

that speculation on which salvation is at stake—our vessel, being freighted with the Articles of our Holy Religion, if the angry floods break over her and she sinks, he will be remembered, she sinks but to another sea, and the awful tale is to be told in eternity.

When our blessed Lord left his sorrowing disciples to ascend to his glory, he consoled them with the assurance that a comforter should abide with them always, even the Spirit of Truth, and where, I would ask, but in the Gospel does the Spirit of Truth preside? Where but in the Gospel does the sublime lesson how to live, yes, and how to die—where but in that book of books is revealed the blessed hope of immortality?

May we not hope—for charity hopeeth all things,—that the Spirit of Truth will cause a voice to come over the "spirit of their dreams," who, either walking in their own vanity, or suffering their judgment to be blinded by false philosophy, allow themselves to be carried away by the temptations of the world, and the snares of the devil, and are prepared to sound the notes of infidelity, by proclaiming from the "house top" that to be effectually taught, it is not necessary to be "taught of God?"

Are we, then, to behold our majestic University degraded?—that tower of intellectual strength converted into a Babel, characterized by "confusion worse confounded." Are we doomed to utter the lament—

"Meliora Speramus."

A beacon to deter us from this dangerous course has been lighted up in England—the land of our affectionate allegiance, whose example we should delight to honour. There, an attempt was made some twenty-five or thirty years ago, to establish a Godless University under the title of the Gower Street College. The plan with all its details was submitted to the public, weighed in the balance of British judgment, and was waiting, and consigned to the tomb of all Capulets.

May we not hope, then, that our "wise men," in deliberating on this the most important of all subjects, will take England for their guide—England, great in talent, greater in wealth, greater in resources, greater in power, than any other nation on the habitable globe. And why? Because no other nation possesses in a similar degree the enlightened principle of Religion, which influences all classes of its intelligent population. It has made England what it is, and the English what they are; and to this principle may be attributed the close connexion that prevails in her Universities between Classics and Religion.

From these high places the Spirit of Truth wings its way through the highways and byways of our land, and refreshes and being refreshed, sheds its healing influence through a happy, well-ordered and contented people.

Not to trespass too long, Mr. Chairman, upon this meeting, which I feel assured will be regarded by a vast number of our countrymen as a most important landmark, that if in Canada we would possess true nobility, the nobility of virtue—true aristocracy, the aristocracy of moral worth—true conservatism, the conservatism of piety—let us follow the bright example of our affectionate parent, who, herself possessing the fulness of the blessing of the Gospel of Christ, distributes them with a bountiful hand to all other lands—let us, like her, not be given to change—let us, like her, not indulge a proneness to do what it is, and the English what they are; and to this principle may be attributed the close connexion that prevails in her Universities between Classics and Religion.

THE CHURCH

TORONTO, FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1848.

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REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

This wretched and Godless nation has again become the arena of revolutionary turmoil. After a feverish reign of seventeen years the Citizen King—the Choice of the People, has been hurled from the throne by the same reckless, lawless hands which placed him on that uneasy and precarious eminence. Louis Philippe is now drinking from the same bitter chalice which he was instrumental in forcing to the lips of poor Charles X.

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their devotions to distress and harass their wives, children, domestics and dependents, with peevish or bitter words, perverse and severe actions, nay, sometimes with enormous injustice; nor are they more ostentatious in religion, to get the good opinion of ministers and Christians, than vociferous in rage and debates."

Need we say that the Lenten privations of such an unloving member of the visible Church, would be nothing else than the very mockery and caricature of devotion. By no possibility could his fast be considered "an acceptable day to the Lord."

Again, he who fasts as God would have him to fast must deal his bread to the hungry, and satisfy the afflicted soul; he must attend to the spiritual and temporal interests of his less favoured brethren of mankind. Bacon, with the racy roughness so characteristic of him and of his contemporary brother authors, remarks: "Thou breakest thy bread then to the hungry when thou so fastest, that thou spearest from thine own belly to give it to the poor hungry man."

Would God that all rich men did know this much, and would follow it! For many think that they do God an high sacrifice, yet and that they be good almsgivers, if when they have once pandered their own bellies with all kinds of dainties, they then, at the last, give or send to the hungry a few scraps which they will scarcely vouchsafe to give unto their dogs." Alas! without being hypocritical or censorious, may we not express our apprehension, that Bacon's reproof is as much called for in the nineteenth century as it was when first enunciated. We fear that the moral sculptor would experience no difficulty in selecting abundance of models for a group of Dives and Lazarus, from amongst our Christian community.

