ST. AUGUSTINE OF CANTERBURY.

It was in the year of our Lord God 596, according to the venerable Bede, that Agustine and his companions, having embarked in France, sailed from thence to England, arrived at the island of Thanet. Ethelbert, the fifth king of Saxon origin, reigned at that time in Kent; Bertha, the daughter of Clotarius, King of France, was the wife of this monarch; and, since she had been born of Christian parents, and was herself a Christian, liberty was given her to wor- service of the Church, particularly that of which he ship God after the Christian manner.

To this end, she supported in her family a Bishop, named Leudhardus, besides other persons of the this day ascend in triumph above all the heavens; we same nation and faith: with these she frequented a beseech Thee leave us not orphans, but send to us the church situated without the walls of the city of Canterbury, and dedicated to St. Martin. In this be Thy name." When he came to the words "leave church they were wont to hear the word of God, to us not orphans," he burst into tears, remembering, invoke his holy name, and to partake of the Blessed perhaps, how the God of the fatherless had been his Sacraments. No doubt that many of the Anglo- protector from his youth, and continued for some time casily yielded to the preaching of the Roman missionhis precursor, and opened a way for his success.

No sooner had Augustine reached the land than he informed the king of his arrival by a messenger, to whom he gave instructions to say, that he and his God." companions had been sent hither by the Bishop of Rome, in order that they might teach the King and his people a doctrine, which, if not despised, would make known to them the way to everlasting felicity. wish my boys," he said, "to be employed after my The King immediately commanded all necessaries to be supplied to the strangers, and directed that they until the expiration of a few days, when he would be the old English, or Saxon language. On Tuesday at leisure to attend to their communications.

of preaching to his subjects.

Augustine and his companions took up their abode At the dawn of the next day, he called his young ly ample for their sustenance.

ions, on taking possession of their new abode, is thus more." spoken of by Bede:-

"It is said, moreover, that, drawing near to the city after their manner, with the Holy Cross, and The scholar wrote as his master directed, and the with the picture of the Great King, the Lord Jesus work was nearly finished; when about three o'clock Christ, they sung this litany with united voice: 'We in the afternoon Bede called to Cuthbert, afterwards beseech thee, O Lord, that by thy abundant mercy, abbot (or head) of the monastery at Jarrow, who thy wrath and thine anger may be removed from this wrote the account of his death. "I have," he said, city, and from thy Holy House, for we have sinned! "in my little private chest, some few valuables, some Hallelejah.' And when they had entered the man- pepper [then scarce in England], frankincense, and a sion, which the King had given to them, they imitat- few handkerchiefs; run speedily, and bring the priests ed the apostolic life by assiduous prayers, by vigils, of our monastery to me, that I may distribute to them by keeping fasts, by preaching the Word of Life to such little gifts as God has put in my power to give." whomsoever they were able, by despising all things of | While he did so, he begged that they would rethis world as things foreign to them, by receiving member him in their prayers, which they readily proonly so much of earthly goods as were necessary for mised. the support of life, and by having minds prepared to "It is now time," he said, "that I should return to which they preached.'

Eleutherius, Archbishop of Arles, the episcopal office, | Christ." and was consecrated Bishop of the Angles.

think, fairly infer that the ground had been cleared him, then wishing to have the work completed, once and prepared previously to the arrival of Augustine; more reminded him that the last sentence still rethat some of the Saxons had been converted to the mained. Christian faith by the preaching and sanctity of "Write quickly, then," said Bede, and gave him Bishop Leudhardus; and that the piety and prayers | the closing words. of Queen Beatha herself are not likely to have been "It is now finished," said the youth, when he had without their effect in causing Ethelbert to lend an set them down. attentive ear to the preaching of St. Augustine. He, "You say well," replied Bede; "it is finished! therefore, who will consider the foregoing events Support my head between thy hands, and let me, with an unprejudiced mind, will perceive, that the while I sit, still look towards the holy place in which Angles do not owe so much to the Roman Church as I used to pray, that, though I can no longer kneel, I some Romish writers, in order to support the extrav- may still call upon my Father." popes, so earnestly maintain.

all that he intends to show is that the facts of the | Churton's Early English Church. case do not warrant those extravagant claims of supremacy over the British Church, which are mainly grounded upon the success of the mission of St. Augustine; with this reservation the writer would express his unqualified admiration of the zeal and self-Churchman.

