LETTERS FROM THE LAKES. (From the Englishman's Mogazine.)

1.-FLEETWOOD. CLYEESTON.

Sir, -As some of your readers may be contemplaing an autumnal tour, in order to obtain relaxation from the labours of their business or profession, I will set down from my note-kook a few observations which I have made during a recent visit to the English Lakes-a district more easily accessible than heretofore, and yielding to no part of England in beautiful scenery and objects of varied interest.

There are two points from which the Lakes are conveniently approached from the south, namely, by Lancaster or Fleetwood. Perhaps the best plan in to come by one way and depart by the other. We arrived at Fleetwood by the railroad, and found much to interest us before crossing the arm of the sea which intervenes between that place and the lakecountry. Fleetwood is entirely a new town-or rather the commencement of a new town-projected by Sir Hesketh Fleetwood, to whom the soil belongs. It is at the mouth of the river Wyre, which forms a bay or estuary accessible to ships of the largest size. A convenient quay has been made for landing goods or passengers, a great part of which is faced with plates of iron. Several atrects and rows of houses, as well as two large hotels, have already been built; and a good solid stone church, which, if not a model of architecture, yet indicates a right feeling, which it is gratifying to observe. O, if every new manufacturing and mercantile settlement had been supplied with a place of worship as soon as a sufficient number of living souls to form a congregation were collected together, how different might have been our position as a community! It is not so much for the enterprise evinced in the formation of this new settlement, nor for the convenience and benefit which may arise to the surrounding district, as for this one fact of the infant establishment being supplied with the ordinances of religion, that I hope and verily believe the scheme will eventually succeed, and that Fleetwood will at no distant period be a town of great importance, though it must necessarily be a good while before any considerable amount of trade is drawn into a and other old-catablished places. However, there is no reason why the place should not in time be one of much resort; the railroad, which communicates with all the southern districts, and the facilities for navigation, are circumstances in its favour. Should the trade increase, there are convenient spots for docks and warehouses; and the harbour is already furnished with light-houses and every convenience for safe access. There were three steamers alongside the quay, on board one of which, after eleeping at the North Euston Hotel, we embarked, in order to cross over to the opposite side of Morecombe Bay, a distance of about fifteen miles.

Aug. 15. In travelling by milroad, steamer, or any other public conveyance, I always make it a rule to place myself as soon as possible on terms of civility with my fellow-travellers. Any little attention at first meeting-a mere observation about the weather, or the punctuality or unpunctuality of the people emplayed-serves at once to establish a community of feeling, which, as you have so many objects in common as fellow-travellers, soon ripens into good-fellowship. By this plan you frequently gain valuable information, or perhaps may yourself communicate what is profitable. If your new acquaintance proves to be uncourteous or proud, you may easily drop the intimacy, by having recourse to a book or moving your position. There is one class of persons, however, to whom I feel unwilling to make advances, though even these sometimes prove better than might have been expected,-I mean, young men with mustachios and boards, who strut up and down the deck with eigars in their mouths, and their hands in their cont-pockets. These gentlemen are commonly exceedingly shallow, and so taken up with their own importance that they care for no one clse. The habit of smaking in the company of persons, many of whom are exceedingly disgusted by it, is a proof of selfishness, and is in itself a mere sensual indulgence. We had one or two of this sort on board the steamer, besides some civil and intelligent people.

When we got out the more

ing, and heavy clouds hung over the distant mounaway, leaving only that blue tinge which serves to improve extensive scenery, by marking more plainly the distances of different objects. Nothing could be more delightful than the scene which presented itself as we approached the upper end of the bay; the foreground enlivened by a few bonts at anchor, the projecting headlands, the Priory of Conishead half hid amongst the green woods and hills, and the blue mountains in the distance, rising one above another, while the light clouds occassionally passing gave to the whole landscape a pleasing variety of light and shade. On a small island to the left we could discern the Pile of Foudry, a ruined costle anciently belonging to the abbots of Furness, the remains of which appeared considerable. We landed at a small place called Bardses, and drove from thence by a modern Gothic residence called Conishead Priory, built on the site of an ancient religious establishment of the same name, to the small town of Ulverston, where we found a small but comfortable inn (the Sun.) Here we fixed our quarters, in order that we might have the opportunity of visiting Furness Abboy before proceeding on our tour. Ulverston is a thriving market-town, containing two churches .--The parish church is apparently a recent structure built on the foundation of an old one, which accounts for the fact that the proportions are good, while the architecture is very much the contrary. One very objectionable feature in the interior is, that, in one whole aisle, the seats are raised into a sort of gallery; and this without the pretext of obtaining more room, as there are no seats under-neath it. It seldem happens that the new church in a town is better than the old one; but at Ulverston such is the case: the new church, erected about ten or twelve years ago, is the best of that date that I have seen. It is built on a small eminence above the houses, and is of a remarkably graceful outline, consisting of a nave and two aisles, with a tower and spire at the west end of the southern aide. The pitch of the roof and the proportion of the east-window are remarkably good .-But there is a grand and inexcusable deficiency, which counter-balances all its excellences, namely, that there is no chancel-at least, as it appears from the outside: how it may be arranged within, I cannot say. Excepting this deficiency, which, it is to be hoped, will one day be remedied, it is one of the most respectable, church-like, well-placed edifices of modern construction.