And here is suggested a practical benefit which may be derived from the due observance of the Lenten and other fasts, which are enjoined by our Church. If all who, under the good providence of God, are blessed with affluence or even with ordinary independence, were to calculate fairly how much they could save from their usual expenditure during these seasons, and were to devote the sum so reclaimed (if we may so use the expression) to works of charity and mercy, how many substantial good might be accomplished! How many a drooping widow's heart might be cheered! How many a helpless and bewildered orphan might permanent relief be afforded! And as to the necessities for the soul, to how many poor forlorn ones, groping in the gloom of spiritual darkness, would the light of Christ's Gospel be conveyed by the employment of additional messengers! This consideration we would seek to press home with especial earnestness upon the members of our branch of the Universal Church. Let us suppose that the individuals composing each Church family in the Diocese of Toronto, faithfully practised abstinence, in the full sense of the word, during the forty days of Lent, and made an honest and liberal estimate of the amount of money which they thereby been enabled to save, would not the collective amount be very considerable? Yes; infinitely greater are we convinced than would be generally supposed.

We have no hesitation in affirming that the means of supporting many additional travelling missionaries would thereby be provided, and that too without any perceptible sacrifice or inconvenience. May we express a hope that not a few of our readers will act during the present Lent upon the suggestion which we have thrown out, and that the sacred festivities of Easter may be enhanced by the announcement of a goodly sun so redeemed from vanity and luxury, and consecrated to the noblest of all purposes, the building up and advancement of Emanuel's kingdom. Thus acting, the humble believer, giving God all the glory, and appropriating to himself no merit, for doing what was his bounden duty, may look for the blessings promised through the Prophet Isaiah: "Thou shalt thy light break forth as the morning, and thine health shall spring forth speedily; and thy righteousness shall go before thee; the glory of the Lord shall be thy rearward. Then shalt thou call, and the Lord shall answer; thou shalt cry, and He shall say, Here I am."

DR. McCULL AND HIS MESSAGES.

Since the publication of Dr. McCaul's triumphant refutation of the charges advanced against him by the Hon. Adam Ferguson, on the authority of an anonymous pamphlet, the Globe has grumbled under the weight of the ponderous columns intended to overwhelm the President's short and straightforward vindication of his character.

As we have no doubt the only result of these laboured efforts to pervert the plain statement of facts, by which the accusation was so decisively rebutted, will be to increase the estimation in which Dr. McCaul is held, and add to the popularity which he deservedly enjoys, we will not enter into a discussion of the subject, particularly as we feel that by opening a controversy, we should be promoting the object of those, who hope to obtain notoriety by having their names associated with that of the distinguished individual at the head of the University, and who would care but little for the disgrace of defeat, provided they could force themselves into publicity.

The only thing which really requires notice, in all that our contemporary has published in his attempted crimination of Dr. McCaul, is the painful idea impressed on the mind of the reader, that the materials which have been worked into charges, were supplied by some one, who had not scrupled to make dishonourable use of his facilities of access to the papers of the former Chancellor, and the documents of the College Council, and who has hereby betrayed confidence by furnishing the enemies of the Institution with the means of giving the colour of plausibility to their vituperations of its highest and ablest officer.

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With commendable candour the writer deprecates the effect which the miserable policy of his constituents has had upon themselves. He says—"We have inserted the scriptural and rational order of things, by aiming to make men Dissenters that they may become Christians, leaving their becoming Dissenters to be a question subsequent and subordinate. We thus took a false position in the public eye, as though we were more concerned to make men proselytes than to make men religious."

We can only afford room for another extract from this remarkable paper. It embodies a graphic and heart-aching picture of the internal unrest of sectarianism—a picture all the more sad because emanating from a pencil which may be certain would not be dipped in colours unnecessarily vivid, or deal in shadows more exaggerated than the circumstances of the case demanded—

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With the blessing of the God of Peace the article from which we have been quoting may have the effect of leading many an honest and prayerful Dissenter seriously to consider the great question of visible and Catholic unity. And it is a cheering sign of the times that a Nonconformist periodical has the courage and virtue to grapple so manfully with topics so delicate, compromising as they do to such an extent the theory and working of sectarianism.

