Jewish Intelligence.

We have received two numbers of the *Jewish Intelligence*, containing much important and interesting matter relative to the condition of our Christian Israel in Palestine, and in various other Missionary stations. Our readers, who will no doubt be interested in a subject which is now commanding considerable attention in the Christian world, will find below several extracts from various correspondence illustrating the present condition of the Holy Land. In addition to the quotations we have made, the Magazines in our possession inform us that the Thirty-sixth Anniversary of the London Society for Promoting Christianity amongst the Jews, was celebrated at a Meeting in Exeter Hall, on Friday, the 3rd of May last,—the usual Annual Sermon in behalf of the Association having been preached by the Lord Bishop of Winchester on the day preceding. The pecuniary resources of the Society, as detailed in the Report presented to the Meeting, are thus represented in the following statement:—

The aggregate amount of contributions received during the past year, towards the general and special purposes of the Society, is £25,325 8s. 0d., being an increase of £259 5s. 6d. above the receipts of the preceding year. This amount has been contributed in the following proportions:

	£	s.	d.
General Purposes of the Society, including the Jerusalem Mission and Scripture Funds	24,267	8	5
Hebrew Church at Jerusalem	267	0	2
Hospital at Jerusalem	295	13	11
Operative Institution and School of Industry, at ditto	21	11	0
Jewish Converts' Relief Fund at Jerusalem, &c.	130	19	1
General Temporal Relief Fund	342	15	5
	£25,325	8	0

After defraying the expenses of the year, the Society have for carrying on the work for the ensuing year, the sum of £7,000 vested in Exchequer bills, and £2,528 15s. 5d. in the hands of the Treasurer.

JERUSALEM.

LETTER FROM THE BISHOP OF JERUSALEM.

Visit to various parts of the Diocese.

In letters received by the last mail, dated from Beyrout, the Bishop of Jerusalem states, that in consequence of his health, and that of Mrs. Alexander, having suffered much from indisposition during a very severe season in Jerusalem, and having also a great desire to see something of that deeply interesting country, he, with Mrs., A., were induced to embrace an opportunity which offered itself of accompanying Dr. Macgowan to Beyrout. The Bishop writes:

We made preparations for a month's journey, although I did not expect Mrs. Alexander would be able to proceed further than Mount Carmel; but we found the travelling so pleasant and the weather so peculiarly fine, that we resolved on going with the Doctor the whole way to Beyrout. During the four first days of our journey, than which nothing could be more agreeable, we passed a most beautiful country, through Said and Cesarea, and arrived at Mount Carmel the fourth evening after leaving home, having slept two nights in the tents we brought with us. The splendid convent built by the Carmelites, in European style, on the top of Mount Carmel, is unrivalled for the beauty of its situation. It was not, however, our intention to make any stay here, but to proceed the following day (Saturday) to Nazareth, and there to encamp for the sabbath-day. But the weather changed, and the heavy rain which fell obliged us to remain over Saturday and Sunday, and we were thankful to be under such good shelter. The convent is quite like an European Royal hotel with every European comfort; and the monks who were most kind and attentive, entertained us very hospitably. On Monday we proceeded along the coast to Acre, where we stopt for the night and arrived the next day at Nazareth eight hours distant. The situation of Nazareth is most striking and affecting to the Christian; but I must refer to Dr. Robinson's description of it. The next day we reached Tiberias, where we were well entertained at the house of a Jew. Dr. Macgowan and his son here took the opportunity of ascending Mount Tabor. You may easily imagine how deeply interesting these places were to us, both as Jews and Christians. A splendid bath was erected at Tiberias, by Ibrahim Pasha, near the hot baths, the springs of which produce nearly boiling water. The following morning our Jewish host took me to see the synagogues, five in number, which were all filled with worshippers. This assuredly would be a most important missionary station for the London Society, independent of Safet, which is seven or eight hours distant over a most rugged and dangerous road. The sea at Tiberias, with all its associations, was almost overwhelming to us. On leaving it, where we parted also with Dr. Macgowan, who wished to go to Damascus, we took our way over the before-mentioned rugged road to Safet, and arrived there in the evening. The young Missionary brethren, Sternschuss and Behrent, were taken by great surprise, as you may imagine, but it was soon turned into joy; and it is with pleasure I state that I was much gratified with all I saw and heard. It is impossible to describe the wrechedness of the place generally, and of their house in particular; but the brethren seemed contented, and quietly pursuing their work, having not only overcome the enmity and prejudice of the native Turks, but even gained their respect and affection; and their own servant (a Christian Jew) told me that if they were now to leave most of the Jews would weep. The young men were particularly anxious to accompany us a little on our way; and, under all the circumstances, I felt unwilling to refuse them the pleasure, as they really required a little recreation. They greatly added to the interest of our journey, and I found them very useful, as they visited the Jews in the towns we passed through, and gained much important information. We now returned to the coast, taking Acre, Tyre, and Sidon on our way to Beyrout, where we arrived in perfect safety, and much improved in health. Mr Winbolt is here going on steadily; and it is a cause of joy that a feeling of interest for the Church of England is here commenced. I preached in the neat little chapel fitted up in the Mission-house, on Sunday last, and administered the sacrament; and hope to do so on Sunday next, before we leave on Monday.—Thus, with the immediate objects of my present journey, I have combined a first visitation of my diocese, which is so important for our newly-created interests here, that I intend (D. V.) to make an annual visit. The general opinion here is, that the season is not sufficiently advanced to see Damascus to advantage. Dr. Macgowan and his son have just returned from thence; they have had severe weather to encounter, as it is much colder on the top of the mountains. Dr. Keith, with his son, and other English travellers, have arrived here on their way to the Holy City, towards which I purpose to proceed on Monday, and hope, after a week or ten days, to join our dear family all well.

