

PAUL OF SAMOSATA: A TALE OF THE ANCIENT SYRIAN CHURCH. (By a Correspondent of The Church.)

THE COUNCIL. "Genius and art, ambition's hoisted wings, Our boat but ill deserve. A fertile soil! Heart-merit wanting, mount we up so high, Our height is but the gibbet of our name. When I behold a genius bright and true, Of towering talents, and terrestrial aims, Methinks I see, as thrown from her high sphere, The glorious fragments of a soul immortal, With rubbish mist and glittering in the dust." Young's Night Thoughts.

"Take heed unto all the flock, over which the Holy Ghost hath made you overseers."—ACTS XV, 28. The fair city of Antioch, on a morning in the month of May, A. D. 269, wore a more than usually attractive appearance. The day was one of the brightest in that favoured clime: the sky, divested of every cloud, offered to the eye an unbroken expanse of blue; while the leaves were just rustled by the breath of the Western airs, which came freighted with the odours of the Grecian isles. The sun, whose heat had not yet, at the third hour of the day, become oppressive, poured a flood of radiance on the "laughing tide" of the Orontes, which sparkled brightly beneath its beams, and reflected in its bosom, though in tremulous and broken lines, the clear azure of the heaven above it.

Antioch was a commercial city; but was not what we understand by that appellation in modern times. Ancient art had omitted no device to transform it into a Paradise of delight,—a change indeed by no means difficult to effect in a land where the choicest productions of nature scarce tasked the culture of one laborious hour. The gardens around were arrayed in their richest bloom. Here the Banana unfolded its broad leaves, and almost sank beneath the burthen of its hanging fruit; the Pomegranate flourished in its native vigour, not shrunken and diminutive like our pinning exotic; the purple vine, transgressing its bounds, climbed in wanton luxuriance round porch and pillar; and the Rose of Damascus, raising her head with queenly dignity, shed her tribute of fragrance on the air already scented with the perfume of a thousand flowers.

Such was the general aspect of this voluptuous city (as a city, alas! how unworthy of the lavish bounty of Heaven!) at the period of which we write. But we must not dwell longer on its charms; for we must not the excitement which now prevailed in its thronged streets. The multitude that met the eye, and who seemed to be all moved by some common impulse, as they were all hurrying in the same direction, formed a very promiscuous assemblage. Pagans and Christians, of every grade and occupation, were mingled together, for the season of persecution had now, for a brief interval, passed away from the Church of Christ; and in Antioch especially, which owned the sovereignty of Zenobia, who treated her Christian subjects with lenity and even with favour, the profession of the Cross was no longer exposed to the fury of that bigotry which loved to make havoc of the Christian flock.

In a solid and imposing, though not costly, edifice, on the bank of the river, and contiguous to the city wall, but removed from the bustle of the more frequented streets, a Christian council had been convened. A portion of this structure had been reserved for the purposes of public worship; but by far the greater part was appropriated to a spacious *atrium* or hall, surmounted by a lofty vaulted ceiling of cedar, and supported on either side by a range of marble columns of the Corinthian order. This division was used on public occasions, and was sufficiently capacious to contain a large number of spectators. The seats, for the accommodation of these, were disposed in the style of the Ancient Theatre, this being thought the most advantageous arrangement; retreating, tier above tier, in concentric circles; and the front of the building, where the *proscenium* or stage (to pursue the comparison) would have stood, was left open in such a manner as to afford to the spectators under the broad portico and without in the area, a full view of the interior.

The division answering to the orchestra, bounded by the lower range of seats and facing the public entrance, was filled by the members of the Council.—These consisted of no less than seventy bishops, besides a large number of presbyters, deacons, and acolytes. At a small table, placed at the foot of the president's chair, sat several notaries prepared to take down in short-hand the proceedings of the assembly. Amongst the venerable array of prelates who had repaired thither from various parts of the Eastern Church, the most conspicuous were Helenus of Tarsus, Hermenias of Jerusalem, Theotecnus of Caesarea in Palestine, Maximus of Bosra, and Nicomas of Iconium,—all of them, by their comely vesture and grave demeanour, sustaining well the reverend character of chief shepherds in their Lord's fold.

The subject proposed for their solemn deliberation demanded the exercise of their utmost care and vigilance. It was that intestine malady, heresy; more fatal in its results than the persecutor's sword. The author of the false doctrine stood before his judges in the person of the well-known Paul of Samosata, the bishop of Antioch,—no ordinary criminal. Nor was the crime for which he had been arraigned a petty delinquency; he had denied the Lord who bought him. The opinions laid to his charge fell not short of absolute blasphemy; cancelling, as it was their obvious tendency to do, the merits of Christ's precious blood-shedding; and, by thus sweeping away the doctrine of the Atonement, not only mutilating but converting from its very foundation the whole fabric of Christianity. The Church, in short, imputed to him the false and wicked tenets of Artemas (which had seen the light about eighty years before) being a denial of the Pre-existence and Divinity of our blessed Lord and Saviour.

He was an artful as well as an evil man. Once before, through his wily sophistry, he had escaped public condemnation from a council holden in the same place; but the time had now arrived when his artifices were no longer to shelter his heretical sentiments. The audacious corrupter of the truth was now to be exposed; and the world was to be satisfied that he had prostituted his abilities to unworthy ends, and had proved, (a rare event in those days of comparative purity,) unfaithful to the solemn trust reposed in him, and a traitor to his Episcopal charge.

