

PAUL OF SAMOSATA: A TALE OF THE ANCIENT SYRIAN CHURCH.

One short month had passed away since the conversion of the Roman century, and with it had departed for ever the glory of Palmyra. The genius of Rome had triumphed, and her Eastern rival, confiding too rashly in her untried energies, was constrained to humble herself in the dust before the victorious legions of Aurelian.

The circumstances of that sad and singular vicissitude have engaged the historian's pen, and need not be detailed in our present narrative. Suffice it to state, for the purpose of explanation, that from the first blow struck in the contest to its disastrous termination, the cause of Zenobia experienced nothing but reverse; the battles of Antioch and Emesa proved successively ruinous defeats; until at length the aspiring Queen saw herself despoiled of all her territory, except the city within whose walls she sheltered herself, and her army were besieged. Yet even under this discouragement the siege was protracted with remarkable determination. Thousands of the Roman soldiers were swept away by the discharges of the engines and the sallies of the inhabitants, who were animated throughout by the fearless intrepidity of despair.

The compliment reluctantly paid by Aurelian to the valor of his enemies, while it supplied an excuse for his extreme tardiness, was certainly not undesigned. "The Roman people," was his language in an original letter, "speak with contempt of the war which I am waging against a woman. They are ignorant both of the character and of the power of Zenobia. It is impossible to enumerate her warlike preparations of stones, of arrows, and of every species of missile weapons. Every part of the walls is provided with two or three balistae, and artificial fires are thrown from her military engines. The fear of punishment has armed her with a desperate courage. Yet still I trust in the protecting deities of Rome, who have hitherto been favourable to all my undertakings."

But all hope of deliverance was taken away when the plan of assault, baffled at every point, was changed into the surer process of blockade. A line of circumvallation was drawn round the unhappy city, and hunger and thirst were left to do the work which violence had failed to accomplish. This alarming conjuncture had arrived, when the Queen of Palmyra, resolved (as the historian of the Fall of the Roman Empire has expressed it), that the last hour of her reign and of her life should be the same, conceived the daring project of applying in person to the court of Persia for succour in addition to the subsidies which had already encountered the Roman force, and suffered a total rout. The enterprise was skillfully arranged, and had nearly achieved its object. The matched woman, with her scanty retinue, escaped by a subterranean passage which led them in safety beyond the outposts of the hostile camp; the bank of the Euphrates had been reached without any indication of danger; each heart of that little band beat high with unwonted hope and rekindled courage; when, just at the critical moment, they were overtaken and captured by a body of cavalry despatched to intercept their detected route. Zenobia was conveyed a prisoner to the tent of Aurelian, and reserved to grace his triumph. The gates of Palmyra, so soon as the citizens had been apprised of their misfortune, were thrown open at once to the conqueror, and the city was surrendered to his mercy.

It was evening; the clash of arms was hushed, and carnage for a time forgot to pour its purple tide. Aurelian was sitting in his tent alone, pondering on the unexampled prosperity of his career, and making preparations for the gorgeous triumph he intended to celebrate on his return. He had been for hours engaged in weighing over and over again, each scheme of imperial greatness when his bold and grasping mind was never weary of framing, when the rough veteran who stood on guard at the entrance of his tent, signified to him that a stranger, advanced in years, craved admission into his presence. The Emperor turned somewhat abruptly, apparently displeased by this interruption of his meditations, and with a quick and impatient inclination of the head intimated his pleasure that the visitor should be introduced. In a few minutes Domnus stood before the stern and haughty warrior.

"Mighty Emperor of Rome!" said the old man, addressing the proud conqueror, "you see before you the Bishop of Antioch. The Lord of Hosts hath given thee victory in the battle; may the power which He has been pleased to place in thine hands be exercised with lenity and justice! The Christians of Antioch, through me, implore you to confirm the decision pronounced by the legitimate authority on the conduct of your former bishop, Paul of Samosata, who, once a favoured inmate of Zenobia's court, is now in the camp of her vanquisher Aurelian."