LETTER FROM THE REV. F. C. EWALD.

We extract the following from Mr. Ewald's communication of February 29, 1844:—

Since the time it has pleased God to visit me so heavily, and remove her from time to eternity, who was so tender and affectionate a mother, much of my time must necessarily be devoted to the care of my three bereaved infants, and consequently the missionary work suffers, particularily as I am quite alone. Yet I have been enabled, by the assistance which is from on high, to resume my work regularly during the past month, and have found much comfort and consolation whilst persevering in the path of duty. I can now, by sad experience, point out the uncertainty of life, and the need of repentance and preparation for eternity, which can only be accomplished by a sincere belief in the Messiah, and be made effectual by his atoning sacrifice.

Sympathy shown by the Jews.

When I again went amongst the Jews I met with very great sympathy; those who knew the dear departed, and a great many did know her, began to weep as soon as I entered their rooms. I hope I have been enabled to speak a few words to many souls which will not be lost.

A few days since, while going to the tomb of my dear wife, I met three Jews, old acquaintances of mine; they spoke to me of my loss, and added a few words of consolation. I thanked them, and spoke of the Christian's hope and belief in the blessedness of those who departed this life in faith.

Conversations with Jews.

The conversation then turned on the present wretched state of Jerusalem, and of the hope of having a year of plenty.

R. T. It is true there is every appearance of a year of plenty, yet, in this country, you cannot depend upon any thing with certainty; there may be plenty of corn, but there may also be a war with some Arab tribe, and then no corn will be brought to market; or we may be visited by a pestilence, and the same will be the case then; there is no certainty in this country. I speak from experience; the country has been and still is in a wretched condition.

I. It will not always be so; Jerusalem shall again become a glory in the earth; the cities of Judah shall again flourish, when the Jews shall again possess the land.

One of the Jews replied:—If you believe these things, how is it that you are a Christian?

I. Because Moses and the prophets convinced me that Jesus is the Messiah, and Christians, who read the Scriptures attentively, believe that this country will be restored to the promised seed of Abraham's race. Jesus has foretold the present wretched condition of Jerusalem; he has said that Jerusalem is to be trodden down by the Gentiles, till the time of the Gentiles is fulfilled. Then all Israel shall be saved; all shall be converted, and shall believe in Him, whom they have pierced, at his second coming.

Rabbi J. Well; when he comes again we will believe in Him.

I. Perhaps you may live to see that eventful time; there are certain signs of the times which are calculated to rouse our attention to the dealings of God.

One of them. We Israelites must wait patiently until the Lord God himself by signs and wonders restores to us our inheritance; we can do—we must do, nothing towards its recovery. Are we not still a great and mighty nation? Do we not possess great resources? There are Jews in all parts of the globe; we might rise as the Greeks did, and take this our country by force of arms, and make ourselves a king; but we dare not. God must give it us; now is the time of our affliction, and we are chastened for our sins. The Jew must every where bow down his head, and cheerfully receive the affliction God sends him. We are despised, laughed at; but still we know there is a day coming, when God will have mercy on us.

The Potter's Field.

The Potter's Field, or Aceldama, which I had never before visited, attracted my attention very much. On that spot Dr. Wild discovered, in 1838, a cave, containing a great number of skulls, which according to his statement, were not those of Jews, but of foreigners; by which circumstance the fact was established beyond doubt, that this is the very field which was bought for the thirty pieces of silver, paid to Judas as the reward of his treason. Since then, many others have visited the cave, and new chambers have been discovered where the bones of thousands lie mouldering. In fact, the vicinity of Jerusalem abounds in caves and subterranean passages, where the bones of the millions who once worshipped on Mount Moriah are whitening.

A short time since the Spanish Jews bought a piece of ground at the foot of Mount Zion, opposite the village of Siloam, for a burying-place, when, on digging some graves, they found a cave, containing two sarcophagi, filled with human bones; but, on touching the bones of one of them, they turned to dust.

It has often been a matter of surprise to travellers, that so many skulls should be heaped together in one cave. It is explained in the Talmud, which informs us that it was the custom of the Jews to bury their dead in a particular place, and, after the flesh was destroyed, to gather the bones together, and place them in some vault. Many families had their own vaults.

Another peculiar feature of the environs of Jerusalem, is the number of wells, cisterns, and reservoirs for water that are found outside the city walls. Some of these wells are still in good condition, and quite full of water; others are broken and empty. These must have been used in Jerusalem's happier days, either to water the ground, or to supply the city. It has been observed by a late writer, that through all the sieges Jerusalem has sustained, we never hear that the inhabitants wanted water; and he concludes that there must be some subterranean conduit by which it was conveyed into the town. This supposition is quite correct, for there are cisterns outside the gate, which communicate in some way or other with the cisterns within the city; but how this is accomplished is not generally known. When the mosque of Omar and Mount Moriah can be fully explored, many such things will be revealed.

Improvements in and around the City.

I was also rejoiced by perceiving that some improvement is taking place in agriculture; trees have been planted in, and stones removed from, portions of ground which only a short time since, were entirely barren.

A circumstance lately occurred, which proves that the local authorities are not altogether disinclined to listen to reasonable suggestions respecting the improvement of the town. There was within a short distance of the Jaffa-gate, a pool of filthy stagnant water, into which the natives were in the habit of throwing dead animals; the exhalation from it was very offensive. The French Consul's house is situated near the pool, which annoyed him very greatly. He represented to the Pasha how much more healthy that neighbourhood would be, were the pool filled up. The Pasha gave immediate orders for the work to be done; and, accordingly, the nuisance is now removed.