As in every other town, alas! in England, there are echiamatical places of worship of various denominations; there are also several manufactories, which I was sorry to observe; for, though very necessary and unavoidable in their proper localities, it is grievous to see them intruding themselves, with their tall smoky chimneys and begrimed population, into an old quiet English market-town, especially one so beautifully situated as Ulverston. This town has, however, for ages been the seat of a considerable iron-trade-the ore being dug from the adjoining hills, and exported. The present depressed state of the trade is spreading poverty and discontent even here. Thus it is that our monstrous commercial system pervades every part of the empire-and any disorder at the heart is felt in the remotest extremities.

II.-FURNESS ABBET. It was a delightfully calm summer-evening-just

such as one would have chosen-when we set out on a visit to the ruined abbey of Furness. This vene-thus might the unwitting traveller be saved by the rable relic of former days, and of a system of things prayers of the pricest in the island chapel. It would

ula, which, until the establishment of the steam comsecluded valley, embosomed in trees, called Brkangs Gill, or the Vale of Nightshade, a bunch of which plant is engraven on the ancient scal of the frateruity. It was originally founded by Stephen, Earl of Mor-

The remains of the conventual church and the buildings of the abbey are very considerable, and consiat entirely of the severe architecture of the early English style, with the exception of some of the lower portions, which are of the more solid Norman. The building itself, when entire, must have been of the some of our cathedrals, standing alone in tranquil residence of the monks, kept entirely subordinate, the church and its holy services being the grand object of all this care and labour. Seven times each day this religious community assembled in the magnificent pile, to sing the praises of God, and offer up prayers for themselves and for the Church. Nor must it be thought that, independently of their religious duties, the ancient monks were useless members of society. On the contrary, they preserved the knowledge of art and history, and spread science and civilisation into the remotest regions, which otherwise would have been point of view, is found in the history of this place .-When the abbey was flourishing, a portion of the rents due from the adjoining district was paid in wheat, shewing that that grain was a staple article of produce. But after the destruction of the abbry, the science of agriculture so much declined, that the culture of wheat was forgotten by the inhabitants of the district. This new channel, especially in the vicinity of Liverpool is but an instance of the secular benefit which such establishments conferred on the country. They were, in fact, the great preservers of civilisation; and, notwithstanding their abuses and corruptions, we cannot doubt that, but for their influence, religion itself would have become extinct in many remote districts of the land. The monks, especially the Cistercians, were great landed proprietors, who, besides managing their estates, were bound by the tenure of them to maintain a perpetual service to Almighty God. Would it not be an advantageous arrangement, if some similar service were laid on the lords of the soil who have succreded to their plundered domains-if they would at least provide religious instruction and the ordinances of religion for their dependants? It must not be denied, however, that the ancient monasteries degenerated from their religious uses, and assumed too much of a secular character. The abbot of Furness, instead of residing with his monks, had a separate dwelling, which is now converted into a manor-house. He had also his castle at the Pile of Foudry, which may have been necessary as a place of refuge in times of alarm. He had, moreover, a castle or court at the neighbouring town of Dalton, where he was privileged to try courses and confine prisoners. In short, he had all the privileges and authority of a petty prince or noble.--At the time of the Reformation, he was accused of omenting sedition, and encouraging resistance to the

> row of columns. This was the most beautiful part of tion; and is not unlike the chapter-house at the enthedral of Oxford, except that the lancet windows are double instead of triple. They are peculiarly elegant in form, and would be admirable models for our modern churches. From the chapter-house you may pass slowly and silently amongst the ruined buildings, and trace the refectory, the cloisters, the entrance. But these in general, being of interior structure, have crumbled into ruin; and, as in the case of most other similar rules, the unguificent church,

melancholy yet solemn interest. III .- CONISHEAD -THE SANDS. CARTMEL.

On the following morning we crossed the sands to Cartmel. This is an interesting passage, differing, as it does, from a journey over a common road, or a laid out in keeping them together. Of the ancient railroad. You find yourself in the midst of a perfect- monastery scarcely any remains event a portion of ly that surface, which a few hours back was covered with water, and now seems to stretch interminably ontwards to the sea, while on the land side it is ounded by green headlands and mountains. In the nidst of the expanse of sand is a small island, on which are the ruins of a chapel. Here formerly was in altar, at which a priest used daily to pray for the safety of the travellers who crossed the sands. How entirely contrary to modern notions, yet how pious and beautiful to think of! Surely if God regards his neatures from above, and listens to the prayers of his ervants, the best mode of ensuring them safety is by ervent and effectual prayer. Yet who would think of such a proceeding now; such, we mean, as appointing a priest to pray for the safety of those who passed hese dangerous sands? Is it that we are faithless, or our forefuthers superstitious? However, our foreathers were practical as well as pious; for the same nanks of Conishend who sent one of their number to pray for the traveller's safety, also appointed a guide sho at each obbing of the tide should ascertain what changes had taken place in the shifting surface, and should conduct each traveller across. This guide had a salary of fifteen marks, besides three acres of land. When Henry VIII. seized the revenues of the priory, he took on himself the payment of the guide, who still enjoys the land, and a pension of £20 a year out of the revenue of the Duchy of Lancaster. The prayers of the priest, however, ceased, and the chapel s a ruin. How strikingly illustrative of the change of feeling! Now people are expected to pray for themselves. "Every one for himself, and God for is all," is the modern motto. Formerly men prayed for each other, as members of one body the Church, of which if one member suffer, all suffer with it. This was partly the object of monastic establishments, and the continual service in the conventual chapel. It was thought that the Church as a whole, even those members who are engaged in the business of the world, derived benefit from the prayers of the faithful; and

