JUDEA IN 1843. (From the Journal of the Rev. F. C. Ewald.)

shrine, with his face towards the people, which he shrine, with his face towards the people, which he is very seldom the case. The reason is that there the Corpora Large are all emigrants of plant and the case is the first class, under one is very seldom the case. kept covered with his tallith or veil, which they use the German Jews are all emigrants, of whom every rabbi, were taught to read; the second translated a at prayer-time: he blessed the congregation by using one brought some money with him, and when here portion of the five books of Moses under another rabbi; the words, Numbers vi. 24, "The Lord bless thee and keep thee; the Lord make his face to shine upon whole of their present Stock, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Degracious unto thee; the Lord in the whole of their present Stock, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, (of superior quality) are enabled to serve their countenance upon thee, and give thee peace."

This also suffered greatly when Ibrahim Pasha conquered vanced in life. Hebron is one of the most ancient and Vestings, (of superior quality) are enabled to serve their countenance upon thee, and give thee peace." Aaron, and if no son of Aaron is in the congregation, longest during that war. He therefore, after having himself from Lot, he pitched his tent in the Plain of the blessing cannot be given, as no other dare take the blessing is only prounced on great festivals, but and the rest they destroyed. Seven Jews were mas- lah, to bury Sarah in; and here again Isaac and Ish- tir the blessing is only prounced on great festivals, but the Sephardim prouounce it every day, and from is general knowledge of the Sephardim prouounce it every day, and from in the current belowing to that devoted nation which in the current belowing to that devoted nation which them the German Jews in the Holy Land have adopted the same custom. When service was over, the clerk of the synagogue knocked three times on the ed the same custom. When service was over, the reading-desk to command silence, and then said, Rab- they incurred heavy debts. house to take some refreshment. We inquired why this was done, and were informed that he had just bought a new house. He thus followed the example governed by their rabbies. The Jews in Hebron bron was given to Caleb; it was made a city of refuge. of King David, who also invited all Israel when he brought the ark of the covenant to the city of David. There are but four persons among them who obtain months; and when Absalom rebelled against his fa-We asked whether we were included in the invitation; they replied in the affirmative, and we went to the house of Rabbi N—— and sat down among a their messengers to foreign lands to collect money for bron shared the lot of most of the other cities; and number of Jews and Jewesses. After partaking of them. the Rabbi's hospitality, we returned home. The Bishop gave away several tracts, a Syriac New Testa- Jan. 8.—This being Sunday, the Bishop proposed