If the Pasha could be prevailed upon to remove the extremely offensive slaughter-houses, or rather slaughter-places, which are situated in the midst of the Jewish quarter; also the abominable tannery near the Holy Sepulchre, and have them placed outside the walls; and if the filth which is now heaped together in magazines in the midst of the city were removed, I doubt not the air of Jerusalem would be greatly improved. However, the greatest desideratum is a thorough drainage of the place; as long as this is neglected, it cannot be a healthy town. This would, however, be beyond the power and resources of the local government: but it is in the Pasha's power to remove the other nuisances, and I trust the European Consuls will unite in endeavouring to effect the same.

Another improvement in the Holy City is, that you can now get good and wholesome bread in Jerusalem; indeed, as good as in England. When we arrived here, two years since, the bread sold in the market was both unwholesome and unpalatable, and we were all obliged to bake our own, which caused both a great deal of trouble and loss of time; but now some Jewish families have commenced making bread for sale, which is as good as any in Europe.

SAFET.

LETTER FROM MR. P. H. STERNSCHUSS.

Mr. Sternschuss writes in his letter, dated Beyrout, March 7:—

It is with humble gratitude to the Almighty that we are enabled to report the fact of one of our Jewish brethren having expressed a desire to embrace Christianity; his name is R. J. He has frequently visited us for the purpose of reading the Scriptures, and we have no reason to suspect his sincerity. We pray that the Lord will give him grace to overcome those trials which he will meet with, when his wife and family become acquainted with the change that has taken place in his heart. May God grant him grace, and may he be enabled to say, like St. Paul, "that neither death nor life, nor angels, nor principalities, nor powers, nor things present, nor things to come, nor height, nor depth, nor any other creature, shall be able to separate us from the love of God, which is in Christ Jesus our Lord." I hope to be able to give you a more detailed account of the above in my journal.

Persecution of Inquirers.

The Jews are in rather an excited state; they suspect many of their brethren of visiting us, which has occasioned the appointment of a person as a spy to detect those who may visit us. Another circumstance worthy of mention is the persecution of C. M., a Portuguese Jew. He had visited us and conversed on many important doctrines of the Christian faith; and when it became known among the chief Jews, they persecuted him most bitterly. They determined that none should join him in reading the Talmud, or pay him those respectful salutations which, as Chacham, he considers himself entitled to. He has not, however, as yet had sentence of excommunication passed upon him. When the remittances came from Europe and Asia, they refused to pay him a sum of money, which was due to him on a bill which he had from them. The poor rabbi was greatly distressed, and entreated the chief rabbi of Tiberias to take up his cause, who acceded to his request, and reconciled the parties, at the same time giving the Chacham of Safet advice how to deal with those who are suspected of visiting us. He thought that kind and gentle treatment would be more effectual than any severe measures they could adopt.

The Bishop, with his usual kindness, sent us ten gazis for the poor Jews in Safet, as a New-year's gift; and feeling, as we do, the great want of such occasional relief, we are the more grateful for the Bishop's kindness.

Visit from the Bishop.

I am sure it will gratify you to hear of the visit we lately had from the Bishop. He arrived at Safet on the 22d ult. We were extremely sorry that we could not accommodate him as we could have wished; but, at the same time, we were peculiarly gratified by finding him pleased with everything. Some of our native friends came to see us on purpose to be introduced to the Bishop; and a native Christian applied to have his child baptized.

Journey to Acre and Beyrout.

Feb. 23.—To-day the Bishop left Safet, and with his permission we accompanied him, and arrived the same day at Ramee, a village about six hours distance from Safet. It is entirely inhabited by Druses; some of them are professedly Moslems, and some are Christians, belonging to the Roman and Greek Churches.

Feb. 24.—To-day we went on to Acre.

Feb. 25 (*Lord's-day*).—The Bishop administered to us the holy communion, and we read the lessons appointed for morning and evening service. We accompanied the Bishop on his visit to the synagogue, where we found children reading the Scriptures, and examined them in the Hebrew language.

Feb. 26.—Mr. Behrens and myself again visited the synagogue, and conversed at considerable length with the Chacham of Acre. About thirty Jewish families reside at Acre; most of them are very poor.

Feb. 28.—We left Acre, and proceeded to Beyrout, where we arrived on 1st March. The Bishop took up his abode with Dr. Kerns, and we were kindly welcomed by Rev. H. Winbolt.

March 2.—I was visited by two Jews, with whom I conversed at considerable length about Christianity, and gave one of them a New Testament, which the Rev. H. Winbolt had furnished me with.

March 3 (*Lord's-day*).—The Bishop preached in the Mission chapel; his text was, "What think ye of Christ?" and afterwards administered the sacrament.

The Church at Jerusalem.—A firman has been at length obtained by the British Ambassador to permit the building of a Protestant Church at Jerusalem. Sir Moses Montefiore has presented his co-religionists at Jerusalem with two presses, and the necessary types, for printing Jewish tracts. The office consists of 22 people of that persuasion. A number of works, as well as an almanack for the year, have already been printed at Jerusalem.

Advertisements.

RATES.

Six lines and under, 2s. 6d., first insertion, and 7½d. each subsequent insertion. 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 insertion. The usual discount is made 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.

