative is peculiarly needed.—Our own mission is prospering quietly and prosperously. We have, I believe, a very sure footing in the confidence of the great body of Christians here, and even among the higher ecclesiastics. We are every where received with open arms. 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The Church.

national beyond what it otherwise would have been, by the opening...

THE CAPE WAR.—While reflecting on the predatory warfare...

REMARKS ON ENGLISH NEWS.—It has been proposed to call the new planet Arago...

THE CIVIC ELECTORS.—The contest waxed warm and strong...

THE BREVET.—Lieutenant Wiltshire, R.N., now on board...

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CONSERVATIVES IN THE COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH.—It is believed...

THE FAMILY CHRISTIAN ALMANACK.—Although the inhabitants...

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Just Published: ROWSELL'S DIARY, AND LAW AND COMMERCIAL REMEMBRANCE...

REVISED STATUTES, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

THE CHURCHMAN'S ALMANACK FOR 1847.

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CITY ELECTIONS. NOTICE. THE LISTS OF VOTERS for the respective Wards...

PIANO FORTES. THE SQUARES have received, on Consignment...

Mr. ROBERT COOPER, SOLICITOR AND ATTORNEY.

Wanted, FOR THE BATH GRAMMAR SCHOOL, a well qualified...

GOVERNESS. AN ENGLISH LADY, long accustomed to TUTORS...

GOVERNESS WANTED. TO INSTRUCT THREE LITTLE GIRLS, the eldest...

Young Ladies' Seminary. MRS. CROMBIE begs to announce to her former patrons...

EDUCATION. MRS. PETER KEEFER continues to receive a limited...

EDUCATION. MRS. HERRMAN POETTER receives a limited number...

THE TORONTO, HAMILTON, AND NIAGARA ELECTRO-MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Continuation of the 'Colonial' section from the previous page.

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NEW YEAR'S EVE, OR SYLVESTER'S NIGHT.

[The title ideal narrative which we publish below is an extract from a very pleasing Allegory bearing the title 'Sylvester's Night'...]

In these handsome streets, and spacious market-places, there was no silence or emptiness, as in the lonely pathways of the forest...]

"How now!" exclaimed the woodman, astonished at what he heard, and scarce believing his ears...]

"Merry fellows are we here, Ours good wine and jolly cheer..."

From a third building, in which, as in all the rest, mirth and feasting seemed at their height...]

"How strange it all appeared! He could scarce credit his senses, and for a while he stood like one confounded..."

"I am that Sylvester," said he, "to whom you have been all drinking; and thus," he continued, as he quaffed a goblet of wine...

"The landlord (for the woodman had entered a place of public entertainment), laughed at the jest; for a jest it appeared to him, and suggested that if such were the case, Sylvester ought to pay better than any one else on his own night..."

"At this they laughed the more, but congratulated him on his arrival with increasing fervour, and pledged him again and again in the sparkling liquor..."

"Ho, ho," said Sylvester to himself, as he drew forth from his wallet a handful of coins, and gazed upon their numbers, "I have learned your use, and run away too fast..."

"With that he proceeded to drink with them, and to treat them; but just as one of their number was singing an ode to concord, there arose a quarrel among a group at a little distance..."

"The fumes of the liquor, to which the woodman was altogether unaccustomed, had, however, somewhat excited him, and so, instead of seeking a resting-place for the night, he betrouth himself that he should like to see something more of the town, and so he wandered on, he knew not whither, looking, as he proceeded, through the lighted windows, into the interior of the houses..."

"He had not gone far, before he saw, behind one of them, a man stalking backwards and forwards, with a gloomy, careworn countenance..."

"Overwhelmed and confused by the professions of his new acquaintance, Sylvester disentangled himself from his embraces, and waving his hand to him, as though enjoining silence, hastily departed..."

"What should I do with money?" he exclaimed. "Of what use can it be to me? It is health that I want..."

bars, by the light of a dim lamp, a thin man sitting at a desk; and the man counted and counted so busily, that his ear seemed closed to every sound but the clink of the money...

"Alas!" he cried at last, dropping his pen; "so it is! and now there is no help for it! This is the first Sylvester-night that leaves my account wrong..."

"Here he was interrupted by his complaint; for the woodman had retired from the window, and now knuckled loudly at the door..."

"Who seeks admission at this unreasonable hour?" said the trembling voice of the miser. "I can admit no one..."

"But I bring you money," cried Sylvester, eager to console him, and jingling the coin as he spoke...

"The door flew open instantly, and the niggardly inmate of the mansion almost fainted at the sight of the heap of gold which his visitor offered him..."