we addressed them again, and found the same willing- further we reached the tree, which is certainly a most ness, on the part of the Jews, to enter into discussion remarkable one. It measured twenty-two and a half as in the morning. Whilst conversing I observed a feet in circumference; it separates itself almost imform of prayer hanging over the reading-desk; I went mediately into three large trunks, one of which divides near to examine it, and found it to be a prayer offer- immediately after into two; the branches extend ed up for Sir Moses Montefiore and his lady in the forty-nine feet in one direction, and eighty-three in following words:—"He who blessed our holy Fathers, the other. It is an evergreen oak, and all travellers different names. The first, situated on the right as Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, Moses and Aaron, David agree that its equal is not to be found throughout Paand Solomon, bless, keep, preserve, and strengthen lestine. Mr. Blackburn began the prayers. I read the second, a very small place to the left, is called Ha-Sir Moses Montefiore and his lady Judith Montefiore; the 13th Genesis as the first lesson, Mr. Roland the rat el Hurba; the third, again to the right, and in Sir Moses Montessore and his lady Judith Montessore; the 13th Genesis as the first lesson, Mr. Roland the may they be blessed with the holy blessing from God, with long life, and with every other blessing; this we beg through the merits of the fathers, (namely, Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob,) through the merits of the mothers, (namely, Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob,) through the merits of the mothers, (namely, Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob,) through the merits of the mothers, (namely, Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob,) through the merits of the mothers, (namely, Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob,) through the merits of the mothers, (namely, Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob,) through the merits of the mothers, (namely, Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob,) through the merits of the mothers, (namely, Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob,) through the merits of the mothers, (namely, Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob,) through the merits of the mothers, (namely, Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob,) through the merits of the mothers, (namely, Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob,) through the merits of the mothers, (namely, Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob,) through the merits of the world. At present, there are Sarah, Rebecca, Leah, and Rachel,) through the us; we all considered it a very high and glorious primerits of all our holy men and teachers, through the vilege to address our God and Father in Christ Jesus, merits of Jesse the father of David, of Abner the son on that hallowed spot, where Abraham, Isaac, and protect us." The Jews believe that Jesse the father said, "Where two or three are gathered together in of David, Abner the son of Ner, and Uthheal, who my name, there I will be in the midst." Each was are buried in Hebron, never committed any sin, and affected with peculiar feelings, and every one walked died only in consequence of Adam's transgression; about in silence for a short time, to give vent to his they believe, therefore, that these three are the pro- emotions. tectors of the Jews at Hebron. Having read this, I turned to some Jews and said, "This is idolatry: you We returned to the city by another road over a believe that dead men are your protectors." They mountain, on the top of which is the tomb of Jesse, endeavoured to defend this opinion expressed in the prayer, and a warm discussion ensued between the Jews, the Bishop, and myself. At last one stepped forward and said, "We must plead the merits of our holy ancestors if we wish that God will hear us, for we are sinners and have no merits." Ireplied, "You are perfectly right, we are in want of an intercessor heart Cod if we wish to be heard; but we must have considered as the tomb of Jesse, the father of David. There was formerly a convent here which is now in ruins. We also passed the remains of David's castle or stronghold. In the vicinity of Jesse's tomb, is the ancient Jewish burying-ground; the convention of the prayer of Jesse's tomb, is the ancient Jewish burying-ground; the convention of Jesse, the father of David. There was formerly a convent here which is now in ruins. We also passed the remains of David's castle or stronghold. In the vicinity of Jesse's tomb, is the ancient Jewish burying-ground; the convention of Jesse, the father of David. There was formerly a convent here which is now in ruins. We also passed the remains of David's castle or stronghold. In the vicinity of Jesse's tomb, is the ancient Jewish burying-ground; the properties of the prayer of Jesse's tomb, is the ancient Jewish burying-ground; the properties of the prayer of Jesse's tomb, is the father of David. There was formerly a convent here which is now in ruins. We also passed the remains of David's castle or stronghold. In the vicinity of Jesse's tomb, is the ancient Jewish burying-ground; the prayer of Jesse's tomb, is the father of David's castle or stronghold. In the vicinity of Jesse's tomb, is the father of David's castle or stronghold. In the vicinity of Jesse's tomb, is the father of David's castle or stronghold. In the vicinity of Jesse's tomb, is the father of David's castle or stronghold. In the vicinity of Jesse's tomb, is the ancient Jewish burying-ground; the prayer of Jesse's tomb, is the father of David's castle or stronghold. In the vicinity of Jesse's tomb, is th before God, if we wish to be heard; but we must then take refuge in that Mediator who is pointed out to us in Scripture." I opened my Bible and read the fifty-third of Isaiah: several listened attentively. I added, "This is the man through whose merits we are accepted, through whose stripes we are healed; and, if we believe in him, we shall have forgiveness of our sins, and be accepted of God." One replied, "You say we ought not to plead before God the merits of our holy fathers, and yet we find that Moses did so. When Israel made the golden calf, Moses prayed to God to remember Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob." I replied, "Yes, Moses said, 'Remember Abraham, Isaac, and Israel, thy servants, to whom thou swearedst by thine own self, and saidst unto select such spots as the burial places of their saints them, I will multiply your seed as the stars of heaven, as are renowned in Scripture. and all this land that I have spoken of will I give unto your seed, and they shall inherit it for ever.' Moses did not plead the merits of the fathers, but reminded upon me when they went there,

Thus finished the service of the day.

tract I had with me; he said he would read these travellers erroneously suppose them to be the rembooks and see what we had to say in favour of Chris- nants of the wall built by Solomon. The Mahometianity; he also asked for my name and residence at tans told us that this wall of the Cave of Machpelah Jerusalem, promising to make an effort to see me was erected by the spirits under the command of So-

IMPORTANCE OF HEBRON AS A MISSIONARY STATION. manner in which we were received by the Jews at a mosque. Hebron; both by the Sephardim and German Jews. favourable impression upon the Jews; they considered tomb is a curtain, which the Jews have put there. it very kind of the Bishop to have spent so much time with them. Whenever they saw us, they saluted us

and invited us to their houses. before and after their prayers sitting there and smoking our fathers in ignorance and blindness have pierced!