CARVING, GILDING,
LOOKING-GLASS & PICTURE-FRAME MANUFACTORY,
A FEW DOORS WEST OF THE MARKET,
King Street, Cobourg.
SIMON MUNRO

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to announce, that he has opened, in the TOWN OF COBOURG, an establishment for the above Business,—such as Carving, Gilding, Looking-glass and Picture-frame Making; House, Sign, and Ornamental Painting; Glazing, Graining, Marbling, Paper-hanging, &c. &c.

Gilt Window Cornices; Rich Ornamental Frames for Oil Paintings; Plain Gold, and Walnut and Gold Frames for Prints,—made to order, and on the shortest notice.

Prints, Maps, and Oil Paintings, Cleaned and Varnished in the best style.

Gilt Mouldings, for bordering rooms, always on hand.

☞ *Orders from the Country punctually attended to.*

Cobourg, 12th June, 1844. 361-t

LOOKING GLASSES.

THE Subscriber has just opened a new Show Room at his Cabinet Manufactory, in Division Street, Cobourg, for the sale of Looking Glasses of every size and description, with elegantly Gilt, Mahogany, Walnut, and other frames, consisting of Drawing Room, Parlour, Cheval, and Bed-room Glasses, which he is enabled to sell as low as any House in the Province.

GEO. STEPHENS.

All kinds of Cabinet Furniture

on hand for sale, or manufactured at the shortest notice.

Also, in a few weeks, another supply of PIANO FORTES.—UPHOLSTERY done as usual. Funerals furnished,—Hearse provided for any part of the Province.

☞ Cabinet Warerooms up stairs.

Cobourg, June 11, 1844. 361-tf

EMPORIUM.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE UNIVERSITY.
W. H. EDWOODS,
HAIR-DRESSER AND PERFUMER,
No. 2, ST. JAMES'S BUILDINGS, KING-STREET,

BEGS respectfully to acquaint his Friends and the Gentry of this City that he has recently fitted up

A PRIVATE DRESSING-ROOM

for their convenience, and he hopes they will favour him with their patronage.

Also, a Room for the accommodation of Ladies and Children.

He would mention that he has on hand a quantity of

RAZORS, HAIR-BRUSHES, AND PERFUMERY.
—ALSO,—
A Composition for the certain cure of Ring-worms.
RAZORS CAREFULLY SET.

☞ Private Entrance to the Dressing-Room, one door wes of the Shop.

Toronto, May, 1844. 359-tf

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 friends and the public that he has Removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. POPPLEWELL, No. 233, King Street, two doors east 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 public patronage.

Toronto, 25th May, 1842. 47-tf

MARBLE GRAVE STONE FACTORY,
No. 2, Richmond Place, Yonge Street,
NEXT DOOR TO MR. J. C. BETTRIDGE'S.

JAMES MORRIS has always on hand Tombs, Monuments, Pedestals, and Grave Stones; and Marble Work, of every description, promptly executed to order.

Toronto, January 5, 1843. 288-tf

SMITH & MACDONELL,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALERS IN
FINE WINES, LIQUORS AND GROCERIES,
West End of Victoria Row, Toronto.

May 25, 1843. 307-tf

RIDOUT & PHILLIPS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS.
AND
DEALERS IN WINES AND LIQUORS,
Wellington Buildings,
CORNER OF KING AND CHURCH STREETS.

Toronto, February 2, 1843. 291-tf

N. G. HAM,
BARRISTER AT LAW.
Office over the Post-Office,
COBOURG. 365-3m

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

December 1. 1842. 282-1y

MR. BEAUMONT,
Professor of Surgery in the University of King's College,
FELLOW OF THE ROYAL MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, &c. &c
REMOVED TO BAY STREET,
NEAR TO FRONT STREET,
At home for consultation from 10 a.m. till 12 daily.

Toronto, April, 1844. 353-tf

DR. PRIMROSE,
(Late of Newmarket,)
OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S,
DUKE STREET.

Toronto, 7th August, 1841. 7-tf

DENTISTRY.

DR. COWLES has removed his Office to his intended residence, on King Street, the house formerly occupied by Mr. Sisson, nearly opposite Messrs. Gravely and Jackson's Store.

Cobourg, June, 19, 1844. 362-tf

Mr. S. WOOD,
SURGEON DENTIST,
CHEWETT'S BUILDINGS,
KING STREET.

Toronto, February 5, 1842. 31-tf

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

July 14, 1842. 262-tf

Mr. W. SCOTT BURN,
ACCOUNTANT,
NO. 4, VICTORIA ROW, KING STREET,
TORONTO.

Toronto, June, 1844. 364

EDWARD GEORGE O'BRIEN,
GENERAL AGENT,
No. 4, VICTORIA ROW, KING STREET,
TORONTO:
OPPOSITE WELLINGTON BUILDINGS. 332-tf

F. H. HALL,
AUCTIONEER, COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND GENERAL AGENT.
OFFICE AT MR. JAMES MACDONALD'S,
MARKET SQUARE.

Cobourg, 20th March, 1844. 349-q

MR. J. D. HUMPHREYS,
(FORMERLY OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC)
PROFESSOR OF
SINGING AND THE PIANO FORTE.

Toronto, Oct. 7, 1843. 330-tf

MR. HOPPNER MEYER,
ARTIST,
HAS REMOVED TO 140, KING STREET,
FIRST DOOR WEST OF YONGE STREET.