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What we object to the Dictionary is simply this,—that it gives the Presbyterial, instead of the Catholic and universal (or—if our Correspondent like it better—the Episcopalian) acceptance of the term bishop. It is putting forward private opinion for public authority, which is dishonest. Why—we may then it must not only be the office of the bishop as defined in the following introduction—

"Bishop—One of the orders of the Christian Ministry, according to the views entertained and the discipline adopted by Churches Episcopally governed." This would not be setting aside the office of the Bishop, at events as may be expected to do, and are warranted in doing. In regard to the citations. Why was not the Prayer Book—a public authority—quoted? Individual writers may be consulted, but the Church, at events, they ought not to be taken instead of the Church's voice. Other Churches under Episcopal and Apostolical regimen have their documents and formularies; let these be quoted if necessary. The Church of England has her Liturgy, which speaks that the office of the Holy Scripture and ancient authors, that from the Apostles' time there have been these orders of Ministers in Christ's Church; Bishops, Priests and Deacons.

Our Correspondent is not satisfied with the citation which is made from Whitty. We will give another; and we ask any reasonable man whether diocesan Episcopacy is not positively asserted in it? Note on James v. 14.—"That these presbyters should be bishops properly so called, as some conceive, seems not very probable; for then it must not only be the office of the bishop personally to visit the sick, but the duty of every sick person to send to him, and to no other.—Ed. CHURCH."

To the Editor of The Church.

Rev. and dear Sir,—After reading your review of a work entitled "The History of the Church of England," I felt a little astonished at an expression you there made use of, and which I should have imagined would hardly have fallen from your pen. I allude to this:—"The Psalms of David, but these are the words of one inspired put into metre, and their very use, in my humble opinion, detrimental to that which you so ably advocated some months ago, viz. the truly legitimate mode of chanting the Psalms, and which our Reformers would seem to prefer." And I feel convinced that you will agree with me that whatever Psalms are used in public worship, these and these alone should be used in all the Parishes, in order to secure that uniformity which characterizes the Psalms. But for the use of Hymns, composed by private persons, in public worship, however beautiful they may be, and composed by individuals however holy in their lives, I can see no authority, and their use should be discontinued. For private use they may be admirably adapted; and on this point the Church is silent, leaving every master of a family to himself, as Priest in his own house. Yet are not those Psalms which have the sanction of the Church more suitable, and on that account ought they not to be preferred?

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The quotations by Scott are not remarkable upon one point, which is the more curious, that they correct a coming from the pen of an able and esteemed commentator. "Without enlarging remarks, I would just give a quotation from Gurney's Dictionary of the Bible, the author was Rector of St. Clement Dances, of London, Great Britain. "Bishop," the term "when applied to mere men, does not ever signify more than a Pastor or Presbyter." "No where any but deacons marked as subordinate Bishops and Elders or Presbyters."—Acts xx. 17, 28, Tit. i. 5, 7. "The name imported that their business was to watch over, care for, and instruct the people."

"It is agreed by Scillingfleet, D. Dodd and others of the most learned Episcopalists, that the office of Bishop above other pastors in the Church, has no foundation in the oracles of God." "In the fourth and subsequent centuries, the mystery of antichrist began to work." What then becomes of Theobald's authority? QUERY.

What we object to the Dictionary is simply this,—that it gives the Presbyterial, instead of the Catholic and universal (or—if our Correspondent like it better—the Episcopalian) acceptance of the term bishop. It is putting forward private opinion for public authority, which is dishonest. Why—we may then it must not only be the office of the bishop as defined in the following introduction—

"Bishop—One of the orders of the Christian Ministry, according to the views entertained and the discipline adopted by Churches Episcopally governed." This would not be setting aside the office of the Bishop, at events as may be expected to do, and are warranted in doing. In regard to the citations. Why was not the Prayer Book—a public authority—quoted? Individual writers may be consulted, but the Church, at events, they ought not to be taken instead of the Church's voice. Other Churches under Episcopal and Apostolical regimen have their documents and formularies; let these be quoted if necessary. The Church of England has her Liturgy, which speaks that the office of the Holy Scripture and ancient authors, that from the Apostles' time there have been these orders of Ministers in Christ's Church; Bishops, Priests and Deacons.