"Your petition, Father, has been anticipated.—When Antioch yielded to my arms the same request was submitted to me by a deputation of the Christian citizens; and my reply was that he, in whose favour the Western Churches shall decide, is to be reputed the lawful bishop. It will, therefore, be necessary to discover the opinions they may entertain, and to determine, by these, the ultimate adjustment of the dispute."

"Your proposition, great Emperor, could scarcely be more prudent or satisfactory. There can be now but little doubt that the issue of this discussion will be consistent with justice and truth. But ere I leave your presence, I have one boon more to solicit; you have prisoners, sentenced to death, in your possession.—"It is as you say, Christian;" was the reply of Aurelian, "Palmyra has had her day of proud defiance; and Rome will exact her due of retribution!"

would have dissuaded him from the attempt. But his gratitude to the Queen—"I have come to mourn over departed greatness. When we contemplate the ruins of genius whose lustre no longer shines, and of magnificence which has ceased to charm the eye, we learn this wholesome lesson, that earth is mean and worthless, that heaven alone is great, and that godliness, which survives the wreck of nature and lives with the life of the soul, is the only real and substantial gain. I saw these buildings ere the destroyer had crushed their statelyness with his iron hand; I frequented these halls when they echoed with the voice of song, and ministered to the delights of luxury. And I did bear my part in the giddy round of folly and vice. But, God be praised for his grace, which has reclaimed me from the broad way of destruction! I am now a sober man. Men call me PAUL OF SAMOSATA; in bygone days they greeted me with a title I never merited.—Bishop of Antioch; but now I esteem it my highest honour to assume the name, which until the grave closes over me I will never relinquish,—of Paul, the chastened but pardoned sinner!"

"Father!" said the kind centurion in a cheering tone, "Aurelian is stern, but he may relent. I go to seek his presence, and there to plead in your behalf, to the incensed warrior, the services of former days, when we shared together the toils of war and the dangers of the tented field."

The morrow came, and with it approached the consummation of Aurelian's sanguinary resolve. In an open space which lay without the camp, and was visible from the city wall, stood the grim executioners with naked blade, undimmed as yet with the stains of slaughter, but soon to be bathed in the blood of Palmyra's noblest citizens. Strong detachments of armed men were posted round the scene of butchery, and in the midst stood their mighty leader, to gaze on the massacre he had decreed.

He raised his hand to enforce silence, and the murmur of that hushed assembly at once unbroken repose. "Let the ring-leaders of this conspiracy against the majesty of Rome be brought forth to suffer the punishment which our insulted dignity demands; and let it fitting were to the ghosts of those Roman heroes whom Palmyrenian steel hath dismissed to the dark regions of the dead."

The proclamation was issued, and obedient to the summons the martial trump pealed forth its knell of death. Six lions then appeared, leading between them one of the unhappy victims, whose grave demeanour and tranquil countenance betokened a meek and placid heart. It was the celebrated Longinus; even him, the elegant and peaceful scholar, because he had been the Queen's Secretary, Aurelian refused to spare. The aged philosopher approached his executioner with unshrinking firmness. Intellect had maintained its superiority over natural fear, and the man of letters, in meeting his cruel fate, evinced a heroism which even the military adventurer envied while he despaired to imitate. Calmly did he bend his knees upon the fatal block; with his own hands he applied the bandage to his eyes soon to be closed for ever; the sword of the executioner fell,—and the blood of him whose worth the triumphs of the Aurelians might not compensate, was poured like water on the earth.

But what young man approaches to sink, next in succession, like the tender flower beneath the mower's scythe, by this untimely and violent death? Can it be that the unfeeling Emperor, in sacrificing Callias, has determined, by a wholesale destruction, to take the life of the son and to break the father's heart? Has the grateful Lentulus failed in his benevolent mediation? And who is that dark and frowning man attired (but how inconsistently!) in the garb of a Christian Priest,—who, if the malicious smile which curls his lip be faithful evidence of the passions which rage within his breast, is exulting in the coming tragedy? We know him well; it is Paul of Samosata, who has now attended this scene of horror to revel in the miseries of the wretched father.