Toronto, June 24, 1842. 51-t

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

T. & M. BURGESS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
(LATE G. BILTON)
No. 128, KING STREET,
TORONTO. 343

DAILY STEAM CONVEYANCE,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)
BETWEEN TORONTO AND KINGSTON,

CALLING at the intermediate Ports, viz.: WINDSOR, DARLINGTON, BOND HEAD, PORT HOPE, and COBOURG, *weather permitting.*

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKETS
SOVEREIGN,.................. CAPT. ELMSLEY,
CITY OF TORONTO,...... CAPT. T. DICK,
PRINCESS ROYAL,......... CAPT. COCLEUGH,
SAIL AS UNDER,

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

From Kingston to Toronto:
PRINCESS ROYAL,
Every Monday and Thursday Evenings, at Eight o'clock.
SOVEREIGN,
Every Tuesday and Friday Evenings, at Eight o'clock.
CITY OF TORONTO,
Every Wednesday and Saturday Evenings, at Eight o'clock.

Steamers arrive daily at Toronto from Hamilton and Niagara, in time for the above Boats to Kingston.

Passengers are particularly requested to look after their personal Luggage, as the Proprietors will not be accountable for any article whatever, unless *Entered and Signed for*, as received by them or their Agents.

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

DAILY LINE
BETWEEN BUFFALO AND NIAGARA FALLS.
The Fast-sailing Low Pressure Steam-boat
EMERALD,
CAPT. VANALLEN,

WILL leave *Buffalo* every day for *Chippawa* and *Port Robinson*, at 9 o'clock, A. M., and returning, will leave *Port Robinson* at 12 o'clock, noon, and the Rail Road Dock, *Chippewa*, at 12 o'clock, P. M.,—except on Sundays, when she will leave *Buffalo* at the same hour for *Chippawa* only, and returning will leave *Chippawa* at 4 o'clock, P. M.

By this route, passengers leaving Buffalo at 9 o'clock, A. M., will have an opportunity of viewing Navy Island, Niagara Falls, and the splendid scenery of Niagara River, and arrive at Queenston in time for the boats proceeding to Toronto, Oswego, Rochester, Kingston and Montreal. Returning, will arrive in time for the Eastern cars, and the Boats going West on Lake Erie. Passengers leaving Toronto in the morning and taking the Cars at Queenston and the *Emearld* at Chippawa, will reach Buffalo before 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Cars also leave Queenston in the evening after the arrival of the Steamer that leaves Toronto at 2 P. M.

June, 1844. 365.

STEAMER TO OSWEGO.
THE STEAMER ADMIRAL

WILL leave HAMILTON for OSWEGO, every Tuesday and Saturday, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Will leave TORONTO for OSWEGO, every Tuesday, at 10 P. M., and every Saturday, at 7, P. M.

Will leave PORT HOPE and COBOURG for OSWEGO, touching at WELLINGTON, (weather permitting) early every Wednesday morning.

Will leave OSWEGO for TORONTO and HAMILTON, every Monday, at 4, P. M.

Will leave OSWEGO for COBOURG, PORT HOPE, TORONTO and HAMILTON, every Thursday, at 6, P. M.

Will leave TORONTO for HAMILTON, every Tuesday and Saturday, at 8, A. M.

Toronto, May 30, 1844. 354

DAILY LINE OF STEAMERS TO ROCHESTER.

THE STEAMER AMERICA,
CAPT. TWOHY,

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

Toronto, 1844. 355

THE STEAMER GORE,
CAPT. KERR,

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

Toronto, March 16th, 1844. 349

THE STEAMER ECLIPSE,
CAPT. JOHN GORDON,

WILL leave HAMILTON for TORONTO, at 7 o'clock, A.M., and leave TORONTO for HAMILTON, at 3 o'clock, P.M.

Toronto, April 11th, 1844. 349

MONTREAL DIRECT.
THE NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAMBOATS
CHARLOTTE,
BYTOWN, and CALEDONIA,

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:

DOWNWARDS:

THE CHARLOTTE

Leaves	Kingston every	Monday, at	2	o'clock,	P.M.
"	French Creek	"	5	"	"
"	Prescott	Tuesday,	1	"	A.M.
"	Ogdensburgh	"	1½	"	"
"	St. Regis	"	6	"	"
"	Coteau du Lac	"	11	"	"

And arrives in Montreal the same day at 3 o'clock.

THE BYTOWN

Leaves	Kingston every	Wednesday, at	2	o'clock,	P.M.
"	Gananoque	"	5	"	"
"	Prescott	Thursday,	1	"	A.M.
"	Ogdensburgh	"	1½	"	"
"	St. Regis	"	6	"	"
"	Coteau du Lac	"	11	"	"

And arrives in Montreal the same day at 3 o'clock.

THE CALEDONIA

Leaves	Kingston every	Friday, at	2	o'clock,	P.M.
"	Gananoque	"	5	"	"
"	Prescott	Saturday,	1	"	A.M.
"	Ogdensburgh	"	1½	"	"
"	St. Regis	"	6	"	"
"	Coteau du Lac	"	11	"	"

And arrives at Montreal the same day at 3 o'clock.

UPWARDS:

THE CHARLOTTE

Leaves	Montreal every	Wednesday, at	6	o'clock,	P.M.
"	Lachine	Thursday,	4	"	A.M.
"	Carillon	"	1	"	P.M.
"	Grenville	"	7	"	"
"	Bytown	Friday,	8	"	A.M.
"	Kemptville	"	2	"	P.M.
"	Merrickville	"	7	"	"
"	Smith's Falls	"	11	"	"
"	Oliver's Ferry	Saturday,	4	"	A.M.
"	Isthmus	"	7	"	"

And arrives in Kingston the same Evening.