Our Correspondent is not satisfied with the citation which is made from Whitty. We will give another; and we ask any reasonable man whether diocesan Episcopacy is not positively asserted in it? Note on James v. 14.—"That these presbyters should be bishops properly so called, as some conceive, seems not very probable; for then it must not only be the office of the bishop personally to visit the sick, but the duty of every sick person to send to him, and to no other.—Ed. CHURCH."

To the Editor of The Church.

Rev. and dear Sir,—After reading your review of a work entitled "The History of the Church of England," I felt a little astonished at an expression you there made use of, and which I should have imagined would hardly have fallen from your pen. I allude to this:—"The Psalms of David, but these are the words of one inspired put into metre, and their very use, in my humble opinion, detrimental to that which you so ably advocated some months ago, viz. the truly legitimate mode of chanting the Psalms, and which our Reformers would seem to prefer." And I feel convinced that you will agree with me that whatever Psalms are used in public worship, these and these alone should be used in all the Parishes, in order to secure that uniformity which characterizes the Psalms. But for the use of Hymns, composed by private persons, in public worship, however beautiful they may be, and composed by individuals however holy in their lives, I can see no authority, and their use should be discontinued. For private use they may be admirably adapted; and on this point the Church is silent, leaving every master of a family to himself, as Priest in his own house. Yet are not those Psalms which have the sanction of the Church more suitable, and on that account ought they not to be preferred?

THE REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

The Revolution has been a multitude of defensive, precautionary, and aggressive measures, in a voluntary shape, on the part of Churchesmen, before which it would have been indeed marvellous if Dissent had not been greatly a loser. New churches, new normal schools, new school-books, pastoral aid societies, and almost endless expedients, have in consequence been devised for the purpose of cutting off supplies from the camp of Nonconformity in every possible way, and of diffusing among the people a feeling favourable to the state of things by law established. Our cottages, the homes of our artisans, the garrets and cellars of our large towns and cities, all are brought under the most systematic inspection, and are made to be sensible not only to the great approved care of the Church with regard to their spiritual welfare, but to the extent in which the temporal wants of the necessitous may be relieved by the largesses at her disposal.

What far from conceding that the rabid antagonism of Dissent has been the sole, or indeed the main cause of the effects above described, we look upon the writer's admission as gratifying and satisfactory. Our Methodist and other sectarian contemporaries frequently ask the searching question, Where are to be found the proofs of the Church's vitality? The British Quarterly Review, whose authority they will hardly venture to impugn,—furnishes such evidence in abundance, an unwilling, and therefore all the more valuable witness. He testifies that churches are built—schools founded—pastoral aid societies devised—and relief, both spiritual and temporal, extended to the poor, whether in cottage, garret or cellar. If these be not signs and tokens of healthy vitality, then the Gospel must be a cunningly devised fable, for by such tokens it teaches us to "try the spirits whether they be of God."

Most calamitous, according to the Reviewer's admission, have been the results of their unholty crusade to the sectarian bodies themselves. "The consequences to Dissent (he says) have been just such as common-

ly ensue when the weak, more in rashness than discretion, challenge the strong to combat. Over the whole land the signs of progress among Dissenters seem to be counterbalanced by the signs of decay. The antagonistic influence is everywhere as a grave impediment, and in the case of not a few of our smaller interests it is felt as an almost-crushing weight."

When Lord John Russell admitted the heretical Hampden to a bishopric, the sectarian journals were loud in their self-gratulations. Steing how distasteful the act was to the great majority of churchmen, they argued that assuredly the Church's cause must be on the wane, or else an expediency minister would never dare to deal her such a rancorous blow. The British Reviewer, however, is better informed. The resources of Churchism (he declares) are not exhausted. Every new hostile movement will call forth more of its still latent power.

With commendable candour the writer deprecates the effect which the miserable policy of his constituents has had upon themselves. He says—"We have inserted the scriptural and rational order of things, by aiming

A GLIMPSE OF THE MIDDLE AGES.

(From "The Merchant and the Friar," by Sir Francis Palgrave.)

THE RECREATORY. In the present age, when locomotion has been so wonderfully facilitated...

From the one end of England until the other end, and which continued, without much alteration, as the main lines of transit through our island.