Toronto, September 17, 1842.

Bank of British North America.

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Toronto, September 17, 1842. their pipes.

The two communities live together in the same During the whole of the day, although we had a Jerusalem and those of Hebron. In Jerusalem very of the Sephardim, where we met with several other We then left the Jeshiba and went into the Ger- few Jews possess houses of their own. The Sephar- Jews. They were all very friendly, but would not man Synagogue, where the service was not concludman Synagogue, where the service was not concluded; we were just in time to be present at the benediction given by the priest, who stood before the whilst the Sephardim are entirely dependant upon the contributions which are sent from abroad. The latter most Jews only come to this place when they are admost Jews only come to the place when they are admost Jews only come to the place when they are admost Jews only come to the place when they are admost Jews only come to the place when they are admost Jews only come to the place when they are admost Jews only come to the place when they are admost Jews only come to the place when they are admost Jews only come to the place when they are countenance upon thee, and give thee peace." This countenance upon thee, and give thee peace. This countenance upon the co

VISIT TO THE PLAIN OF MAMRE.

RETURN TO HEBRON. brew characters, but the words were quite illegible; these tombs are probably as old as Jesse's tomb. The present burying-ground of the Jews is a little lower down; they put very small stones on the tombs, without any inscriptions, because there is no one at Hebron who could engrave them. We now descended the hill, at the foot of which is the large pool men- BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS, tioned in Scripture, over which David caused the murderers of Ishbosheth to be hung. The pool, which is to this day called the Sultan's Pool, is in a perfect | Handsomely printed on superior Paper, and on Parchment. condition, forming a square of 133 feet, and about 60 feet deep; it was now nearly half full of water. In its vicinity there are some tombs of Mahometan saints. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS, large part of which is u It is remarkable that the Mahometans everywhere

THE CAVE OF MACHPELAH.

God of the oath he had sworn to give to the posterity the city, viz., the Cave of Machpelah. As we apof Abraham this land for a possession." They could proached it, a number of Mussulmen who guessed our not gainsay this truth. We again distributed several intentions, placed themselves immediately before the tracts, and several Jews asked me for my name, and entrance to prevent us from entering; for neither place of residence in Jerusalem, and promised to call Christian nor Jew is permitted to see the inside of this sacred spot, where the ashes of the patriarchs Having left the synagogue I met several Jews out- moulder. When we asked why we were not permitside, with whom I conversed for some time. Whilst ted to enter, they replied, "Only believers are perwalking about in the narrow streets in the Jewish mitted to visit the holy sepulchres." They said that quarter, a Jew came to me and asked for a New Tes- Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, and Joseph, were buried there. tament and other books; I told him I had none with We told them that Joseph was buried in Sichem, but me, but if he would come to my lodging I would give they answered with a sneer, "We must know better him what he wanted. Night coming on, I again went than you." The cave is surrounded by a wall forminto the synagogue, to be present at the last service ing a parallelogram of 200 feet long, 105 broad, and of the day, which is called Moza Hashabath. The 60 high. This wall was erected, according to all acof the day, which is called Moza Hashabath. The synagogue was quite dark, as they could not yet light counts. by Solomon; it is built in the same style as synagogue was quite dark, as they could not yet light counts. by Solomon; Though I counts by Solomo the lamps. They said the 144th Psalm, afterwards the walls of the Temple in Jerusalem. Though I the 67th Psalm, and then the blessing which Isaac understand very little of architecture, yet, in a coungave to Jacob; next the blessing which Jacob gave try like this, where every ruin and every stone excites on his death-bed to the sons of Joseph, and after that the interest of the traveller, one gets familiar with the HAS REMOVED TO 140, KING STREET, the 28th chapter of Deuteronomy to 15th verse. style of building of the different ages. I may there-Lights were now brought into the synagogue; the fore mention here, that the stones of this wall are reader had a glass of wine placed before him, over levelled like all the stones of the ancient buildings which he pronounced the blessing, and then drank it. which we see in Jerusalem, only that the stones of The women all the time stood outside the synagogue, this wall are in their original position, whilst those of but during the prayer, which the reader now said, the ancient wall of the Temple of Jerusalem are no "Blessed be thou, O Lord our God, Creator of the more so, which any one can perceive by the exercise world, who hast created the light of the fire"—they of a very trifling degree of observation, as they do not rushed in, approached the shrine where the five books fit together as they originally did, which proves the of Moses are kept, which they touched with both fulfilment of our Saviour's declaration, that not one their hands, and afterwards put them on their faces. stone shall be left upon another. The walls of the Temple which we now see in Jerusalem have subse-When I came home, the Jew above mentioned quently been built, though the materials of the ancient called for the New Testament, and for a copy of each walls have been made use of, which has made some lomon; and they may well say so, if they compare their wretched hovels with this piece of antique masonry. The Christians, in the time of the crusades, The Bishop and myself were deeply affected by the had built a church here, which is now converted into