Some disorder is visible in the nearest ranks: it attracts the notice of the Emperor. The soldiers, as if by preconcerted arrangement, give way, and Domnus, his head uncovered, hurries across the intervening space, and falls down before the Emperor. "In the name of God of Heaven," is the distressing appeal which bursts from his quivering lips, "that God, who is now gazing on this inhuman massacre, and will assuredly lay bare his right arm to avenge him of the man who dares to perpetrate these monstrous deeds of blood,—in his awful name, Aurelian, I implore thee, once for all, to show mercy to my beloved child. His blood will haunt you to the grave, and in the proudest hours of your future life, will fill your heart with a thousand terrors surpassing, in the remorse and madness they will conjure up, even the scourge of your imaginary Furies."

The distracted father thus presses his prayer; and, strange to say! Aurelian hesitates. But not long does he pause. With tenderness most novel to him he raises Domnus from the earth, and thus addresses him: "Bishop of Antioch! your son has endured a trial quite commensurate with the fault I find he has committed. Imprudence, as I have discovered, has been his only crime, and from the consequences of this I will release him. To Lentulus, my friend and fellow-soldier, you owe his preservation. He it was who explained to me all the circumstances of the transaction in which your son was concerned, and satisfied my mind, by the representations he was enabled to make, that your son was rather the victim than the contriver of stratagem and fraud. And you, Paul of Samosata!" added he, turning to the spiritual demagogue, "you were the man who, by specious pretences, persuaded this youth to engage in the rash undertaking which your vigilance and promptitude have defeated. And when the enterprise was worsted you were the first to aggravate his error and provoke my displeasure against him, in order to gratify the malice you harbour against his parent. Aurelian knows how to appreciate faithful and honest services; but for treachery and baseness he has no reward. If you value your own safety you will leave this place without delay, lest the punishment which your deceitful practices deserve, and which I can now with difficulty withhold, descend at once upon your head."

Thus was the wicked man disappointed in his artifice, and the son again restored to the arms of his father. Years rolled by, and many changes did they witness in their onward flight. The disputes in Antioch had all been happily composed; and the Church, as if its divine Head were preparing it for the persecution of Dioclesian, flourished in uninterrupted security, and in the preservation of sound and Catholic doctrine. The Palmyrenians, during this interval, had revolted from the government of Aurelian, massacred the garrison placed over them, and were revisited, in consequence of this atrocious perfidy, by the enraged Emperor, who pillaged their city and, after every valuable had been removed, laid nearly the whole of it in ruins. On the defaced monuments of exquisite art and rare invention which he left behind him to mark his path of desolation, Aurelian inscribed at once the record of his prowess and the evidence of his eternal disgrace. At the close of a sultry day, when the heat which still continued in the air was rapidly yielding to the coolness of the descending dews of evening, a roving Arab, returning to his rude mud cottage erected in one of the Porticoes which surrounded what was once the Temple of the Sun, paused to regard a man who was seated on a block of marble, and with pensive countenance was gazing on the dismal architectural skeleton before him. The robber of the desert, surprised at the presence of the stranger, addressed him in the Syrian tongue,—"Who art thou who hast thus approached, in thoughtful mood, the dwelling of the wild son of Ishmael?"

"Friend," replied the old man, (for age had furrowed his brow with many a wrinkle,) "I have come to mourn over departed greatness. When we contemplate the ruins of genius whose lustre no longer shines, and of magnificence which has ceased to charm the eye, we learn this wholesome lesson, that earth is mean and worthless, that heaven alone is great, and that godliness, which survives the wreck of nature and lives with the life of the soul, is the only real and substantial gain. I saw these buildings ere the destroyer had crushed their statelyness with his iron hand; I frequented these halls when they echoed with the voice of song, and ministered to the delights of luxury. And I did bear my part in the giddy round of folly and vice. But, God be praised for his grace, which has reclaimed me from the broad way of destruction! I am now a sober man. Men call me PAUL OF SAMOSATA; in bygone days they greeted me with a title I never merited.—Bishop of Antioch; but now I esteem it my highest honour to assume the name, which until the grave closes over me I will never relinquish,—of Paul, the chastened but pardoned sinner!"

THE END.

DESTITUTION OF THE ENGLISH NON-JURORS.