VENERABLE BEDE.

Almost all that we know of the Anglo-Saxon Church is owing to the history of it which was written the monastery of Wearmouth to be educated; from no mercy to such people, but rather a cruelty; cutting them ployed all his time in studying the Scriptures, obserhe was ordained a deacon, and at thirty a priest, by John bishop of York. At the desire of a friend, he time, and other books.

and the freedom of the will to good? If I had not hot yet full," (that is, was not yet arrived to a pitch of despethe words of the apostle to teach me, my own roving rate obstinacy and incorrigibility); while there was the least thoughts might warn me that the soul's motions are glimpse of hope, the least relics of any reason, any regret, any not free. How often, when I have desired and striven shame in them, the least possibility of recovery, God stopped earnestly to fix my mind in prayer, have I not been his avenging hand: but when all ground of hope was removed; able! Yet, if the soul were free, it would be my the whole stock of natural light and strength was embezzled; choice to keep it intently fixed in time of prayer, just all fear, all remorse, all modesty, were quite banished away; all as I can with ease place my body in the place and in means of cure had proved ineffectual; the gangrene of vice had the posture in which prayer is made."

but which he perceived to be the beginning of his last just anger toward them. - Dr. Isaac Barrow. sickness. He lived on till the eve of Ascension day, May 26, in continual prayers and thanksgivings, still giving daily instructions to his pupils, and discoursing A nation, that living shall die, and dying shall live; that with them; and at night, when his disorder allowed | trampled upon by all, shall trample upon all; that bleeding him but short intervals of rest, he watched only to from a thousand wounds, shall be unhurt; that beggared, shall utter hymns of praise. He had often on his tongue wield the wealth of nations; that without a name shall sway the words of St. Paul, "It is a fearful thing to fall the councils of kings; that without a city shall inhabit in all Scripture, by which he admonished his hearers to like the rock; that perishing by the sword, by the chain, by hand of their last hour. To the same purpose he the stars of heaven .- Rev. G. C. Croly.

repeated some solemn verses in the old Saxon lan-

"Ere the pilgrim soul go forth On its journey far and lone, Where is he that yet on earth All his needful part hath done?

Who foreweighs the joy or scathe That his parted ghost shall know, Endless, when the day of death Seals his doom for weal or woe?"

He also repeated some of the collects used in the was reminded by the holy season of the Lord's ascension: "O King of glory, Lord of might, who didst

be suited to the use of his scholars; "for I do not layeth it upon our back .- Bishop Ridley. death in reading what is unprofitable." The other work was a translation of the gospel of St. John into before Ascension-day his breathing became more difficult, and his feet began slightly to swell; yet he We learn from the Ecclesiastical History of Bede continued all day to teach his pupils and direct them and the made we that the following was the result of this interview: what to write, with his usual cheerfulness, saying King Ethelbert not only gave them a mansion in the sometimes, "Learn your best to-day, for I know not city of Dovor (which was then the metropolis of his how long I may last, or how soon my Maker may call whole empire,) but also supplied them with the means me away." His pupils perceived that he foresaw his of temporal sustenance, and allowed them the liberty end approaching. He lay down to rest that night, but passed it without sleep, in prayer and thanksgiving.

in this place, preaching Christ, as well by the sancti- companions, and bade them lose no time in writing the ty of their lives as by their discourses, until, amongst rest of the task he had begun with them; so they parties advertising. many others, King Ethelbert himself was converted continued employed till nine o'clock, when they went to the faith; and sought at the hands of the mission- to attend the Church-service for the day. One of his aries the Holy Sacrament of Baptism. On his con- scholars, however, stayed with him; but fearing it version he assigned to his new guests lands sufficient- might be too much for his weakness, he said, "There is still, my dear master, one chapter wanting to finish BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS, The holy conduct of Augustine and his compan- the translation; but I must not ask you to dictate any