THE BYTOWN

Leaves	Montreal every	Friday, at	6	o'clock,	P.M.
"	Lachine	Saturday,	4	"	A.M.
"	Carillon	"	1	"	P.M.
"	Grenville	"	7	"	"
"	Bytown	Sunday,	8	"	A.M.
"	Kemptville	"	2	"	P.M.
"	Merrickville	"	7	"	"
"	Smith's Falls	"	11	"	"
"	Oliver's Ferry	Monday,	4	"	A.M.
"	Isthmus	"	7	"	"

And arrives in Kingston the same Evening.

THE CALEDONIA

Leaves	Montreal every	Monday, at	6	o'clock,	P.M.
"	Lachine	Tuesday,	4	"	A.M.
"	Carillon	"	1	"	P.M.
"	Grenville	"	7	"	"
"	Bytown	Wednesday,	8	"	A.M.
"	Kemptville	"	2	"	P.M.
"	Merrickville	"	7	"	"
"	Smith's Falls	"	11	"	"
"	Oliver's Ferry	Thursday,	4	"	A.M.
"	Isthmus	"	7	"	"

And arrives in Kingston the same day.

These Boats being strongly built, expressly for the Navigation of the River St. Lawrence, and having *Low Pressure Engines*, afford a desirable conveyance to persons wishing a *Safe, Comfortable and Speedy Passage.*

The Propellers *Juno, Meteor,* and *Mercury*, leave Kingston and Montreal every alternate day.

Apply to the Captains on Board, or to

MACPHERSON & CRANE.

Kingston, May, 1844. 357

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

TO OLD SETTLERS, EMIGRANTS, AND OTHERS.

THE CANADA COMPANY have for disposal about the stated quantity of Land mentioned in the Printed Lists of this date. They consist of Lots of from 100 to 200 Acres each, scattered throughout the Country, and most of them surrounded by Old Settlements: of Blocks, containing from 1,000 to 10,000 Acres, situated in the WESTERN DISTRICT: and of a very extensive and important Territory, of 800,000 Acres, in the HURON DISTRICT, situated Ninety Miles South of Owen's Sound.

The Lands are offered on the most Liberal Terms, and are highly beneficial to the Settlers. By this arrangement, the Company dispose of their Lands by way of LEASE, FOR A TERM OF TEN YEARS;

No Money Being Required Down,

The Rents payable 1st February, in each year, being *less* than the Interest upon the Price. Thus, for example, suppose the Purchase Money for 100 Acres to be 12s. 6d. per Acre, which is £62 10s., the Rent required thereon is £3; full power being secured to the Settler to Purchase the Land he occupies, at any time during the Term, upon Payment of the Price stated in Lease. The Company will make a Liberal Allowance upon the Price, according to the period when the Settler pays, by anticipation, the amount, and thereby save himself from further Rent.

These Lands, and others not included in the Leasing List, are also to be disposed of upon the Company's former plan, viz.—for Cash down, or by One-fifth Cash, and the balance in five equal Annual Instalments, with Interest.

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 Lessee Settlers may not have immediate want, *on Deposit*—allowing Interest at the rate of Six per cent. per annum for the same; but it is clearly understood, that the full amount with interest accrued, shall at all times be at the disposal of the Settler, without notice. For this purpose the Company have opened an Account, which is termed "*Settler's Provident or Savings Bank Account,*"—thus affording to the provident Settler, every facility for accumulating sufficient money to *purchase* the Freehold of the land which he leases, whenever he chooses to do so, within the term of Ten years; but should bad Harvests, or any other unforeseen misfortunes visit him, he has always the amount deposited, with Interest accrued, at his disposal to meet them. The advantages of this account are confined to the Company's actual Lessee Settlers, during the continuance of their Leases.

REMITTANCE OF MONIES.

Anxious to assist Settlers, and others desirous of sending home Monies to their Friends, the Company will engage to place the amounts in the hands of the parties for whom they are destined, free of all cost and expense, thus saving the Settlers all care and trouble in the business. The Company *last year* remitted to the United Kingdom and Germany nearly £3,000, in 329 sums, averaging about £9 each: by this means, and during the last *four months*, they have already sent home a similar amount. The arrangements of the Company for this purpose are so complete, that the sums are placed in the parties hands in Europe, *free from any deduction*, within about three days from the arrival of the Mail in England, accompanied by every kind of useful information upon Canada.

The Company will also remit any sum of money *from Europe to Canada*, by Letters of Credit upon their Commissioners in the Province, free of expense, thus insuring the benefit of the 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 Emigrants having 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.

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

The new printed Lists of Lands, (which may be seen in every Post-Office and Store in Canada West,) and any particulars, may be obtained, *free of charge*, upon application if by letter, Post-paid, to the Company's Office, at Goderich, as regards the Huron Lands; at Frederick Street, Toronto, as to all other Lands and Remittances of Money.

Canada Company's Office, Frederick-Street,
Toronto, 6th May, 1844. 356-3m

REMITTANCE OF MONEY,
By Settlers and others, to their Friends.
THE CANADA COMPANY,

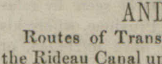
WITH a view to afford every facility for promoting settlement in Canada, will *remit* any sum of money, no matter how small the amount may be, to any part of England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany, or Europe.

The Commissioners will, at the *option* of the Settlers or other parties, *either* grant Bills of Exchange upon the Company in London, payable at *Three Days Sight*, which are readily cashed in any part of the United Kingdom,—*or*, the Commissioners will place the monies into the *hands of the parties for whom they are intended.*

During last year the Company sent to the United Kingdom and Germany, in 329 Remittances, the sum of £2990. 13s. 4d. averaging about £9 each remittance, viz.:

£1438	3s.	7d.	in	185	Remittances	to Ireland.
1075	12	2	in	85	do	to England & Wales.
441	14	5	in	58	do	to Scotland.
35	3	2	in	1	do	to Germany.
£2990	13	4	in	329	Remittances.	