Those conscientious men who, rather than retain their livings at the price of what they considered perjury, had in many instances preferred an honourable poverty, were soon reduced to a state bordering upon starvation. In order to procure relief for these generous sufferers, Kettlewell, whose heart was ever keenly sensitive to the wants of others, bestowed much time and care in devising a suitable plan whereby assistance might be afforded. In this undertaking he was greatly assisted by his friend Nelson. They drew up the model of a fund of charity for the needy and suffering clergy, and proposed that a letter should be written by the deprived bishops, who were to be the managers of the fund, earnestly recommending the need of their suffering brethren to the charitable help and brotherly assistance of the pious and well-disposed. To this suggestion the bishops finally assented, and drew up and circulated the following affecting letter:—

"To all Christian people to whom this charitable re-creation should be presented, grace be to you and peace from God the Father, and from our Lord Jesus Christ. "Whereas we, the present deprived bishops of this Church, have certain information that many of our deprived brethren of the clergy, with their wives, children, and families, are reduced to extreme want, and unable to support themselves, and their several charges, without the charitable relief of pious and well-disposed Christians; and being earnestly moved by several of them to represent their distressed condition to the mercy and compassion of such tender-hearted persons as are inclined to commiserate and relieve the afflicted servants of God: "Now we, in compliance with their entreaty, and with all due regard to their suffering circumstances, have thought it our duty (as far as in law we may) heartily to recommend their necessities conditionally to all pious good people; hoping and praying that they will take their case into their serious consideration, and, putting on the bowels of charity, extend their alms to them and their needy families.

"And we will not cease to pray for a blessing upon such their benefactors; and remain, in all Christian offices, "Yours, WILLIAM, Bishop of Norwich. ROBERT, — Gloucester. FRANCIS, — Ely. THOMAS, — Bath & Wells. THOMAS, — Peterborough. New deprived.

"July 22, 1695." Praiseworthy as this act on the bishops' part was, and one in which men possessing the common feelings of humanity must have rejoiced, it nevertheless drew down upon them the heavy displeasure of civil powers, who pronounced it illegal to raise funds for such ill and immoral men. They were, accordingly, summoned before the lords of the privy council, to be interrogated in respect of this proceeding. The answers returned by Bishop Ken, on this occasion, are still upon record. Like every thing else which proceeded from him, his answer was in the meek language of injured innocence. And yet, soft as his words were, they must indeed have been very swords to his accusers. How, for instance, must the burning blush of shame have scorched the cheeks of "the most honourable privy council," when to the question—Did you subscribe this paper? the apostolic prelate replied: "My lords, I thank God I did; and it had a very happy effect; for the will of my blessed Redeemer was fulfilled by it; and what we were not able to do ourselves was done by others; the hungry were fed, and the naked were clothed; and to feed the hungry, to clothe the naked, and to visit those that are sick or in prison, is that plea which all your lordships, as well as I, as far as you have had opportunities, must make for yourselves at the great day;—and that which you must all plead at God's tribunal for your eternal absolution, shall not, I hope, be made my condemnation here!"

Kettlewell's Life, p. 432. 1<sup>st</sup> Ed. App. Lxxii. numb. 20.

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FOR SALE, A VERY VALUABLE FARM, OF Two Hundred and Twenty-five Acres, ABOUT NINETY ACRES CLEARED, Within a Mile of Port Hope, on the Lake Shore. NEVER-FAILING CREEK OF WATER abounding with Trout, runs through the Land. There is also on the premises, a FRAME HOUSE, BARN, STABLES, and other out-buildings; an excellent GARDEN, well stocked with Fruit Trees, and an extensive ORCHARD. So desirable a Farm is seldom to be met with. For further particulars, and terms of payment, apply, if by letter, post-paid, to the Proprietor, ROBERT F. COLEMAN, Belleville, February 19, 1844. 345-4f



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From Toronto to Kingston: SOVEREIGN, Every Monday and Thursday, at Noon. CITY OF TORONTO, Every Tuesday and Friday, at Noon. PRINCESS ROYAL, Every Wednesday and Saturday, at Noon.