which, with us at least, has passed away, is less gene- be interesting to ascertain whether more lives are lost ally known than the similar ruins of Fountains, now than formerly. Three persons were drowned Rivaux, Tintern, or Netley, being situated on a penin- only a few months ago; and such occurrences are far from infrequent, though they happen chiefly to rash nunication from Fleetwood, was rather out of the or drunken persons who lose their way in the mist usual track of tourists. It is situated in a deep and Our guide informed us that at the turn of the tide the first wave which rushed in would sometimes be five feet high; sufficient to overthrow any traveller on foot, and even place those on horseback in jeopardy. We were reminded of the account of a simitaigne and Bologne, afterwards king of England; and lar phenomenon described by Sir Walter Scott in his was subsequently enriched by the benefactions of novel of Red Gauntlet, as occurring in the Solway Michael le Fleming, and others, whose bones rest Frith. There is a project on foot for carrying an within its walls. the estuary of Morecombe Bay, and converting the whole estuary into cultivable land, which seems no more impossible than the reclaiming the fens of Lincolumbire and the lowlands of Belgium and Holland. Over the top of the embankment it is proposed to carry a railroad from Lancaster which shall pass up grandest and most severe character. Imagine for a the vale of Nightshade, (alas, for the solemn seclusion noment, in the midst of a secluded valley, little of Furness!) and so on to St. Bees, Whitehaven, known or visited, a noble church, equal in grandeur to Maryport, Carlisle, and Glasgow. That such a scheme is practicable there seems little doubt; and solitude, surrounded only with a few dwellings for the that it would be beneficial, by furnishing an investment for capital, employing labourers, and adding to the country many thousand acres of productive land, can as little be questioned. The scheme how-

ever, is at present in abeyance. flaving crossed the sands, we proceeded inland until we arrived at the small town of Cartinel remarkable for its church, which was anciently the conventual WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS. church of the priory of Cartmel, and has been preserved from the same fate as Furness by being converted into the parish-church. It is a singular, and, in some respects, handsome edifice. What principally strikes sunk in barbarism. A remarkable fact, illustrative of the eye from the exterior is the temarkable shape of the value of such establishments, even in a secular the tower. It is carried up from the centre of the edifice for a moderate height above the roof, and then another square tower, or lantern, is placed on it in such a manner that it forms "a square within a square," as the old clerk well described it, the angles of the upper tower bisecting the sides of the lower one. This has not a pleasant effect, and is evidently an addition of more recent times, probably the fourteenth or fifteenth century, when much of the upper part and the splended perpendicular window at the east end was added. The church is a good deal defaced with these modern additions; still there is some magnificent architecture in the interior, especially the ound arches of the chancel, the carved work of which recently denuded of its many coatings of plaster and whitewash, appears as sharp and perfect as on the day when it was first made. I employed all my cloquence on the old clerk to use his influence with the elders of the parish, assembled in vestry, to have more of these beautiful works disenterred. He said that various improvements had been projected; but that the uniority of the yestry thought that the church had done very well for their fathers and forefathers. and would do for them also. Certainly a good deal is to be said in excuse of