"Nay," said Bede; "it is easy to me. Take your Handsomely printed on superior Paper, and on Parchment.

suffer any adversity, yea even to die, for the truth Him who created me. I have lived long, and my merciful Judge has well provided for me the kind of Augustine, having proceeded thus far, sailed over life I have led. I feel the hour of my freedom is at into Gaul, and sought and received at the hands of hand, and I desire to be released and to be with

Thus he passed the time in holy peace and joy till From the above historical narrative we may, I the evening. The youth who had before attended

agant supremacy claims afterwards put forth by the Shortly afterwards he sunk from his seat to the floor of his cell; and, uttering his last hymn of praise, Let it not be thought, however, that by these re- "Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the FINE WINES, LIQUORS AND GROCERIES, tree Cobourg, and Port Hope. marks the writer has any intention to speak disparag- Holy Ghost," when he had named the name of the ingly of the labours of St. Augustine of Canterbury; blessed Spirit, he breathed away his gentle soul .-

The Garner.

DESTRUCTION OF THE CANAANITISH NATIONS.

denial of St. Augustine of Canterbury, in undertak- As to that extermination and excision of the Canaanites, ing a mission to the idolatrous Anglo-Saxons, at a which carries so horrible an appearance of severity, we may find time when such a mission was considered to be it qualifiable, if we consider, that for the nature of the trespasfraught with the greatest peril and danger .- English | ses, which procured it, they were insufferably heinous and abominable: most sottish, barbarous, and base superstitions, (cruelty and impurity being essential ingredients into their performances of religion, and it being piety with them to be Earthen, China, and Glassware Establishment, exceedingly wicked), and in their other practice most beastly lasciviousnesses, most bloody violences, oppressions, and rapines generally abounding. So that for those men themselves who were by turns, as it happened, the authors and the object of by the Venerable Bede, a holy man, who was born these dealings, it could not be desirable to continue in a state A.D. 671. At seven years of age he was placed in of living so wretched and uncomfortable. Impunity had been that time he never left it; but as he grew up, em- off must needs be the greatest favour they were capable of, it being only removing them from a hell here, and preventing ving the rule of discipline of the religious house, and the daily service of psalmody in the Church. "For," selves it was a favour, and a greater one to their posterity, he says, "I found it delightful always either to learn, or teach, or to write." When he was aged eighteen courses, and to the consequences of them; whom they would have engaged into their wicked customs, and their woful mischiefs. They were not so destroyed from the land, until it part of the books of Scripture, selected from the wripart of the books of Scripture, selected from the writings of the Christian fathers; to which he added much of his own—a work of great labour and worth.

Besides this, he wrote many letters to friends, and listed country Dealers at their old credit terms of six which it loathes, and is pained with, and therefore naturally labours to expel. Neither was this sad doom executed upon Besides this, he wrote many letters to friends, and which it loathes, and is pained with, and therefore naturally sermons on various subjects, a history of the Church labours to expel. Neither was this sad doom executed upon of England from the mission of Gregory to his own them till after four hundred years of forbearance; for even in Abraham's time God took notice of their iniquity, then born He speaks thus of himself in one of his writings: __ and growing; and gave account of his suspending their punish-"Who shall dare to boast of the power of nature, ment; "because," said he, "the iniquity of the Amorites is seized on every part; iniquity was grown mature and mellow; He led throughout the life of a devoted servant of then was the stroke of justice indeed not more seasonable than God; and at the age of sixty-three he received his vecessary; then was the fatal sword the only proper remedy; summons to depart. He was seized at the latter end then so with one stroke to cut off them, and their sins, and of March A.D. 735, about a fortnight before Easter, their mischiefs, and their miscries together, was an argument with a shortness of breath, not attended by other pain, no less strong and clear of God's merciful goodness, than of his

THE JEWS. into the hands of the living God;" and other texts of kingdoms; that scattered like the dust, shall be bound together awake from the sleep of the soul, by thinking before- famine, by fire, shall be imperishable, unnumbered, glorious as