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



FORWARDING, &c.
1844.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they will be fully prepared, on the opening of the Navigation, with efficient means to carry on their usual business as

Forwarders, Warehousemen,
AND SHIPPING AGENTS.

Routes of Transport between Kingston and Montreal, *via* the Rideau Canal upwards, and River St Lawrence downwards.

Their Line of *Steam-boats, Ericsson Propellers*, (first introduced into Canada by them) *Schooners*, and *Barges*, equal to any in the country, will enable them to forward *Merchandize, Produce* and *Passengers*, on the Canal, Lakes and River, at as low rates, and with as much expedition, as any other House in the Trade.

In addition they would also beg to state, that they have leased from the Kingston Marine Railway Company, their spacious STONE STORE-HOUSE, foot of Gore Street, together with a large New Warehouse, to be erected by the Company on the adjoining Wharf, which will be ready for occupation on the opening of the Navigation.

These premises will afford them facilities for Transhipment, Storage and despatch, superior to any they have hitherto occupied in Kingston, while the safety of Property stored in Fire-proof Buildings, is too well known to the Commercial Public to require comment.

At Montreal, Brockville and Bytown, they will occupy the same extensive Premises which they have hitherto occupied.

Entries passed, Duties and all other Charges paid on Goods consigned to them from Great Britain.

MURRAY & SANDERSON,
Montreal.
SANDERSON & MURRAY,
Kingston and Brockville.

February, 1844. 346-tf

FOR SALE,
BANK STOCK, LAND SCRIP, &c.
BY EDWARD G. O'BRIEN,
No. 4, Victoria Row, King Street,
TORONTO.

☞ *Current Prices of Bank and other Stocks, as well as rates of Exchange, &c., may be ascertained on application to the above.*

January, 1844. 339-tf

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. 313

BUILDING LOTS.

ELEVEN splendid BUILDING LOTS 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 extremely low.

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

Toronto, October 27, 1842. 277-tf

MOFFAT'S
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS
AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

THE high and envied celebrity which these pre-eminent Medicines have acquired for their invariable efficacy in all the diseases which they profess to cure, has rendered the usual practice of puffing not only unnecessary, but unworthy of them. They are known by their fruits; their good works testify for them, and they thrive not by the faith of the credulous.

IN ALL CASES OF

Asthma.
Acute and Chronic Rheumatism.
Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys.
BILIOUS FEVERS and LIVER COMPLAINTS. In the south and west, where these diseases prevail, they will be found invaluable. Planters, Farmers, and others who once use these Medicines, will never afterwards be without them.
Bilious Cholic and Serous.
Looseness.
Biles.
Costiveness.
Colds and Coughs.
Cholic.
CONSUMPTION. Used with the greatest success in this disease.
Corrupt Humors.
Dropsies.
DYSPEPSIA. No person with this distressing disease should delay using these medicines immediately.
Eruptions of the Skin.
Erysipelas.
Flatulency.

FEVER AND AGUE.

For this scourge of the western country these Medicines will be found a safe, speedy, and certain remedy. Other medicines leave the system subject to a return of the disease—a cure by these medicines is permanent. Try them, be satisfied, and be *cured.*

Foulness of the Complexion.
GENERAL DEBILITY.
Gout.
Giddiness.
Gravel.
Headaches, of every kind.
Inward Fever.
Inflammatory Rheumatism.
Impure Blood.
Jaundice.
Loss of Appetite.
LIVER COMPLAINTS.
Leprosy.
Looseness.
MERCURIAL DISEASES. Never fails to eradicate entirely all the effects of Mercury infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparation of Sarsaparilla.
Night Sweats.
Nervous Debility.
Nervous Complaints, of all kinds.
Organic Affections.
Palpitation of the Heart.
Painter's Cholic.
PILES.—The original proprietor of these medicines was cured of piles of 35 years standing by the use of the Life Medicines alone.
Pains in the head, side, back, limbs, joints, and organs.
RHEUMATISM.—Those afflicted with this terrible disease will be sure of relief by the Life Medicines.
Rush of Blood to the head.
Scurvy.
Salt Rheum.
Swellings.
SCROFULA or KING'S EVIL, in its worst forms.
Ulcers of every description.
WORMS, of all kinds, are effectually expelled by these medicines. Parents will do well to administer them whenever their existence is suspected.—Relief will be certain.

THE LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS
PURIFY THE BLOOD,
AND THUS REMOVE ALL DISEASE FROM THE SYSTEM.

A single trial will place the LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS beyond the reach of competition, in the estimation of every patient.

☞ Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by **Dr. WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, 335** Broadway, corner of Anthony Street, New York.

The Genuine of these medicines are now put up in white wrappers and labels, together with a pamphlet, called "Moffat's Good Samaritan," containing the directions, &c., on which is a drawing of Broadway from Wall Street to our Office, by which strangers visiting the city can very easily find us. The wrappers and "Samaritans" are copy-righted, therefore those who procure them with the white wrappers can be assured that they are genuine. Be careful, and do not buy those with *yellow* wrappers; but if you do, be satisfied that they come direct from us, or don't touch them.

J. M. GROVER,
369 Agent for Colborne, C. W.

TO FAMILIES AND INVALIDS.

THE following indispensable FAMILY REMEDIES may be found at the Drug Stores, and soon at every Country Store in the Province. Remember and never get them unless they have the fac-simile signature of COMSTOCK & Co. on the wrapper and all others by the same names are base impositions and counterfeits. If the merchant nearest you has them not, urge him to procure the next time he visits New-York, or to write for them. *No family should be a week without these remedies.*

BALDNESS.