nodern vestry, consisting chiefly of persons of moderate means-farmers at rack-rent, and small tradesen-when they are unwilling to lay out large sums in the restoration of old conventual churches, such as Cartmel, or, to give another instance, Romsey in Hampshire. It is too much to expect that such persons should expend many thousands of pounds in the restoration of a church which is five times larger, according to modern computation, than they require for their accommodation. Would it not be a fit object for the exertions of the Camden Society? civil power; and had he not resigned his estates into | Might not a special fund be raised, and placed under the king's bands, it is not improbable that, like the their management, for the restoration or preservation abbot of Glastonbury, he might have been hanged as of such churches as that of Cartinel, the repairs of a traitor on his church-top by the cruel and rapacious which are beyond the means of the Inhabitants? In this instance the great tithes, amounting to 1400%. Since that time this noble edifice has been suffered | year, which formerly belonged to the monastery, are o fall into decay. You can still, however, trace its the property of the Earl of Burlington, who has an noble dimensions. Standing reverently near the spot estate and mansion in the neighbourhood; and the once occupied by the high altar, you command the salary of the incumbent and clerk are together less at the intermediate Ports. The above Boat has been but splendld range of the nave and the transcepts, and the than took a year. Lay impropriators might often by eye rests on the massive remains of the western tower. Induced to contribute liberally to such an object. At Around you lie the fragments of ancient tombs,— present the workmen are employed by Lord Burling-knights, ladies, and abbots, anciently the great ones of ton in altering his pew, so that, whereas hitherto it the land, many of whose elligies still remain entire. - has fronted the altar, it is to be turned directly round And you can imagine the temple of God thronged with doily worshippers, and the solomn service ascending placed so as to command an enormous mis-shapen galtains; but as we gradually neared the opposite coast, from the well-ordered chair, while the nave was lery, which blocks up one of the transcepts, while more the clouds dispersed and the haze seemed to melt througed with reverent suppliants. It is, indeed, a than half the nave is left unoccupied. By re-arrangsolemn, soul-impressing scene. Passing from the ing the seats and pulpit, which might be done at the north door, you come to a row of massive and richly expence of a few hundred pounds—placing the pulpit carved Norman arches, one of which leads to the against one of the chancel arches, and the seats frontchanter-house, in which the venerable immates of the ing it, as well as the altar, which is thelittest arrangsanctuary were wont to sit in solemn conclave. Until ment in all churches, -all the galleries and other very recently, the roof was entire, as well as the double principal disfigurements of Cartmel church might be removed, and the rest of the edifice might be graduthe whole monastery in point of elegance and decora- ally restored according to the means obtained for that purpose. It would then be one of the most commodious and beautiful churches in the kingdom. At present there are too many signs of neglect and irreverence. The lower part of the nave is filled with benches,-for what purpose does the reader suppose? -for the accommodation of a number of persons who assemble once a week to learn to sing on Hullah's school (as it is supposed to have been) at the northern system. So the magnificent church, which used daily to re-ceho with the praises of God, is now made an agreeable resort for young ladies and gentleman, for the purpose of learning profane songs! Here again which in the days of its prosperity constituted the we have a good illustration of the difference of times, primary attraction, still remains in decay the principal or rather of feelings and habits. Part of the church feature on which the eye of the visitor rests with a is arranged as a preaching house, the rest deemed useless, except for secular purposes. I should not forget to mention a valuable library with which the vestry is furnished, containing copies of many of the fathers, as well as a variety of other books, but suffered to fall sadly into decay, for want of a few pounds monastery scarcely any remains, except a portion of

> passed on leaving the village.
> Written from Bowness on Windermere, August 17, 1843

> > Advertisements.

the clerk's house, and a gateway through which we

RATES. Six lines and under, 25. d., first insertion, and 7 jd. each subsequent insertion. Ten lines and under, 35. 9d. first insertion, and is, each subsequent insertien. Above ten lines, 4d. jur line first insertion, and id, per line cach subsequent insertion. The most discount is made where parties advertise by the year, or for a considerable time. 80 Advertisements, without written directions to the contrary, post-pand, inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly. From the extensive circulation of The Cherry, in the Province of Janaka, (from Sandwich to Gaspe) in Nova Scotia and New Bunnsick, in the Rudow's Bay Territories, and in Gerar Bittain & freland, is well as in various parts of the United States, it will be found a crossitation of the College States, it will be found a constitution of the College States.

Advertisements from the Utr of Toronto, may be left in the hands of the Agent of this Journal, Trovice University, Edg. 144, King St. and will be forwarded by him free from the charge of postage to the parties advertising.

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

ALSO, BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS KKPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND. WITH AND WITHOUT BAR OF DOWER,

Handsomely printed on superior Paper, and on Parekmer DR. HODDER, (LATE OF MIGHEL)

York Street, Two Boors North of King Street, Dr. Hodder may be consulted at his residence from Eight until Eleven, A.M. 32 DR. PRIMROSE,

(Late of Neumarket.) OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S.

DEKE STREET.
Toronto, 7th August, 1841. DR. GEORGE R. GRASETT. (LITE OF ARRESTSTRUE),
Newgate Street, near the Rectory, Toronto.

A. V. BROWN, M.D. VRGEON DENTIST, No. 6, BAY STREET. Toronto, December 31, 1841.

Mr. s. WOOD, GEONDENTIST, KING STREET.

J. W. BRENT, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, KING STREET, KINGSTON. PHYSICIAN'S AND FAMILY PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED

MR. HOPPNER MEYER, July 14, 1942. ARTEST,
HAS REMOVED TO 140, KING STREET,

FIRST DOOR WEST OF TONGE STREET.

MESSRS. BETHUNE & BLACKSTONE, BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, &c. OFFICE OVER THE WATERLOO HOUSE, No. 131, King Street, Toronto,

ONE DOOR EAST OF RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co SMITH & MACDONELL, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALCRS 15 FINE WINES, LIQUORS AND GROCERIES, West End of Victoria Row, Toronto.