We now turned our steps towards the Jewish quar-We prayed that the Lord might bless the words spoken ter, but first visited the Tomb of Abner the son of MANUFACTURING SILVER-SMITH, by his servants, in dependance upon his grace, to the Ner, which is situated in the midst of the town, and remnant of his ancient people at Hebron. We felt is also in the custody of the Mahometans. Christians the importance of carrying on the missionary work thus and Jews are, however, permitted to visit it by paying commenced, and I trust we shall be enabled to do so twopence each to the Turk who keeps the key. We in the providence of our God. Our visit to the neglected sons of Abraham at Hebron, has made a the cave; the vault is neatly kept, and before the Britannia Metal, and Japanned Wares, Fine Cutlery, &c.

CONTINUED INTERCOURSE WITH THE JEWS.

Jan. 9.—Early this morning I heard the Jews re-There are at Hebron, as before mentioned, three peating their prayers. I went to join them. They synagogues, two belonging to the German Jews, and rise every morning about two hours before sunrise, and one to the Sephardim. The Sephardim have a Jeshiba gather together in the synagogues to pray for the comone to the Sephardim. The Sephardim have a Jeshiba or College, where the Talmud and other Rabbinical of the Messial, the restoration of their nation, and large the Messial, the description, and the separate the separate that the separate the separate that the separate the separate that the separate books are read and studied. The German Jews read mourn and bewail the destruction of the Holy City pro the Talmud in their synagogue, which they in fact use and the Temple. Oh! for that time when they will as an eating and smoking room; you see them both mourn and bewail their sins, and believe in Him who

quarter, which is their own property; in this particu- great deal of rain, we had an opportunity of seeing lar there is a great difference between the Jews of many Jews. We also paid a visit to the Chief Rabbi continues to be supported by his friends abroad, and the third were reading the Talmud. In the Gerand conducting the business on the same liberal terms as their conquered it, gave it up to his soldiers to pillage. Mamre, before Hebron; here it was that the angels They took every thing they could carry away with them, visited him, and here he bought the cave of Machpe-Jacob was, after his death, brought by his children was a second with the least manner. Egypt to Hebron. When Moses sent the twelve spies Livery, &c. &c., all got up in the neatest manner. Toronto, July 12, 1843. The Sephardim have a governor of their own, who from the wilderness, it was from this fruitful valley when the Israelites returned from the captivity of Babylon, Hebron was rebuilt. It was afterwards taken ment, and a copy of "The Old Paths." I had also that we should have Divine service in the Plain of by Judas Maccabeus. Hebron is not mentioned in styl given away several tracts and a Hebrew New Testa- Mamre, under the tree which is pointed out by tradiment. Afterwards I went out again, and seeing tion as the tree under which Abraham received and must have resided in the neighbourhood is evident several Jews sitting, I addressed them and gave them entertained the angels, consequently, we set out for from the ruins which are pointed out as having mee some tracts; when I left them they followed me and the Plain. We passed a well which is said to have been Christian villages. It was captured by the Cruasked for a New Testament, which I gave them. been dug by Abraham, and is even now called Beir saders in the twelfth century. In 1167, a Latin Eis-About three o'clock we went again into the syna- Ibrahim, i. e., the Well of Abraham. We then passed copal See was established here, which flourished until gogue to be present at their prayers. After service another well which Jacob dug, and about half an hour 1365; in 1337 it again fell into the hands of the Mahometans, by whom it is still trodden down, until he hour of Israel's delivery shall arrive. In Scripture Hebron is called "The City of Four." Hebron mens 'joining," and it is remarkable that, to this day, Iebron consists of four different towns, divided from each other, and yet very close together; they also lear no Christians residing in Hebron; the population consists of Jews and Mahometans. The Jews of this of Ner, of Uthheal the son of Kenes, who constantly Jacob dwelt, and we realized the promise of him who place are, however, neither French, Italian, English, or really German Jews, as in Jerusalem. Those called German Jews are all from Poland, Russia, and Galicia.