Balm of Columbia, FOR THE HAIR, which will stop it if falling out, or restore it on bald places; and on Children make it grow rapidly, or on those who have lost the hair from any cause.

All VERMIN that infest the heads of children in schools, are prevented or killed by it at once.—Find the name of COMSTOCK & Co. on it, or never try it. *Remember this always.*

Rheumatism and Lameness

positively cured, *and all shrivelled muscles and limbs* are restored, in the old or young, by the INDIAN VEGETABLE ELIXIR AND NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT—but never without the name of *Comstock & Co.* on it.

PILES, &c.

are wholly prevented, or governed if the attack has come on, if you use the *only* true HAY'S LINIMENT, from *Comstock & Co.* **All Sores** and every thing relieved by it that admits of an outward application. It acts like a charm. Use it.

HORSES that have Ring-bone, Spavin, Wind-Galls, &c. are cured by ROOF'S SPECIFIC; and FOUNDERED HORSES entirely cured by *Roof's Founder Ointment.* Mark this, all horsemen.

MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR SALVE.

The most extraordinary remedy ever invented for all new or old

BURNS AND SCALDS,

and sores and SORE EYES. It has delighted thousands. It will take out all pain in ten minutes, and no failure. It will cure the PILES.

LIN'S SPREAD PLASTERS.

A better and more nice and useful article was never made. All should wear them regularly.

LIN'S TEMPERANCE BITTERS:

on the principle of substituting the *tonic* in place of the *stimulant* principle, which has reformed so many drunkards. To be used with

LIN'S BLOOD PILLS,

superior to all others for cleansing the system and the humors affecting the blood, and for all irregularities of the bowels, and the general health.

HEADACHE.
DR. SPOHN'S HEADACHE REMEDY,

will effectually cure sick headache, either from the nerves or bilious. Hundred's of families are using it with great joy.

Dr. Spohn's Elixir of Health,

for the certain prevention of FEVERS or any general sickness; keeping the stomach in most perfect order, the bowels regular, and a determination to the surface. COLDS. COUGHS, pains in the bones, hoarseness, and DROPSY, are quickly cured by it.—Know this by trying.

CORNS.—The French Plaster is a sure cure.

THE INDIA HAIR DYE,

Colours the hair any shade you wish, but will not color the skin.

SARSAPARILLA.
COMSTOCK'S COMPOUND EXTRACT.

There is no other preparation of Sarsaparilla that can exceed or equal this. If you are sure to get COMSTOCK'S, you will find it superior to all others. It does not require puffing.

Dr. Lin's Celestial Balm of China.

A positive cure for the Piles, and all external ailings—all internal irritations brought to the surface by friction with this Balm;—so in coughs, swelled or sore throat, tightness of the chest, this Balm applied on a flannel will relieve and cure at once. Fresh wounds or old sores are rapidly cured by it.

Dr. Bartholomew's Expectorant,

will prevent or cure all incipient CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, and COLDS, taken in time, and is a delightful remedy. Remember the name, and get *Comstock's.*

Kolmstock's Vermifuge

will eradicate all *WORMS* in children or adults with a certainty quite astonishing. It sells with a rapidity almost incredible, by *Comstock & Co.* New-York.

Tooth Drops.—KLINE'S cure effectually.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 184 , by *Comstock & Co.* in the Clerk's office of the Southern District of New-York.

By applying to our Agents in each town and vilage, papers may be had free, showing the most respectable names in the country for these facts, so that no one can fail to believe them.

☞ Be sure you call for our articles, and not be put off with any stories, that others are as good. HAVE THESE OR NONE should be your motto—*and these never can be true and genuine without our names to them.* All these articles to be had wholesale and retail only of us.

COMSTOCK & Co., *Wholesale Druggists,*
New-York, and of our Agents.
J. M. GROVER,
362 *Agent for Colborne, C.W.*

BRITISH AMERICA
FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
Authorized by Act of Parliament to grant
INLAND MARINE ASSURANCE.

AS AGENT for this Institution, the Subscriber gives notice that he is authorised to grant ASSURANCE either in the Fire or Marine department, in the name and on behalf of the Company.

R. HENRY.

Cobourg, 3rd June, 1844. 360-tf

THE PHŒNIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

APPLICATIONS 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.

Toronto, July 1, 1841. 3

Home District Mutual Fire Company.
OFFICE—NEW STREET,
OPPOSITE NEWGATE STREET, TORONTO,

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

DIRECTORS.

John McMurrich,	John Doel,
James Beaty,	Charles Thompson,
John Eastwood,	Benjamin Thorne,
James Lesslie,	J. B. Warren,
Capt. J. Elmsley,	B. W. Smith,
J. RAINS, *Secretary.*	J. H. PRICE, Esq., *President.*

☞ All losses promptly adjusted. *Letters by mail must be post-paid.*

July 5, 1843. 317

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. 48-tf

The Church

IS published by the MANAGING COMMITTEE, at COBOURG, every *Friday.*

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

The terms in Great Britain and Ireland are, Thirteen Shillings and Six Pence Sterling per annum, payable in advance to the Agent of the paper Mr. Samuel Rowsell, 31, Cheapside, London.

☞ No orders for discontinuance will be attended to, unless accompanied (POST-PAID) with a remittance of all arrears in full.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JOB WORK
DONE IN A SUPERIOR MANNER
At the Office of "The Church."
ALSO,
BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS,
KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND,
WITH AND WITHOUT BAR OF DOWER,
Handsomely printed on superior Paper and on Parchment.