Nav 75, 1443.
REDOUT & PHILLEPS, DEALERS IN WINES AND LIQUORS,

Opposite the City Hall. Toronto, February 2, 1813.
REDOUT BEROTHERS & Co. IMPORTERS OF BRITISH HARDWARE, ARE RECEIVING AT THUR

BIRMINGHAM, SHEFFIELD, & WOLVERHAMPTON WAREHOUSE. CORNER OF KING & YONGE STREETS, TORONTO,

NEW SCIPPLIES OF Iron, Steel, and Shelf Hurdware Goods, Diffect from the Manufactories in England, which, with their Norck previously on hand, will comprise an assortment including every article usually forming a part of the frommongery 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 lew prices Toronto, September, 1812.

Enrithem, Chinn, and Climaware Entablishment.

HEARLY OFFOSITE THE ENGLISH CHURCH,

KING STREET.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, at the above premises, an extensive and choice assortment of every description of WARE in their line, among which are handsone Choia. Tea, Breakfast, Dinner and Dessert Sets; Japan and fine Printed Earthenware Sets of ditto, fine Cut and Common Glassware, and a large supply of Ware suitable for Country Stores. Persons wishing to purchase of Ware suitable for country
will find it their interest to call.

JOHN MULHOLIAND & Co.

17-17 Toronto, October 30, 1940.

JOHN HART. PAINTER, GLAZIER, GRAINER AND PAPER-HANGER,

(LATE OF THE PIRM OF HART & MARCH.) (LATE OF THE FIRM OF HART & WARCH.)

RESPECTIVILLY returns thanks for the kind support he has

received while in copartnership, and desires to acquaint his
friends and the public that be has Removed to the house lately occupled by Mr. Porthawsth. io. 233, King Street, two doors cast of Mr.

Rowsell's, where he intends carrying on the above business, and trusts,
by strict attention and liberal terms, to still merit a continuance of nddle patrousge. Toronto, 25th May, 1842.

MARBLE GRAVE STONE FACTORY, No. 2, Richmond Place, Youge Street, NEXT DOOR TO MR. J. C. BETTRIBGE'S. AMES MORRIS has always on band Tombs, Monuments, Pedes Juls, and Grace Stones; and Marble Work, of every description promptly executed to order. Turonto, January 5, 1813.



CAPTAIN JAMES SUTHERLAND.

TILLS New and FAST Sailing Steamer will, until further notice, leave Hamilton for Toronto, at 7 o'clock, A. M., and returning, will leave Toronto at 3 o'clock, P. M., touching xpressly for this route, and offers superior accommodation to

Hamilton and Rochester Steamboat Office, ? Toronto, 31st July, 1843. MONTREAL DIRECT.

NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM-BOATS

CHARLOTTE

BYTOWN.

WILL leave Kingston for Montreal, descending ALL the Rapids of the St. Lawrence; and Montreal for Kingston, alling at all the intermediate Ports, as follows, viz:— DOWNWARDS. THE CHARLOTTE

Leaves Kingston every Monday, at 4 o'clock, P.M.

"French Creek" do "6"

"Prescott, "Tuesday, "3" A.M.

"Ogdensburgh "do "3½"

"St. Regis, "do "S" "

"Coteau da Lac" do "1" ".M. And arrives in Montreal the same evening, at 5 o'clock. THE BYTOWN THE RYTOWN

Leaves Kingston every Wednesday, at 4 o'clock, r.M.

"French Creck" do "7"

"Prescott "Thursday, "3" A.M.

Ogdensburgh" do "3\frac{1}{2}"

"St. Regis" do "8"

"Coteau du Lace" do "1" r.M. And arrives in Montreal the same evening at 5 o'clock. UPWARDS. THE CHARLOTTE Leaves Montreal every Wednesday, at 6 o'clock, P.M.

"Lachine "Thursday, "4 " A.M.

"Carillon " do "1 " P.M.

"Grenville " do "7 " " Montreas
Lachine "Thursday, "4
Carillon "do "1 "P.M.
Grenville "do "7 ""
Bytown Friday, "S "AM.
Kemptville "do "2 "P.M.
Mertickville" do "7 ""
Smith's Falls "do "11 ""
Oliver's Ferry" Saturday, "4 "A.M.

" Isthmus, " do " 7
And arrives in Kingston the same evening. THE BYTOWN Leaves Montreal every Friday, at 6 o'clock, r.n. Ca Montreal every Friday, a. J. M. Carillon "Saturday" 4 "A.M. Carillon "do "1 "F.M. Grenville "do "7 "" Bytown "Sunday "8 "A.M. Kemptville "do "2 "F.M. Merrickville "do "7 "" "Nminh's Falls "do "11 " "Nminh's Falls "do "11 "A.M. Isthmus "do "7 "" And arrives in Kingston the same erening.

These Boats being strongly built, expressly for the navigaion of the River St. Lawrence, and having Low Pressur Sugines, afford a desirable conveyance to persons wishing Sufe, Comfortable, and Specily Passage. Apply to the Captains on bound, or to

MACPHERSON & CRANE. Kingston, July, 4th 1843.