The Spirit of God is first a renewing Spirit. It created a MANUFACTURING SILVER-SMITH, new heart in a man, whereby he becometh a kind of new creature; it disposeth him to obedience. And true obedience submitteth to the commander's will entirely; It doth not pick and choose. The Spirit of God is, secondly, a holy Spirit; and such a holy Spirit will not brook to dwell in a soul that is subject to sin. It will endure no such inmate: they can no more dwell together than light can fellow with darkness. The Spirit of God is also a loving Spirit, and sheddeth abroad the love of God in every heart it taketh possession of. And love is so Comprehensive a grace, that it includeth all the rest; and so is in effect the fulfilling of the whole law. There is a thread of love that runneth through all the particular duties and offices of the Christian life, and stringeth them, like so many rich pearls, into one chain .- Bishop Sanderson.

THE HOLY SPIRIT

THE CHRISTIAN'S TRIALS. I will set unto them one saying of our Saviour Christ, which unto the faithful child of God, and the true Christian, is able weeping and silently pouring out his heart to his hear to countervail all these, yea, and to weigh them down. Christ led to embrace the Christian faith, and that the soul venly Benefactor; while all who were with him min- our Saviour saith in Luke: "If any come to me, and do not of King Ethelbert, having been already softened, gled their tears with his. Often he said, with thank- hate his father and mother (be meaneth, and will not in his In brief, it would appear, from the humanity and spoke with gladness of the mercy that was shewn brethren, yea, and his life too, he cannot be my disciple: and and kindness with which Augustine was received immediately on his arrival, that Bishop Leudhardus was to suffer. Of his approaching departure he said, in be my disciple." And in the same place he declareth by two the words of St. Ambrose, "I have not so lived as parables, one of the builder, and the other of a king that is a that I should be nuwilling to live longer among you; warrior, that every man that will not in Christ's cause forsake but neither do I fear to die, for I have a merciful all that ever he hath, he cannot be his disciple. Look the place who will: the matter is so plainly set forth, that no All the time of his sickness he was still employed glosses nor cloaking of conscience to the man of God can serve upon two works; one was to choose out passages from | to the contrary. Many places then be for the same purpose, the writings of Isidore, bishop of Seville, such as might | for the embracing of Christ's cross, when Christ and his cause

Advertisements.

RATES.

Six lines and under, 2s. fd., first insertion, and 71d. each subsequent nsertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d. first insertion, and 1s. each subsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line first insertion and 1d. per line each subsequent finertion. The usual discount is nade where parties advertise by the year, or for a considerable time. Advertisements, without written directions to the contrary, (post-paid) inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly. From the extensive circulation of *The Church*, in the Province of Canada, (from Sandwich to Gaspe) in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, in the Hudson's Bay Territories, and in Great Britain & Ireland, as well as in various parts of the United States, it will be found a profitable medium for all advertisements which are desired to be widely and generally diffused.

Advertisements from the City of Toronto, may be left in the hands of the Agent of this Journal, Thomas Champion, Esq., 144, King St. and will be forwarded by him free from the charge of postage to the EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JOB WORK

DONE IN A SUPERIOR MANNER At the Office of "The Church." ALSO,

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND, WITH AND WITHOUT BAR OF DOWER,

DR. GEORGE R. GRASETT, (LATE OF AMHERSTBURGH, Newgate Street, near the Rectory, Toronto. DR. PRIMROSE,

OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S, DUKE STREET.
Toronto, 7th August, 1841.

Mr. S. WOOD, R G E O N D E N T I S T, RING STREET.
Toronto, February 5, 1842.

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

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

MR. HOPPNER MEYER, ARTIST, HAS REMOVED TO 140, KING STREET,

MESSRS. BETHUNE & BLACKSTONE, BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, &c. OFFICE OVER THE WATERLOO HOUSE, No. 134, King Street, Toronto, ONE DOOR EAST OF RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co

> SMITH & MACDONELL, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

West End of Victoria Row, Toronto. May 25, 1843.