With the exception of the concise and jejune letters, which passed among official functionaries...

A singular prejudice prevailed against the use of our vernacular Teutonic dialect, in any composition which was to possess a character of gentility.

Latin and French were alone employed by those who had any claim to distinction.

But our catalogue of the difficulties attending correspondence in the "early part of the fourteenth century" is by no means concluded.

Had the knowledge of letters been much more common, still, the want of any convenient and portable writing material would have imposed a very great check upon epistolary communication.

Well, reader, do you expect that I am now going to begin my story? By no means.

Suppose the letter completed, the parchment carefully folded, encompassed with silken bands, and sealed with the mastic seal which covered three-fourths of its surface?

This much for ancient correspondence; but my story cannot yet begin. Patience, reader, you must submit to another delay: I cannot yet show you the scene; the "inland town" noticed, but not named, in my first paragraph, until you are fully aware how little the cosmographical information was possessed by its residents.

The geographical knowledge of the middle ages, so far as it could be collected in books, consisted in little else than scanty extracts from the meagre pages of Ptolemy and Solinus.

The terrestrial sphere, as portrayed in the "early part of the fourteenth century," consists of a circular projection, in the exact centre of which appears Jerusalem, the Temple being likewise represented in the exact centre of the Holy City.

KING JAMES THE SECOND IN EXILE.

A portion of the private suite of the apartments of the king and queen at St. Germain remain unaltered.

By the subscriber, having received his full supply for the WINTER TRADE, begs to call the attention of his customers to his new and splendid stock of HARDWARE...

FOR SALE.

BY THE SUBSCRIBER—English, Banks, Swedes, and Three Rivers Iron; Sheet Iron; Short Link Coil Chains; Cable Chains; Axes; Saws; Nails; Copper, in bar and sheet; Zinc; Lead; Lead Pipe; Sheet Lead; Steel and Vices; Sledge and Hammer; Blister German, and Cast Steel; Ropes; Glass; Paints; Oils; Spirit Turpentine; &c. &c.

OILS.

BARNARD, CURTISS & Co., 111, WATER STREET, NEW YORK.

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THOMAS J. PRESTON, WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR.

First House North of the Court House, CHURCH STREET, TORONTO.

MERCANTILE TAILOR.

No. 1, Chevet's Buildings, Toronto.

MORPHY & BROTHERS, WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS.

CITY BUILDINGS, (Opposite Saint James's Cathedral), AND AT 98, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

T. BILTON, MERCHANT TAILOR.

No. 2, Wellington Buildings, King Street, TORONTO.

Advertisements.

RATES. Six lines and under, 2s. 4d. first insertion and 7d. in each subsequent insertion.

DR. DERRY Has Removed to 25, Duke Street, A FEW DOORS EAST OF THE BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

DOCTOR O'BRIEN Has Removed to 27, Bay Street, SECOND DOOR ABOVE WELLINGTON STREET, TORONTO.

MR. WOOD, SURGEON DENTIST, HAS REMOVED a few doors West, to Mr. BERRY'S, on YORK STREET, the first Brick House North of King Street.

MR. ROBERT COOPER, SOLICITOR AND ATTORNEY, Wellington Buildings, King Street, TORONTO.

J. P. CLARKE, Mus. Bac. R. C. PROFESSOR OF THE PIANO FORTE, SINGING AND GUITAR, 62, CHURCH STREET, Toronto, Jan. 18, 1847.

to despatch an order to his men for the immediate restoration of the cattle to their lawful owners.

It was doubtless this occurrence which procured for Katherine, Countess of Schwarzburg, the surname of "The Heroine." Still renowned is the determined activity with which she furthered the progress of the reformation, which her husband, Count Henry XXXVII., had before introduced into his dominions.

A NEW ZEALAND CHIEF.

(From Angus's Savage Life and Scenes in Australia.)

"NENE, or—as he is now more generally known by his baptized name—Thomas Walker (Tamatua), is the principal chief of the Ngathao tribe; which, in common with many others, is comprised in the great assemblage of tribes usually called Ngapua.

To Carpenters and Joiners.

JUST RECEIVED, by the Subscriber, from Rochester, a quantity of Fine Hoop; Heading, Hollowing, Stave, and Chamber Knives; Levels; Hovels; Jointers and Shave Ups; of the most approved description.