"Is it enough?" inquired the miser. "May I inquire who it is that addresses me?" said the man, rubbing his brow in perplexity...

"I am Sylvester," replied his benefactor gravely, "and as I chanced to enter the city upon my own night, I would not fail you in your distress..."

"The accountant gave a smile of peculiar meaning, touched his own forehead as he took a sidelong glance at his guest, and replied, 'It is quite right, my dear friend, I thank you heartily, and only wish—'"

"Thank the good Lord of the Forest," interrupted honest Sylvester, "for to him the obligation is due. Do you know him?"

"How could I fail to do so?" said the other courteously. "I beg you to express to him my most sincere gratitude..."

"As he said this, he led the way to the door, which he threw open, and bowed profoundly as he ushered out his visitor..."

"Sylvester proceeded on his way; but a misgiving came over him, and he felt hardly satisfied with what he had done; so he wandered along as silent as Watchman himself..."

"Is it possible, then," said the woodman to himself, "that even in this noble town there are huts as small as my own?"

"At this moment, Watchman stood still before one of them, and pointed with his nose to the window. Sylvester, attracted by the action, looked through the glass, and beheld three persons engaged each other in the midst of an apartment, which bore evident traces of the poverty of its owners..."

"Oh, Ludwig, must you go?" asked a young maiden loudly. "A youth of gallant bearing, though the tears ran down his cheeks, replied, 'Alas there is no help for it...'"

IMPORTATION OF Rich Fall and Winter Goods.

THOMAS BILTON, MERCHANT TAILOR, No. 2, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS. THE Subscriber begs to inform the Gentry of Canada West, that his importation of FALL & WINTER GOODS...

The Tailoring Department will continue to be conducted on those principles calculated to ensure a continuance of the distinguished patronage already received...

FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 6, Waterloo Buildings, NEXT DOOR TO MACDONALD'S HOTEL, TORONTO. ROBERT HAWKE, in tendering his sincere thanks to his Friends particularly and the Public generally...

WEST OF ENGLAND BROAD CLOTHS, CASIMERS, DOCKINGS, Beaver and Pilot Cloths, &c. &c. VESTINGS IN GREAT VARIETY, Which he is prepared to put up in order in the most fashionable manner...

RICHARD SCORE, MERCHANT TAILOR, No. 1, Chevalier's Buildings, Toronto. BEGS respectfully to acquaint the Gentry of Canada West and Public generally, that he has now received his Stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS...

W. MORRISON, WATCH MAKER AND MANUFACTURING JEWELLER, SILVER SMITH, &c. NO. 9, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO. A NEAT and good assortment of Jewellery, Watches, Clocks, &c. Spectacles, Jewellery and Watches of all kinds made and repaired to order...

BARNARD, CURTISS & Co. 110, Front Street, New York. HAVE constantly on hand, from their HUDSON OIL WORKS, Bleached and Unbleached WINTER AND FALL OILS...

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 CHEAPLY KEPT...

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JOB WORK. DONE IN A SUPERIOR MANNER. At the Office of 'The Church,' No. 5, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO. ALSO, BLANK DEEDS, MORTGAGES, & MEMORIALS WITH AND WITHOUT BAR OF DOWER, KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND...

BOARD AND EDUCATION. CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, YORK STREET. MR. LOSCOMBE respectfully announces to his Friends and the Public that he will RE-OPEN his School on Monday, the 7th September, in a new and spacious School House, on the CORNER of YORK STREET AND BAYVIEW STREET WEST...

MR. P. MARCH RESPECTFULLY announces that he has entered into arrangements for publishing immediately A Splendid Mezzotint Engraving OF THE REV. DR. M'CAUL, Vice President of King's College, Toronto, From the Portrait engraved for the Principal and Masters of Upper Canada College, (to whom the Engraving is by permission respectfully dedicated), and which has been pronounced by competent judges to be an excellent likeness of the Reverend and Learned Gentleman...

PRIVATE TUITION. A GENTLEMAN competent to assist Students preparing for Matriculation at the University, or for the First Examination by the Benchers, would be happy to meet with employment. Good references can be given. Apply to MR. CHAMFOS, at The Church Printing Office, No. 5, King Street West, Toronto, Dec. 4, 1846. 489-3

WANTED. IN January next, a Lady as Teacher in a School of the first respectability. She must be fully competent to Teach Music and Singing; one who speaks French would be preferred. Address, (Post-paid) Box 124, Post Office, Hamilton, [488-4