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Canada Company's Office, Frederick-Street, Toronto, 17th February, 1843.



1843.—ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED THAT THE FOLLOWING ARE THE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THIS SEASON:

LAKE ONTARIO, BETWEEN KINGSTON AND TORONTO, Princess Royal, Colcleuch; Sovereign, ELMSLEY; City of Toronto, Dick;

From Kingston: PRINCESS ROYAL; At 8 o'clock, Evening-Monday and Thursday, SOVEREIGN; At 8 o'clock, Evening-Tuesday and Friday,

CITY OF TORONTO; At 8 o'clock, Evening-Wednesday and Saturday, -and arrive at Toronto early next day.

From Toronto: SOVEREIGN; At 12 o'clock, Noon-Monday and Thursday, CITY OF TORONTO; At 12 o'clock, Noon-Tuesday, and 12, Noon, Friday, PRINCESS ROYAL; At 12 o'clock, Noon-Wednesday and Saturday, -and arrive at Kingston early next morning. —and arrive at Kingston early next morning.

The above Steamers call at Cobourg and Port Hope each way.

304-tf

DAILY MAIL LINE.

Toronto, May 4th, 1843.

BETWEEN TORONTO AND ROCHESTER DIRECT. THE STEAMERS

ADMIRAL and AMERICA, VILL leave Toronto for Rochester Daily at 7 o'clock, P.M., (Sundays excepted.)

Will leave Rochester for Toronto Daily, at 7 o'clock, P. M. (Sundays excepted.) The Steamer GORE will ply regularly between Roches-

ter, Cobourg, and Port Hope. Toronto, August 15, 1843.

> ROYAL MAIL STEAMER ECLIPSE.

notice, leave Hamilton for Toronto, at 7 o'clock, A. M., They are contained in a Portfolio made purposely for them.—

Price £11. 15s. 6d.

They are contained in a Portfolio made purposely for them.—

and returning, will leave Toronto at 3 o'clock, P. M., touching at the intermediate Ports. The above Boat has been built H. &. W. ROWSELL, Toronto. expressly for this route, and offers superior accommodation to the travelling public. Hamilton and Rochester Steamboat Office, ¿

Toronto, 31st July, 1843. MONTREAL DIRECT.

THE NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM-BOATS, CHARLOTTE, AND

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 :--

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 " 8 " " " St. Regis, " do "8" "
" Coteau du Lac " do "1 " P.M. And arrives in Montreal the same evening, at 5 o'clock. THE BYTOWN

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

French Creek do 7 "

Prescott Thursday, 3 " A.M. " Ogdensburgh " do " 3½ " "
" St. Regis " do " 8 " "
" Coteau du Lac " do " 1 " P.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. Carillon " do " 1 Grenville " do " 7 Bytown "Friday, "8 Kemptville "do "2 " Merrickville " do
" Smith's Falls " do "11 Oliver's Ferry" Saturday, "4
Isthmus, "do "7

And arrives in Kingston the same evening.

THE BYTOWN Leaves Montreal every Friday, at 6 o'clock, P.M. " Lachine " Sarurday " 4
" Carillon " do " 1
" Grenville " do " 7 " Saturday " 4
" do " 1 " Sunday " 8 Bytown 66 P.M. "Kemptville "do "2" "Merrickville "do "7 " Smith's Falls " " Oliver's Ferry " Monday " 4
" Isthmus " do " 7

And arrives in Kingston the same evening. These Boats being strongly built, expressly for the naviga-tion of the River St. Lawrence, and having Low Pressure Engines, afford a desirable conveyance to persons wishing a Safe, Comfortable, and Speedy Passage. Apply to the Captains on board, or to

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

Home District Mutual Fire Company. OFFICE-NEW STREET, OPPOSITE NEWGATE STREET, TORONTO, NSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings in

general, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Mills, Manu-DIRECTORS. James Beaty. Thomas Clarkson, Benjamin Thorne, P. Paterson, Jun'r. Charles Thompson, James Lesslie, J. B. Warren, B. W. Smith. T. J. Farr,

John Eastwood. J. RAINS, Secretary. T. D. HARRIS, Pres't. All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail must be post-paid. July 5, 1843. 317

> NOTICE. BRITISH AMERICA

FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

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 Agents of the Company, and are authorised to grant Assurance, either in the FIRE on MARINE DEPARTMENTS, in the name and on behalf

JOHN MACAULAY Kingston.