SANFORD & LYNES,. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS, BEG to announce to the Public that they have LEASED those Premises lately occupied by Messrs. ROSS & Co., and have laid in a well selected and choice Stock of Teas, Wines, and Spirits, with a general assortment of articles in the Line, which they offer low for cash or approved credit. Toronto, February 23, 1842.

RIDOUT & PHILLIPS, DEALERS IN WINES AND LIQUORS, Opposite the City Hall.

Toronto, February 2, 1843.

No. 10, New City Buildings, NEARLY OFFOSITE THE ENGLISH CHURCH,

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 handsome China, 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 will find it their interest to call.

Toronto, October 30, 1840.

RIDOUT BROTHERS & Co. IMPORTERS OF BRITISH HARDWARE, BIRMINGHAM, SHEFFIELD, & WOLVERHAMPTON WAREHOUSE,

CORNER OF KING & YONGE STREETS, TORONTO, Iron, Steel, and Shelf Hardware Goods,

> TORONTO AXE FACTORY, HOSPITAL STREET.

THE Subscriber tenders his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public for past favours, and would respectfully inform them that in addition to his former Works, he has purchased the above Establishment, formerly owned by the late HARVEY SHEPARD, and recently by CHAMPION, BROTHERS & Co., where he is now manufacturing CAST STEEL AXES of a superior quality. Orders sent to the Factory, or to his Store, 122 King Street, will be thankfully received and promptly executed. Cutlery and Edge Tools of every description man

SAMUEL SHAW. JOHN HART,

PAINTER, GLAZIER, GRAINER AND PAPER-HANGER, (LATE OF THE FIRM OF HART & MARCH,) RESPECTFULLY returns thanks for the kind support he has

received while in copartnership, and desires to acquaint his riends and the public that he has Removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Popplewell. 40. 233, King Street, two doors east of Mrs. Rowsell's, where he intends carrying on the above business, and trust, by strict attention and liberal terms, to still merit a continuance of tronage. to, 25th May, 1842. THOMAS J. PRESTON.

WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR. No. 2, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING-STREET, TORONTO. J. P. respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of the best

West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, &c. &c. —a selection of Superior Vestings, all of which he is prepared ake up to order in the most fashionable manner and on moderate erms.

Resolvent Counsels' GOWNS, and Queen's Counsels' GOWNS, Barristers, ROBES, &c. made on the shortest notice and in superior

Toronto, August 3rd, 1841.

WM. STENNETT,

JEWELLER AND WATCH-MAKER, STORE STREET, KINGSTON,

KING STREET, TORONTO: DEALER in Silver and Plated Ware, Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Gold and Gilt Jewellery. Jet Goods, German Silver, Britannia Metal, and Japanned Wares, Fine Cutlery, &c. Watches, Clocks, Plate and Jewellery carefully repaired, Engraving and Dyc-Sinking executed.

The highest cash price paid for old Gold and Silver. July, 1842.

OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, Coach Builders, King Street, Toronto, and Store Street, Kingston. All Carriages built to order warranted twelve months. Old Carriages taken in exchange. N.B.—Sleighs of every description built to order. 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, Pedestars, and Grave Stones; and Marble Work, of every description, promptly executed to order.

Toronto, January 5, 1843.

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TO BE SOLD OR RENTED,

THAT delightfully situated COTTAGE residence, on Division by Mr. Neville. The house contains Dining and Drawing Rooms, five good Bed Rooms, China Closet, large Kitchen, Wash House, a Rain Water Cistern under, which holds a six months' supply, with Pump attached, a very extensive Wood House adjoining Wash House, a capital Well of Water, Cellar under a greater part of the house.—Also a large Barn and Three Stall Stable, Cow House, &c. &c., all of which are new. Attached to the House is a good Garden, well stocked with all kinds of Fruit Trees, &c. &c. The Garden, Lawn, and Stable Yard contain Two Acres. The House commands a beautiful view of the Lake and Harbour.