BUILEVEN splendid Brushisk Lors for sale, containing about half
I an acceptach, besutfully situated on the East Bank of the River
Bout, about a quarter of a mile from the Bridge, and well adapted for
the exection of Ruslic Cottages with unburnt bricks, several of the
lots run down to the river, the soil is excellent, and the price
extremely low.
For further particulars apply to Mr. J. G. HOWARD, Architect
and U. P. Surveyor, 183, King Street, Toronto.
Toronto, October 27, 1842

FOR SALE, TN the village of Grafton, a Village Lot, containing Onefourth of an Acre, with a Cottage erected thereon, nearly opposite the Store of John Taylor Req. Apply to Wm. BUSWELL. Solicitor, Cobourg.

TO BE SOLD OR RENTED,

Cobourg, 12th July, 1843.

That delightfully situated COTTAGE residence, on Dirishon.

Street, one nile from the Church and Post Office, now occupied by Mr. Nerille. The house contains Dining and Drawing Rooms, for goal Bed Rooms, China Closet, large Kitchen. Wash House, a Rain Water Cistern under which holds a six months' supply, with Pump attached, a resy extensive Wood House adjoining Wash House, a capital Well of Water, Cellar under a greater part of the house, a capital Well of Water, Cellar under a greater part of the house, a capital Well of Water, Cellar under a greater part of the house, a capital Well of Water, Cellar under a greater part of the house, a capital Well of Water, Cellar under a greater part of the house, a capital Well of Water, Cellar under a greater part of the house, and stable Vard ceutial Two Acres. The House commands a beautiful siew of the Lake and Harbour.

A Farm of 36 Acres of Land adjoining to be sold or rented.

For further particulars, apply to D'Arry E. Boulton, Eq., or J. C. Bowrell, Eq., Coboung in M. Whitehead, Eq., Port Hope: John Verner, Eq., Post Office, Montreal; Messrs. Rowsell, Toronto; or the occupant on the promises.

Cobourg, April 36, 1833.

Sugar 15, 1843.

Cobourg, April 26, 1543. 303-4 August 15, 1843.

EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND 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 offer about Eight Hundred Thousand Acust of their Lands, mentioned in the printed List of this year, which are in Blocks containing from 2,000 to 5: 00 Acres each, situated in the Western District, and in scattered Lots, containing from 80 to 200 Acres each, situated in almost every Township in Canada West, on terms, it is believed, the most liberal and advantageous that have jet been made public. By this new plan, the Company dispose of their Lands by way of Lease for a term of Ten Years,...

NO MONEY BEING REQUIRED DOWN.

The Rents payable annually being only equal to the Interest upon the present upset value of the Lands—thus for example, suppose 100 Acres, being now worth 16s, per Acre, is £30, the Interest thereon is £3, which latter sun, and no mere, is the amount of Rent to be paid each year—full power being secured to the Settler to Purchase the Frechold, and take his Deed for the Land he occupies, at any time during the Lease, when most convenent to himself, at a fixed advance upon the present upset price; and of course, thereby saving all future payment of Rents. Assuming the value to be as above. (its, per Acre) the advance required for the Deed would be is. 3d. if paid within the first ave years from date of Lease—or 2s. 6d. per Acre, advance, if paid authequently and previous to the expiration of the Lease.

The Lands offered (excepting only the Fark and Town Lots in Guelph) vary in price from 2s. up to 13s. 9d. per Acre—the Rents upon which would be respectively as follows, viz:—

l Le re	epectively	u folle	0 s, ciz:				,	, pc.		op 10			•	per acrecre
L'pon	100 Acres	upset	price being	24. per	Acre, th	e whole	yearly	Rent would	be	••		3. 12		and no more.
	Da.	••	do.	34.	do.	••	do.	••	••	••	ō	18	ō	
	Do.	••	do.	48.	de.	••	do.	••			ĭ		ŏ	••
	Do.		do.	54.	do.	••	do.		••		•	10	ŏ	**
	Do.		do.	64. 3d.	do.	••	do.					17	ž	••
	Do.		do.	74.64.	de.	••	do.	••	••	••	÷		2	••
	1)0.		do.	8s. 9d.			do.		••	••		12	ž	**
	Do.	••		104.	do.		do.	••	••	••				
	Do.			116. 34.			do.	••	••	••	3	-	0	••
	Do.			28. 6d.			do.	••	••	••	3	.7	6	••
	Da.	••		34. 94.		••	do.	••	••	••	3	15	0	**

In order to afford every assistance to industrious and provident Settlers, the Canada Company will receive any sum, no matter how small the amount may be, for which their Settlers may not have immediate want, on Depusit—allowing Interest at the rate of Six por ceal, per annum for the same; but it is clearly understood, that the full amount with interact 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 Provident or Savings Bank Account," which is termed "Settler's Provident or Savings Bank Account," which is termed "Settler's Provident or Savings Bank Account," whenever he chooses to do so, within the term of Ten years; but should had Harvests, or any other unforeseen misfortunes with him, he has always the amount deposited, with Interest accrued, at his disposal to meet them.