JO-EPH WENHAM Montreal.

WILLIAM STEVEN Hamilton.

By order of the Board,

T. W. BIRCHALL. Managing Director.

BRITISH AMERICA FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY Incorporated under an Act of the Third Session of the Elec 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.

B A few Shares of the Stock of this Institution may still be had Toronto, March 11, 1842. THE PRENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-PANY OF LONDON.

T. W. BIRCHALL,

A PPLICATIONS for Insurance by this Company are requested to be made to the undersigned who is also authorised to receive premiums for the renewal of policies.

MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co.

FIRE INSURANCE. ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY.

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT THIS well known Company, for many years in active operation in Montreal, Insures against loss or damage by Fire, on terms as liberal as those of the Established Companies of the Province.

Toronto, Feb. 3, 1843.

J. WALTON, Agent, New Street
291-tf BRITANNIA LIFE 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, General Agent. No. 8, Chewett's Buildings, Toronto.

THE ENGLISHMAN'S GREEK CONCORDANCE. HE Englishman's Greek Concordance of the New Testament, being an attempt at a verbal connexion between the Greek and English Texts.

4to Calf, price £4 4s. H. &. W ROWSELL, Toronto. August 15, 1843. SIR JAMES MURRAY'S

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

Accidities, and Indigestion, Gout, and Gravel. Dr. J. Johnston states, in his Réview of Dr. MURRAY'S INVENTION:—"PELLUCID SOLUTION OF MAGNESIA.—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

FLUID MAGNESIA.

very great benefit."
Sir Philip Crampton, Bart., says, "Sir J. Murray's Fluid Magnesia is a very valuable addition to our Materia Medica."
Mr. Mayo, "It is by far the best form in which that medicine has been hitherto prepared for use."
Dr. Ke: nedy, Master of the Lying in Hospital, Dublin, considers "the Fluid of Magnesia of Sir James Murray to be a very valuable and convenient remedy in cases of irritation or acidity of the stomach, but more particularly during pregnancy, febrile complaints, infantile diseases, or sea sickness."

The Fluid of Magners of the Lying in Hospitals. Dublin, consider the field of Magnesia of Sir James Murray to be a very valuable and convenient remedy in cases of irritation or acidity of the stomach but more particularly during pregnancy, febrile complaints, infantile diseases, or sea sickness."

Dr. S. B. Labatt, Richard Carmichael, and J. Kirby, Esqrs., Sirgeons, 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 hearthurn."

Sir James Clarke, Sir A. Cooper, Dr. Bright, and Messrs. Guthrie and Herbert Mayo, of London, "strongly recommend Murray's Fluid Magnesia, as being infinitely more safe and convenient, than the solid, and free from the danger attending the constant use of soda or potass, Drs. Evory, rennedy, Beatty, Burke, of the Ride Brigade, Comios, Drs. Evory, rennedy, Beatty, Burke, of the Ride Brigade, Comios, Dreputy Inspector of Hospitals, and Surgeon Hayden, 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, Is. 3d. and 2s. 6d.

The Acidulated Syrup, in bottles, Is. 10½d. each.

CAUTION.—Sir James's preparation being initated 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

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

Physicians will please specify Murray's Fluid Magnesia in their overcriptions, to avoid the danger of adulterations and substitution

A G E N T S:

Messrs. Lyman, Farr & Co.

" J. Beckett & Co.

" W. Lyman & Co.

" J. Carter & Co.

J. Birk & & O.

J. Heath, Kingston.

Messrs. Gravely & Jackson, Cobourg.

Charles Hughes, Port Hope.

Toronto, September 24, 1842. AGENTS: | Montreal.

The Church Is published by the MANAGING COMMITTEE, at COBOURG, every Friday. TERMS:—Firteen Shillings per annum To Post Masters, TER SHILLINGS per annum. Payment to be made yearly, or, at least, half searly, in advance.

yearly, in advance.

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