To Saddlers and Harness Makers.

THE Subscriber, having completed his assortment of SADDLE LEATHERS, solicits a call from the Trade, to inspect his great variety of Stock, which consists of Common, Japanese, and Italian, Malabar, Blue, and Silver Plated Mountings of most recent style, and complete throughout; English Bridles; American Skirting and Hog Skins; Patent Leather, all colours; American Gie Traces; Brookline Harness and Saddle Traces; Whips; Raw Hides; St. Catherine's, and other Belts; Saddles, and other articles of the saddle trade, of all which will be sold at the lowest possible price.

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BY THE SUBSCRIBER—English, Banks, Swedes, and Three Rivers Iron; Sheet Iron; Short Link Coil Chains; Cable Chains; Axes; Saws; Nails; Copper, in bar and sheet; Zinc; Lead; Lead Pipe; Sheet Lead; Steel and Vices; Sledge and Hammer; Blister German, and Cast Steel; Ropes; Glass; Paints; Oils; Spirit Turpentine; &c. &c.

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J. P. CLARKE, Mus. Bac. R. C. PROFESSOR OF THE PIANO FORTE, SINGING AND GUITAR, 62, CHURCH STREET, Toronto, Jan. 18, 1847.

DONALD BETHUNE, JR. BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery and Bankruptcy, CONVEYANCER, &c. DIVISION STREET, COBOURG, CANADA WEST. 9-546

OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, COACH BUILDERS, FROM LONDON, KING STREET, TORONTO. 12-546

JAMES BICKET, ACCOUNTANT, No. 2, City Buildings, King Street East, Toronto. Nov. 26, 1847. 32-546

HARDWARE. No. 44, KING STREET, Corner Post Office Lane.

THE Subscriber, having received his full supply for the WINTER TRADE, begs to call the attention of his customers to his new and splendid stock of HARDWARE...

Parties commencing House Keeping are particularly requested to call before purchasing elsewhere.

T. HAWORTH, Toronto, 16th Dec. 1847. 34-54

To Carpenters and Joiners. JUST RECEIVED, by the Subscriber, from Rochester, a quantity of Fine Hoop; Heading, Hollowing, Stave, and Chamber Knives; Levels; Hovels; Jointers and Shave Ups; of the most approved description.

T. HAWORTH, Toronto, 16th Dec. 1847. 34-546

To Coopers. JUST RECEIVED, by the Subscriber, from Rochester, a quantity of Fine Hoop; Heading, Hollowing, Stave, and Chamber Knives; Levels; Hovels; Jointers and Shave Ups; of the most approved description.

T. HAWORTH, Toronto, 16th Dec. 1847. 34-546

To Saddlers and Harness Makers. THE Subscriber, having completed his assortment of SADDLE LEATHERS, solicits a call from the Trade, to inspect his great variety of Stock...

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THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE, GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA.

THE CAPITAL OF THE COMPANY IS £500,000. All the Dividends are Surrendered to the Company.

THE PROFITS of the Company will be ascertained and divided at certain intervals, when each Policy, having a right to participate in the Profits, will share in the Fund to be allocated for Division among the Assured.

ADVANTAGES: Among other advantages held out by this Company, to which the attention of the public is especially requested, the following may be mentioned:—

11.—The moderate rate of Premium, which may be paid yearly or half yearly, at the option of the party assured.

12.—The increased facilities to the assured as regards Residences and Travelling, which are generally very extensive, and in particular the assured being at liberty to pass by Steam-boat between any North American port and any European port, at any time of the year, without extra charge.

13.—The prompt disbursement of the amount of loss, when the loss is proved to the satisfaction of the Company, and in particular the assured being at liberty to pass by Steam-boat between any North American port and any European port, at any time of the year, without extra charge.

14.—The Exemption from Stamp Duty, Entrance Fee, or any other Expense in effecting Assurances.

15.—The fact of the Company being wholly a Life Assurance Office, unconnected with either Fire or Marine Insurance.

Copies of the Company's Proposals—Tables of Rates of Assurances—with profits—without profits, on Single Lives, Joint Lives and Survivorships, for the whole term of Life, or for a limited period, together with every other information, may be obtained on application at the Offices of the Company.

By Order of the Directors, A. DAVIDSON PARKER, Manager for Canada.