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Steamers arrive daily at Toronto from Hamilton and Niagara, in time for the above Boats to Kingston. Passengers are particularly requested to look after their personal Luggage, as the Proprietors will not be accountable for any article whatever, unless Entered and Signed for, as received by them or their Agents.

Royal Mail Packet Office, Front Street, Toronto, 16th May, 1844. 359

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WILL leave TORONTO for ROCHESTER, touching at Port Hope and Cobourg, and other intermediate Ports, (weather permitting) every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning, at Eleven o'clock; and will leave ROCHESTER for TORONTO, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at Eight o'clock, A.M. Toronto, 1844. 355

THE STEAMER GORE, CAPT. KERR.

WILL leave TORONTO for ROCHESTER DIRECT, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday Evening, at Seven o'clock; and will leave ROCHESTER for TORONTO direct, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at half-past Two o'clock, P.M. Toronto, March 16th, 1844. 349

THE STEAMER ECLIPSE, CAPT. JOHN GORDON.

WILL leave HAMILTON for TORONTO, at 7 o'clock, A.M., and leave TORONTO for HAMILTON, at 3 o'clock, P.M. Toronto, April 11th, 1844. 349

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THE BYTOWN, Leaves Kingston every Wednesday, at 2 o'clock, P.M. " Gananoque " 5 " " " Prescott Thursday, 1 " " " " Ogdensburg " 11 " " " St. Regis " 6 " " " " Coteau du Lac " 11 " " " And arrives in Montreal the same day at 3 o'clock.

THE CALEDONIA, Leaves Kingston every Friday, at 2 o'clock, P.M. " Gananoque " 5 " " " Prescott Saturday, 1 " " " " Ogdensburg " 11 " " " St. Regis " 6 " " " " Coteau du Lac " 11 " " " And arrives at Montreal the same day at 3 o'clock.

UPWARDS: THE CHARLOTTE, Leaves Montreal every Wednesday, at 6 o'clock, P.M. " Lachine Thursday, 4 " " " " Carillon " 1 " " " " Grenville " 7 " " " " Bytown Friday, 8 " " " " Kempsville " 2 " " " " Merrickville " 7 " " " " Oliver's Ferry Saturday, 4 " " " " Isthmus " 7 " " " And arrives in Kingston the same Evening.

THE BYTOWN, Leaves Montreal every Friday, at 6 o'clock, P.M. " Lachine Saturday, 4 " " " " Carillon " 1 " " " " Grenville " 7 " " " " Bytown Sunday, 8 " " " " Kempsville " 2 " " " " Merrickville " 7 " " " " Oliver's Ferry Monday, 4 " " " " Isthmus " 7 " " " And arrives in Kingston the same Evening.

THE CALEDONIA, Leaves Montreal every Monday, at 6 o'clock, P.M. " Lachine Tuesday, 4 " " " " Carillon " 1 " " " " Grenville " 7 " " " " Bytown Wednesday, 8 " " " " Kempsville " 2 " " " " Merrickville " 7 " " " " Oliver's Ferry Thursday, 4 " " " " Isthmus " 7 " " " And arrives in Kingston the same day.

These Boats being strongly built, expressly for the Navigation of the River St. Lawrence, and having Low Pressure Engines, afford a desirable conveyance to persons wishing a Safe, Comfortable and Speedy Passage. The Proprietors, Messrs. Metcalf and Mercury, leave Kingston and Montreal every alternate day. Apply to the Captains on Board, or to MARCHERSON & CRANE, Kingston, May, 1844. 357

ONE MILLION AND A HALF ACRES OF LAND, TO BE DISPOSED OF IN CANADA WEST, (LATE UPPER CANADA) NO MONEY IS REQUIRED DOWN.