A Farm of 56 Acres of Land adjoining to be sold or rented.
For further particulars, apply to D'Arcy E. Boulton, Esq., or J. C. Boswell, Esq., Cobourg: M. F. Whithead, Esq., Port Hope; John Verner, Esq., Post Office. Montreal; Messrs. Rowsell, Toronto; or the occupant on the premises. TO BE SOLD OR RENTED,

Cobourg, April 26, 1843. FOR SALE.

IN the village of Grafton, a Village Lot, containing One-fourth of an Acre, with a Cottage erected thereon, nearly opposite the Store of John Taylor Esq. Apply to WM. BOSWELL,

Solicitor, Cobourg. Cobourg, 12th July, 1843.

A FARM FOR SALE IN MARKHAM. LOT 32, on Yonge Street, Thornhill, opposite to the Episcopal Church, 190 Acres, with Houses, Barn, Stables and Sheds, a large part of which is under cultivation and now in crop: a small stream of Water runs across, near the centre of the Lot. Apply to- GEORGE CROOKSHANK,

BUILDING LOTS.

ELEVEN splendid BUILDING Lors for sale, containing about half an acre each, beautifully situated on the East Bank of the River Don, about a quarter of a mile from the Bridge, and well adapted for the erection of Rustic Cottages with unburnt bricks, several of the lots run down to the river, the soil is excellent, and the price

For further particulars apply to Mr. J. G. HOWARD, Architect and D. P. Surveyor, 243, King Street, Toronto.

Toronto, October 27, 1842.

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1843.—ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

THE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THIS SEASON:

LAKE ONTARIO, BETWEEN KINGSTON AND TORONTO, Princess Royal, Colcleugh; 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. The above Steamers call at Cohourg and Port Hope each way.
Toronto, May 4th, 1843. 304-tf

BETWEEN TORONTO AND ROCHESTER DIRECT.

DAILY MAIL LINE,

THE STEAMERS ADMIRAL and AMERICA,

WILL 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-Toronto, August 15, 1843.

> ROYAL MAIL STEAMER ECLIPSE, CAPTAIN JAMES SUTHERLAND.

THIS 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 at the intermediate Ports. The above Boat has been built 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,

calling at all the intermediate Ports, as follows, viz :-

THE CHARLOTTE Leaves Kingston every Monday, at 4 o'clock, r.m.

"French Creek" do "6" "

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

"Ogdensburgh" do "3½" "

"St. Regis, "do "8" "

"Cotean du Lac" do "1" r.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. " 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, " 1 Carillon " do " 1 Grenville " do " 7 Bytown "Friday, "8 " A M.

Kemptville " do "2 " P.M.

Merrickville " do "7 " "

Smith's Falls " do "11 " " Oliver's Ferry" Saturday, "4" A.M. And arrives in Kingston the same evening. THE BYTOWN

Leaves Montreal every Friday, at 6 o'clock, P.M. " Lachine " Saturday " 4
" Carillon " do " 1
" Grenville " do " 7 " Bytown " Sunday " 8
" Kemptville " do " 2
" Merrickville " do " 7 do "11 " Oliver's Ferry " Monday " 4 "
" Lethmus " do " 7 " And arrives in Kingston the same evening.

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.



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 Acres of their Lands, mentioned in the printed List of this year, which are in Blocks containing from 2,000 to 9,00 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 yet 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 10s. per Acre, is £50, the Interest thereon is £5, which latter sum, and no more, is the amount of Rent to be paid each year—full power being secured to the Settler to Purchase the Freehold, and take his Deed for the Land he occupies, at any time during the Lease, when most convenient 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, (10s. per Acre) the advance required for the Deed would be 1s. 3d. if paid within the first five years from the sum of the course, the course, the Rents upon the present upset of the capital of the Lease. Assuming the value to be as above, (i.e., per Arrival and previous to the expiration of the Lease.

The Lands offered (excepting only the Park and Town Lots in Guelph) vary in price from 2s. up to 13s. 9d. per Acre—the Rents upon Upon 100 Acres, upset price being 2s. per Acre, the whole yearly Rent would be

inual 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
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