BRANCH IN CANADA. HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL, No. 19, Great St. James Street.

DIRECTORS: HON. PETER M'GILL, Chairman, DAVID DAVIDSON, Esq., ALEX. SIMPSON, Esq., HENRY RAMSAY, Esq., CHRIST. DUNKIN, Esq., HON. W. B. ROBINSON, Esq., GEO. W. CAMPBELL, Esq., M.D.

SOLICITORS: JOHN ROSE, Esq., A. DAVIDSON PARKER, Esq.

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MEDICAL ADVISER: EDWARD HODDER, Esq., M.D. SOLICITORS: MESSRS. CROOKS & SMITH.

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Branch Offices, with Boards of Management, have also been established at the following places:—In British North America: New Brunswick—Head Office St. John's—Agent, DUNCAN ROBERTSON, Esq.

Nova Scotia—Head Office, Halifax—Agents, JAS. STEWART, Esq., C. J. STEWART, Esq.

AS ALSO: For West Indies—At Jamaica, Trinidad, Barbadoes, British Guiana, For Australia—In Sydney and Adelaide.

For Cape Colony—In Cape Town, For East Indies and Ceylon—In Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Colombo.

Montreal, August, 1847. 15-546

THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 21st AUGUST, 1847. CAPITAL, FIFTY THOUSAND POUNDS.

President, Hugh C. Baker, Vice-President, J. Young; Solicitors, Burton & Sealey; Physicians, G. O'Reilly and W. G. Dickinson.

THIS COMPANY is prepared to effect ASSURANCE UPON LIVES, and transact any business dependent upon the value or duration of Human Life; to grant or purchase Annuities or Reversions of all kinds, as also Survivorships and Endowments.

In addition to the various advantages offered by other Companies, the Directors of this Company are enabled, from the investment of the Premiums in the Province at a rate of compound interest, much beyond that which can be obtained in Britain, to promise a most material reduction of cost; guaranteeing Assurances, Survivorships, or Endowments for a smaller present payment, or yearly premium, and granting increased ANNUITIES, whether immediate or deferred, for any sum of money invested with them. They can also point to the local position of the Company as of peculiar importance to intending Assurers, as it enables such Assurers to exercise control over the Company; and facilitates the acceptance of healthy risks, as well as the prompt settlement of claims.

Assurances can be effected either with or without participation in the profits of the Company; the premiums may be paid in half-yearly or quarterly instalments; and the HALF CREDIT SYSTEM, having been adopted by the Board, credit will be given for one half the first SEVEN premiums, secured upon the Policy alone.

Annual Premium to Assure £100 Whole Term of Life.

Table with 4 columns: Age, With Profits, Without Profits, Half Credit. Rows for ages 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70.

The above rates, for Life Without Participation and Half Credit, will, upon comparison, be found to be lower than the similar tables of any other office at present offering to assure in Canada, while the assured Office Participation will share in three-fourths of the whole profit of that Branch of the Company's business.

Tables of Rates, Prospectuses, Forms of Application, and any further information respecting the system of the Company, or the practice of Life Assurance, can be obtained of the Secretary, or from any of the Local Agents.

Agents and Medical Officers already appointed: Brantford..... William Muirhead..... Cobourg..... James Cameron..... Colborne..... Robert M. Boucher..... Dundas..... Dr. Jas. Hamilton..... London..... Geo. D. Hill..... Dr. Alex. Anderson..... Montreal..... Frederick A. Wilson..... Dr. S. C. Sewell..... Paris..... David Buchan..... Port Sarasin..... Malcolm Cameron..... Quebec..... Welch and Davison..... St. Catharines..... John Bell..... Woodstock..... William Lapenierre..... Dr. S. J. Stratford.....

Agent for Toronto, EDMUND BRADBURNE, Albany Chambers, King Street West.

Medical Referee—GEORGE HERBER, Esq., M.D. By order of the Board, THOS. M. SIMONS, Secretary, Hamilton.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

(Registered and Empowered under Act of Parliament, 7 and 8 Vict., Cap. 110) CAPITAL—£500,000 STERLING.

Established for the purpose of effecting Assurances on the Lives

Of Persons resident in or about to proceed to the Colonies of Great Britain, India, or other places abroad.

EDINBURGH - 1, George Street. LONDON - 4, Abchurch Lane. GLASGOW - 35, St. Vincent Place.