TO OLD SETTLERS, EMIGRANTS, AND OTHERS. THE CANADA COMPANY have for disposal about the stated quantity of Land mentioned in the Printed Lists of this date. They consist of Lots of from 100 to 200 Acres each, scattered throughout the Country, and most of them surrounded by Old Settlements; of Blocks, containing from 1000 to 10000 Acres, situated in the Western District; and of a very extensive and important Territory, of 80000 Acres, in the Huron District, situated Ninety Miles South of Owen's Sound. The Lands are offered on the most liberal Terms, and are highly beneficial to the Settlers. By this arrangement, the Company dispose of their Lands by way of LEASE, FOR A TERM OF TEN YEARS; No Money Being Required Down, The Rents payable 1st February, in each year, being less than the Interest upon the Price. Thus, for example, suppose the Purchase Money for 100 Acres to be 12s. 6d. per Acre, which is £62 10s., the Rent required thereon is £3; full power being secured to the Settler to Purchase the Land he occupies, at any time during the Term, upon Payment of the Price stated in the Lease. The Company will make a Liberal Allowance upon the Price, according to the period when the Settler pays, by anticipation, the amount, and thereby save himself from further Rent. These Lands, and others not included in the Leasing List, are also to be disposed of upon the Company's former plan, viz.—for Cash down, or by One-fifth Cash, and the balance in five equal Annual Installments, with Interest. In order to afford the Settlers an inducement, the Company will receive any sum, no matter how small the amount may be, for which the Lessee Settlers may not have immediate want, on Terms—allowing Interest at the rate of Six per cent. per annum for the same; but it is clearly understood, that the full amount with interest accrued, shall at all times be at the disposal of the Settler, without notice. For this purpose the Company have opened an Account, which is termed "Settler's Savings Bank Account," thus affording to the Settler, every facility for accumulating sufficient money to purchase the Freehold of the land which he leases, whenever he chooses to do so, within the term of Ten years; but should bad Harvests, or any other unforeseen misfortunes visit him, he has always the amount deposited in the Interest-free fund at his disposal to meet them. The advantages of this account are confined to the Company's actual Lessee Settlers, during the continuance of their Leases.

REMITTANCE OF MONIES. Anxious to assist Settlers, and others desirous of sending home Monies to their Friends, the Company will engage to place the amount in the hands of the parties for whom they are destined, free of all cost and expense, thus saving the Settlers all care and trouble in the business. The Company last year remitted to the United Kingdom and Germany nearly £300,000, in 228 sums, averaging about £250 each; by this means, and during the last four months, they have already sent home a similar amount. The arrangements of the Company for this purpose are so complete, that the sums are placed in the parties' hands in Europe, free from any deduction, within about three days from the arrival of the Mail in England, accompanied by every kind of useful information upon Canada. The Company will also remit any sum of money from Europe to Canada, by Letters of Credit upon their Commissioners in the Province; free of expense, thus insuring the benefit of the remittance to the Emigrant, and likewise saving him from the inconvenience and too frequent loss arising from bringing his money with him in coin. The Company, with a view to accommodate Emigrants having no immediate want for their funds, will allow Interest, at Four per cent. per annum, on Money left with them for any period not less than Ninety Days, and will receive the same, when the Money is required, without notice. Every kind of information upon Canada, and directions, that can possibly be useful to intending Emigrants to Canada, will be readily furnished, free of all charge, by applying personally, or by letter, to the Company's Office in England,—Canada House, St. Helen's Place, Bishopsgate-Street, London. The new printed Lists of Lands, (which may be seen in every Post-Office and Store in Canada West,) and any particulars, may be obtained, free of charge, upon application, if by letter, post-paid, to the Company's Office, at Goderich, as regards the Huron Lands; at Frederick Street, Toronto, as to all other Lands and Remittances of Money. Canada Company's Office, Frederick-Street, Toronto, 6th May, 1844. 356-3m

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CANADA COMPANY'S OFFICE, Frederick Street, Toronto, 10th Feb., 1844. 344-6m

F. H. HALL, AUCTIONEER, COMMISSION MERCHANT, AND GENERAL AGENT.

OFFICE AT MR. JAMES MACDONALD'S, MARKET SQUARE, Cobourg, 20th March, 1844. 349-4

MR. W. SCOTT BURN, CONVEYANCER AND ACCOUNTANT, LOT STREET, NEAR CHURCH STREET, TORONTO.