The Lands are also to be disposed of upon the Company's former plan, viz.—for Cash down, or by One-fifth Cash, and balance in five equal Annual Instalments, with Interest

The Company will remit from Canada any sum of money, however small the amount, to any part of the United Kingdom and Europe, free of all charge. 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 premium of Exchange 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 Emigrant basing no immediate use for their funds, will allow Interest, at Four per Cent, per annum, for Money left with them for any period not less than Ninety Days,—the money, however, being always at the Emigrant's disposal, without notice.

annum, or closely the same transfer with the without notice.

Every kind of information upon Canada, and directions, that can possibly be useful to intending Emigrants to Canada, will be readily formished, free of all charge, by applying, personally or by letter, to the Company's Office in England,—Canada-House, St. Helen's Place, Bi-

horsgate-Street, Landon.

The new printed Lists of Lands, (which may also 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 Toronto. Canada Company's Office, Frederick-Street, Toronto, 17th February, 1843.

and English New Testament, in one vol.,

cloth,

olyglot Bible, do. do. do. bo. do. with Index, do. do. do. Do. do. with Cruden's Concordance, Turkey

lines in the paper, 4to size, with water-mark lines in the paper at bottom of each page, for manuscript notes, &c., full bound, calf, The Genevan New Testament, do.

The Tabernacle in the Wilderness,—four Engra-

fine writing paper, 4to size, with water-mark

vings, coloured and inlaid with gold, silver, and brass, according to the text of Scripture,

the proper Lessons for Sundays, from the Scriptures of the Old Testament, together

with the whole of the Book of Pealms, in Hehrew, Greek, Latin, and English, in one

TUM: being the New Testament in nine

languages, viz., Hebrew, Greck, English,

Latin German, Italian, French, Spanish, and

Portuguese, in one vol. foolscap &vo., bound

plecalf......POLYGLOT BIBLE, English version, with

H. &. W. ROWSELL, Toronto.

BOOKS

JUST RECEIVED PROJE ENGLAND.

Gathereole, 18mo 6
Saravia on the Three Orders of the Priesthood, 18mo... 4

Letters to a Discenting Minister, by Rev. M. A.

Faith and Practice of a Church of England Man,

Theological Students, interleaved with writing

the recent Misrepresentations of Church Princi-ples, by the Rev. Alex. Watson, 8vo. paper cover 7

paperLetter to the Laity of the Church of England on

ain Instructions concerning the Nature and Struc-ture of the Christian Church, by Bishop July,

eloth
The same work interleaved with writing paper, 12mo.

Dissenters' Baptisms and Church Burials, Strictures upon the Decision of the late Sir John Nicholl,

nation of its Constitution and Character, by the Rev. J. Cumming, Minister of the Scottish

Consecration of the Lord Bishop of Chichester.

by the Rev. Dr. Hankins, and printed at the command of his Grace the Archbishop of Cauter-

SCHOOL BOOKS.

CANADIAN EDITIONS.

Second do.
Canada Spelling Book, by A. Davidson,
Mavor's Spelling Book.
Webster's do.
Hurrarian

H. & W. ROWSELL

London, Svo. paper cover

Canadian Primer.

Munay's English Reader.

Cotecus Do. Hures Walker's Dictionary.
Walkingame's Arithmetic.
'Geography.

Ewing's Geography. Canadian School Atlas.

Shorter Catechism.

Do. with proofs.

Catechism of Universal History.

Do. History of England.

Manson's Primer.

Toronto, August 24, 1843.

Christian Church, also, the most remarkable Modern Seets, and Chronological Table, 12mo.

Bishop of Lyons, and Martyr, by the Rev. Dr.

rolume 4to, in extra cloth binding............
NOVUM TESTAMENTUM POLYGLOT-

Miniature Polyglot Bible, plain moracco, gilt

Polyglot Bible.

BAGSTER'S PUBLICATIONS. THE ENGLISHMAN'S GREEK CONCORDANCE. THE Englishman's Greek Concordance of the New Testa-THE ENGLISH HEXAPLA, being the New Testament in the Original Greek, and the six most important English Translations, in parellel columns. The whole presented to the the Greek and English Texts. 4to Calf, price £4 4s. H. &. W ROWSELL, Toronto. August 15, 1843. LOAN WANTED. WANTED to Borrow, One or Two Hundred Pounds, for a year or two, on improved Freehold Property in the town of Cobourg. Enquire (if by letter, post paid) of Messrs. H. & W. ROWSELL June 8, 1843.

> Home District Mutual Fire Company. OFFICE-NEW STREET. OPPOSITE NEWGATE STREET, TORONTO, INSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings in general, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Mills, Manu-

James Beaty, Benjamin Thorne, P. Paterson, Jun'r. Thomas Clarkson, Charles Thompson, James Lesslie, B. W. Smith,

J. B. Warren, John Eastwood. J. RAINS, Secretary. T. D. HARRIS, Pres't. All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail must be July 5, 1843. NOTICE.

BRITISH AMERICA FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Authorised by Act of Parliament to grant INLAND MARINE ASSURANCE. THIS Company will be prepared, on the 25th Instant, to take risks in the MARINE DEPARTMENT, as empowered by Act of the Provincial Legislature, 6th Victoria, cap. 25.