GOVERNOR: THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE, GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA.

THE CAPITAL OF THE COMPANY IS £500,000. All the Dividends are Surrendered to the Company.

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For Cape Colony—In Cape Town, For East Indies and Ceylon—In Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Colombo.

Montreal, August, 1847. 15-546

NATIONAL LOAN FUND LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

A Savings Bank for the Benefit of the Widow & Orphan Empowered by Act of Parliament, 2d Victoria Royal Assent 27th July, 1838.

CAPITAL, £500,000 STERLING Besides a Reserve Fund from surplus profits of about £37,000 Sterling.

T. LAMIE MURRAY, Esquire, George Street, Hanover Square, London, CHAIRMAN OF THE COURT OF DIRECTORS, LONDON.

TORONTO LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS. HON. S. B. HARRISON, Chairman, WM. H. BOULTON, Mayor, M.P.P. CHARLES BERGZY, Esquire, Dr. W. G. GWYNNE, WILLIAM B. JARVIS, Sheriff, LEWIS MOFFATT, Esquire, CHARLES C. SMALL, Esquire.

HON. JAMES E. SMALL, Standing Counsel, Dr. H. SULLIVAN, M.R.C.S., Medical Examiner, EDWARD GOLDSMITH, Esquire, Agent.

Pamphlets, Blank Forms, Table of Rates, &c. can be obtained at the Office, corner of Church and King Streets, Toronto, or from either of the Sub-Agents throughout the Province.

W. C. ROSS, Managing Agent, 26 5/8

Toronto, 30th October, 1847.

THE TORONTO DRY DOCK COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Application will be made to the Legislature, at its next Session, to Amend the Charter of the Toronto Dry Dock Company, and to Extend the Capital Stock thereof to £40,000.

WM. YVNE BACON, Secretary, 55-54 1/2

Toronto, 25th January, 1848.



Home District Mutual Fire Company.

OFFICE—NEW STREET, OPPOSITE NEWGATE STREET, TORONTO.

INSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings in general, Merchandise, Household Furniture, Mills, Manufactories, &c.

DIRECTORS: John McMurriel, John Doel, James Beatty, Charles Thompson, John Eastwood, Benjamin Thorne, James Leslie, J. B. Warren, Capt. J. Elmley, W. B. Smith, J. Rains, Secretary, J. H. PRICE, Esq., President.

All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail must be post-paid. July 5, 1848. 21-546

THE PHOENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

APPLICATIONS for Insurance by which Assurances are required to be made to the underwriters who are authorized to receive premiums for the renewal of policies.

Toronto, July 1, 1841. MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co. 2-546

BRONTE MILLS FOR SALE.

THE PROPERTY consists of Sixteen Feet privilege on the Twelve Mile Creek, on the Lake Shore, in the Township of Trafalgar, and about Seventy five Acres of cleared Farm Land. A large Stone and Frame Woollen Factory, 82 feet by 32 and three Stories high, capable of being easily converted into a Flouring Mill, A Grist Mill with one run of Stones, Smeat Machine and all requisites. Saw Mills with Circular Saws and Lumber Yard Railways, A Blockmill's Shop and several Dyeing Houses. This Property is now let to a very tenant on £200 per year, and would bring on a Lease £250. Price £2500; of which £1000 would be required down, the residue might be paid by instalments as agreed upon.

—Also— A PRIVILEGE on the same Creek of 12 feet next above the Mills, with about 75 or 80 Acres of Land, mostly cleared and in cultivation, and an excellent Mill Site, with good Roads—Price £1000; of which £300 would be required in Cash, the remainder by instalments. The option of this of the Property is offered to the Purchaser of the first, and if not taken, it will be sold separately.

ADVERTISING the above, a Farm of about 70 Acres, in full cultivation, with a large inhabited Dwelling House, tall Cellar and Orchard of 4 Acres of Gravel-Fruit Trees. Price £7000, of which only £200 would be required immediately, the rest in ten years.

The whole of the above Property will be sold together if desired. For particulars apply, Post-paid, to S. B. HARRISON, Solicitor, King Street, Toronto. 45-54 5/8

AN IMPROVED FARM FOR SALE.

West of Hurontario Street, Chinguacousy, No. 25, FIRST CONCESSION,

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