DEEDS, BONDS, LEASES, &c. PREPARED. States of affairs examined and drawn up. Merchants' Books posted, and Accounts made out. RENTS, NOTES AND BILLS COLLECTED. EDWARD GEORGE O'BRIEN, GENERAL AGENT, No. 4, VICTORIA ROW, KING STREET, TORONTO: OPPOSITE WELLINGTON BUILDINGS. 352-4f

MR. J. D. HUMPHREYS, PROFESSOR OF SINGING AND THE PIANO FORTE.

Toronto, Oct. 7, 1843. 350-4f

MR. HOPNER MEYER, ARTIST, HAS REMOVED TO 140, KING STREET, FIRST DOOR WEST OF YONGE STREET, Toronto, June 24, 1842. 81-4

MESSRS. BETHUNE & BLACKSTONE, BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, &c. OFFICE OVER THE WATERLOO HOUSE, No. 134, King Street, Toronto, ONE DOOR EAST OF RIBOUT, BROTHERS & Co December 1, 1842. 285-1f

DR. C. F. KROWER, DENTIST, ALBION HOTEL, COBURG. A. V. BROWN, M.D. SURGEON DENTIST, No. 6, BAY STREET, Toronto, December 31, 1841. 26-4

MR. S. WOOD, SURGEON DENTIST, CHEW-BURTON BUILDINGS, KING STREET, Toronto, February 5, 1842. 31-4f

DR. PHIBROSE, (Late of Newmarket), OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S, DUKE STREET, Toronto, 7th August, 1841. 7-4f

J. W. BRENT, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, KING STREET, KINGSTON. PHYSICIAN'S AND FAMILY PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED. July 14, 1842. 262-4f

T. & M. BURGESS, MERCHANT TAILORS, (LATE G. BELTON), No. 128, KING STREET, TORONTO. 349

MARBLE GRAVE STONE FACTORY, No. 2, Richmond Place, Yonge Street, NEXT DOOR TO MR. J. C. BETTRIDGE'S. JAMES MORRIS has always on hand Tombs, Monuments, Pedestals, and Grave Stones; and Marble Work, of every description, promptly executed on order. Toronto, January 5, 1843. 288-1f

THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON. APPLICATIONS for Insurance by any Company are requested to be made to the undersigned, who is also authorised to accept premiums for the renewal of policies. Toronto, July 1, 1841. MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co. 3

Home District Mutual Fire Company, OFFICE—NEW STREET, OPPOSITE NEWGATE STREET, TORONTO. INSURERS Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings in general, Merchandise, Household Furniture, Mills, Manufacturing, &c. DIRECTORS. J. Bates, Benjamin Thorne, Thomas Clarkson, P. Patterson, James Leslie, James Thompson, J. B. Warren, B. W. Smith, T. J. Farr, John Easton, J. Rains, Secretary. T. D. Harris, Pres't. All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail need be sent-paid. July 5, 1843. 317

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, (EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.) PROSPECTUSES, Tables of Rates, and every information, may be obtained by application to FRANCIS LEWIS, General Agent. No. 8, Chevett's Buildings, Toronto. 48-1f

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RIDOUT BROTHERS & Co. IMPORTERS OF BRITISH HARDWARE, ARE RECEIVING AT THEIR BIRMINGHAM, SHEFFIELD, & WOLVERHAMPTON WAREHOUSE, CORNER OF KING & YONGE STREETS, TORONTO, IRON, STEEL, AND SHICK HARDWARE GOODS, DIRECT from the Manufacturers in England, which, with their Stock previously on hand, will comprise an assortment including every article usually forming a part of the Ironmongery business, and which they offer to Country Dealers at their old credit terms of six months, for approved paper, or in Retail at their customary low prices Toronto, September, 1842. 270-4f

RIDOUT & PHILLIPS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS. DEALERS IN WINES AND LIQUORS, Wellington Buildings, CORNER OF KING AND CHURCH STREETS, Toronto, February 2, 1842. 291-4f

SMITH & MACDONELL, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN FINE WINES, LIQUORS AND GROCERIES, West End of Victoria Row, Toronto. May 25, 1843. 307-4f

OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, COACH BUILDERS, FROM LONDON, CORNER OF PRINCESS AND BARRIE STREETS, KINGSTON, AND KING STREET, TORONTO. 329-4f