The Rates of Premium, and other information, may be obtained at this Office, or of the undermentioned, who have been appointed Agrests of the Company, and are authorized to grant Assurance, either in the FIRE on MARINE DEPARTMENTS, in the name and on behalf of the Company, vial are

By order of the Board, T. W. BIRCHALL British America Assurance Office, Toronto, 13th April, 1843. BRITISH AMERICA

FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY Incorporated under an Act of the Third Session of the Eleventh Parliament of Upper Canada. OFFICE, DUKE STREET, CITY OF TORONTO. A SSURANCE against Loss or Damage by Fire is granted by this Company at the usual rates of premium.

T. W. BIRCHALL,

Mouaging Director.

Du application at the Office.

Toronto, March 11, 1842. THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-

PANY OF LONDON. A PPLICATIONS for Insurance by this Company are requested

A to be made to the undersigned who is also authorised to receive
premiums for the renewal of policies.

MUFFATTS, MURRAY & Co.

Toronto. July 1. 1641. BRITANNIA LIPE ASSURANCE COMPANY, No. 1, PRINCES STREET, BANK, LONDON

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION, STERLING. (Empowered by Act of Parliament.)

PROSPECTUSES. Tables of Rates, and every information, may be obtained by application to FRANCIS LEWIS,

No. 8, Chewett's Buildings, Toronto. SIR JAMES MURRAY'S

FLUID MAGNESIA.

THIS clegant preparation is now in general use in all cases of Bile.

Accidities, and Indigestion, Gout, and Gravel. Dr. J. Johnston states, in his lies iew of Dr. MURRAY'S IN VENTION:—"PELICIA SOLUTION OF MAGNISH.—This very useful and elegant preparation, we have been trying for some months, as an aperient anti-acid in dyspeptic complaints, attended with acidity and constipation, and with very great benefit."

Sir Philip Crampton, Bart., says. "Sir J. Murray's Fluid Magnesia is a very caluable addition to our Materia Medica."

Mr. Mays., "It is by far the best form in which that medicine has been hitherto prepared for use."

Mr. Mayn, "It is by far the best form in which that measures me-bern hitherto prepared for use."

Dr. Ke nedy, Master of the Lying in Hospital, Dublin, considere "the Fluid of Magnesia of Sir James Murray to be a newy realmable and concentral remedy in cases of irritation or acidity of the stomach, but more particularly during pregnancy, febrile complaints, infantile diseases, or sea skickness."

Dr. S. R. Labatt, Richard Carmichael, and J. Kirby, Equy., Sur-

Dr. S. R. Labatt, Richard Carmichael, and J. Kirby, Esqra., Surgeons, of Dublin, "consider the exhibition of Magnesia in Solution to be an important improvement on the old method of mechanical mixture, and particularly well adapted to correct those acids which generally prevail in cases of gout, gravel, and hearthurs."

Sir James Clarke, Sir A. Cooper, Dr. Bright, and Messers. Gathrie and Herbert Mayo, of London, "strongly recommend Murray's Fuid Magnesia, as being infinitely more asfe and convenient, than the selld, and free from the dauger attending the constant use of sods or parists."

Drs. Evory, e endedy, Beatty, Burke, of the Rife Brigade, Comins, Deputy Inspector of Hospitals, and Surgeon Bayden, of Dublin, have given letters to the same effect.

Sir J. Murray has been solicited by the heads of the profession to superintend the New Process of this preparation, and has appointed Mr. Bailey, of North-street, Wolverhampton, to conduct the commercial department of the business with all agents.

Sold in bottles, its. 3d and 2s. 6d.

The Acidulated Syrup, in bottles, its. 10jd. each.
Caution.—Sir James's preparation being imitated by a retail druggist, formerly an agent in London, the public is cautioned that none is genuine that does not bear the name of Sir J. Murray on the label.

N. B.—With the Acidulated Syrup the Fluid Magnesia forms the most delightful of saline drinks.

Physicians will please specify Murnary's Fluid Magnesia forms the verescriptions, to enode the danger of adulter ations and substitution.

ACENTS:

Messrs. Lynan, Fabr & Co.

"J. Becrett & Co.

"W. Lynan & Co.

"J. Carer & Co.

"J. Birk & &c.

J. Birk & &c.

J. Heart, Kingston.

Messrs. Graver, & Jack sow, Cobourg.

Calbies Hegues, Port Hope.

Epc Church

published by the Managipe Committee, at Cobourg,
svert Priday.

RRMS-TERMS:—FIFTEEN SEITLINGS per annum To Post Masters, TEN SHILLINGS per annum. Payment to be made yearly, or, at least, half yearly, in advance. early, in advance.

The terms in Grest Britain and Ireland are, Thirteen Shillings and Six Peace Starling per annum, payable in advance to the Agent of the paper Mr. Samuel Rowsell, 31, Champide, Loudon.

See No orders for discontinuance will be attended to, unless accompanied (rost-Pam) with a remittance of all arrents in full.

H. &. W. ROWSELL, Terento.