MEDICAL STUDENT. A RESPECTABLE YOUTH will be received as an Articled Pupil, with every advantage for studying the Profession; and to be treated as one of the Family.—A Premium required. Apply to G. JONES, M.P.S., Surgeon, &c., at the late residence of Dr. Clarke, Market Square, Guelph, No. 26, 1846. 489-3

JUST PUBLISHED. (Illustrated with numerous Wood Engravings.) RECREATIONS OF A LONG VACATION: OR A VISIT TO INDIAN MISSIONS IN UPPER CANADA. BY JAMES BEAVER, D.D. Professor of Divinity in the University of King's College, Toronto. Price, 5s.—Bound in Cloth. For Sale by Ramsay, Armour & Co., Kingston; Ramsay & McKendrick, Hamilton; Goodhue & Carvell, Cobourg; at the Depository of The Church Society, Toronto; and by the Publishers, H. & W. ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto. 479-2m

BANK NOTICE. THE Business of the BRANCH BANK OF MONTREAL will transacted in their New Banking House, corner of Yonge and Front Streets, on and after Thursday, the 5th November next. W. WILSON, Cashier. Toronto, Oct. 26, 1846. 484-4

THE highest market price will be paid in Cash for WOOL, at the Ontario Mills Woollen Factory, Cobourg, by the Subscriber. S. E. MACKECHNIE. Cobourg, June 12, 1845. N.B.—Growers of Wool who may prefer it, will have an opportunity of exchanging any portion of their Wool for Cloth. 413-4f

LANDS FOR SALE. THE FOLLOWING LANDS are offered for sale by the Executors of the late JOHN S. CARTWRIGHT, Esq., viz.: District. Township. Lot. Cont. Acres. Wellington... Amaranth... 15 6 200

LANDS FOR SALE. THE FOLLOWING LANDS are offered for sale by the undersigned in England and Canada, the property of several Gentlemen in England and Canada, are offered for sale by the undersigned. Bathurst... Bathurst... 7 11 12 365

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LANDS FOR SALE, IN UPPER CANADA.

THE FOLLOWING LANDS are offered for sale by the Executors of the late JOHN S. CARTWRIGHT, Esq., viz.: District. Township. Lot. Cont. Acres. Wellington... Amaranth... 15 6 200

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TO CAPITALISTS.

A PROPERTY ON THE BAY OF QUINTE, BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED, Four Acres of superior Land, Original cost of buildings, &c., £1200, would be disposed for between £900 and £1000, with Four Acres of Land.

LEASE only, at the same time, be given for about 300 Acres of the best quality of Land, for Twenty-two years, from March next. About 2000 acres cleared. £400 would be required to be paid down on the Buildings, and the remainder to be paid in six annual instalments, with interest.

Farm for Sale. FOR SALE, the South-East quarter of Lot No. 15, 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.

NOTICE. I 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 BARRIER, Trustee of EUPHRAISE BARRIER; and that no sales will be recognised, or payments upon mortgages acknowledged, unless not effected personally with Mr. Barrier, or his legal Agent, Mr. Boulton.

BANK STOCK BOUGHT AND SOLD BY A. B. TOWNLEY, Land and House Agent, &c. 130, KING STREET, TORONTO. LAND SCRIP FOR SALE BY A. B. TOWNLEY, Land and House Agent, &c. 130, KING STREET, TORONTO.

Home District Mutual Fire Company. OFFICE—NEW STREET, OPPOSITE NEWCASTLE STREET, TORONTO. INSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings in general, Merchandise, Household Furniture, Mills, Manufactories, &c.

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

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

TO FAMILIES AND INVALIDS. THE following indispensable FAMILY REMEDIES may be found at the Drug Stores, and soon at every Chemist's in the Province. Remember and never get them unless they have the fac-simile signature of COMSTOCK & Co. on the wrapper.

BALDNESS. BALM OF COLUMBIA, FOR THE HAIR, which will prevent it falling out, or restore it on bald places; and on children will grow again, and on the scalp on the head of the adult.

DR. SPONH'S HEADACHE REMEDY, will effectively cure sick headache, either from the nerves or bilious humors, taken in time, and is a great relief.

DR. SPONH'S ELIXIR OF HEALTH, for the certain prevention of Erysipelas, or any general sickness, by keeping the stomach in most perfect order, the regularity of the determination to the surface. COLDS, COUGHS, whooping cough, hoarseness, and DROPSY, are quickly cured by it.

THE INDIA HAIR DYE, Sarsaparilla, COMSTOCK'S COMPOUND EXTRACT, Dr. Lin's Celestial Balm of China.

Dr. Bartholomew's Expectorant will prevent or cure all Inflammation, Consumption, Coughs, and COLDS, taken in time, and is a delightful remedy.

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