The absorbing interest of the occasion; the eminence of the offender; and the magnitude of the offence, might well account for the dense crowd of anxious spectators. Still it was strange that Heathens should so far sink their prejudices as to join the listening throng. But the accused was known to be an advocate of the Platonic philosophy; and this circumstance it probably was, operating with full force, that drew the Priest of Apollo from the grove of Daphne, and the pale philosopher from his silent study.

Opposite to and confronting the delinquent, there stood one of noble stature and commanding aspect, who was destined, in the Providence of God, to be the instrument of conferring a great and permanent benefit on his Church. He had been chosen to conduct the examination. Malchion, the rhetorician, was the man who had been selected for this honourable and responsible commission,—an individual well qualified in every way for the efficient discharge of the high office. He was at this time a Presbyter in the Church of Antioch, and not more distinguished for the depth of his philosophy and the extent of his learning, than for the purity of his faith and the holy fervour of his uniform piety. By his side, on a small table, there were placed a stylus and tablets (for the purpose of taking down occasional notes); and with these there lay several parchment rolls, having inscribed on them, in the Greek tongue, the precious words of the Scriptures of truth; consisting of those books of either Covenant which he had thought it probable he should be required to consult.

On the lips of the Samosatans there dwelt the sneer of bitter sarcasm, which yet but ill concealed his real solicitude; in the countenance of the other all was placid composure. The one stood there to preserve from derangement his craftily woven web of deceit; the other to plead the cause and shield the interests of Catholic truth. When the busy hum of the multitude had subsided, the bishop who occupied the presidential chair gravely rose from his seat, and thus addressed the culprit:—"Paul of Samosata! thou hast been summoned hither to undergo an examination touching a charge, not now for the first time alleged against thee, of denying the eternal being of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, who is blessed for ever; and of saying that he is not one God with the Father. I ask thee; Dost thou plead guilty to this accusation, and throw thyself, with penitent spirit, on the mercy of these holy Fathers here assembled; or dost thou submit thine innocence to the test of examination?"

"The Bishop of Antioch kneweth of none offence committed by him against the truth of God's Word, or the teaching of Christ's universal Church. He hath now attended to give public proof that such may not fairly be laid to his charge."
"May God, then, (replied the presiding bishop) who searcheth the hearts, assist us to the knowledge of the truth. Malchion! let the trial proceed."
"Paul of Samosata," began the gifted advocate, "though, as a Minister of the blessed Gospel of Jesus Christ, I must needs abhor the evil practices as well as the false doctrine which the men of thy generation, marking thy daily walk and manner of life, have imputed to thee, and I fear alas! with too much truth, yet I cannot forget that thou art still a bishop of Christ's flock on earth,—standing and ministering in the first rank of our three-fold spiritual priesthood. It would it become me to do violence, in aught, to the command of that blessed martyr, who in times past ruled this Church, and was made perfect through suffering; even that Ignatius whose sepulchre is amongst us, who so straitly charged them of Smyrna, I might say with his dying breath,—Follow the bishop as Christ Jesus followed the Father! Thou, I say, art a bishop, and I but a Presbyter; yet do I here speak not in mine own person, (for then were my words as chaff and my boldness of speech presumption,) but with the voice of this most grave and holy Council do I address thee.

"Many years back there lived, as thou knowest, one Artemas, or Artemon, who did hold, with Theodotus the currier of Byzantium, that Christ Jesus was but a man.—What thinkest thou of this man's opinion?"
"Of a truth," answered the accused, "I utterly reject such pernicious doctrine."
"Thou hast well said, Samosatani! but I would learn from thee how thou interpretest these sayings of our Lord, handed down to us by the Holy Evangelist St. John.—The Father dwelleth in me, and I in him; and again,—I and the Father are one?"
"I acknowledge that Divinity did reside in the Man Christ Jesus when on this earth."
"In such a manner that, as he was perfect Man, so likewise he was perfect God,—possessing in himself the very undivided essence of the Father?"
"Malchion, answer me! Dost thou believe Christ, the Son of God, to be consubstantial with the Father?"
"Such, of a surety, is my belief; in common with all them that hold the orthodox faith."
"Much have I pondered on the word *homoousios* (consubstantial); and I like it not. If Christ Jesus be *homoousios* with God the Father, then are there two Gods and not one."
"The Catholic Church, Samosatani, doth not hold him to be consubstantial, *corporaliter* (as thou vainly imaginest), but *spiritualiter* and *in modo divino*. Thy speech bewrayeth thee; for whatsoever thou mayest mean by the residence of the Divinity in Christ Jesus, if he, as the only-begotten Son of God, be not, in substance, identical with the Father, then is he different, and if different then a creature, and therefore not God. But I would further hear from thee, wherefore Christ Jesus came into the world?"
"To save sinners, even as saith the Holy Apostle Paul, which indeed he calleth 'a true saying, and worthy of all acceptance.'"
"Art thou satisfied in thine heart that no less a sacrifice than the Son of God could suffice for so great a work?"
"I know not; it is written 'of his mercy he saved us'; and that mercy might perchance have devised some other plan."
"Be assured that none other scheme could have fulfilled the great work of man's redemption. The grace of God, though abundant, is not superfluous; and if the Son of God died on the Cross, we must believe that the death of the Son of God was necessary to make atonement for the sins of a guilty world. It was impossible that the blood of bulls and of goats should cleanse from sin; and if the sacrifices of the Law were in themselves of none effect, then was it needful that one more precious should be offered up, even God himself who, in form of flesh, did suffer on the Cross. Thou doubtest that an expiation so costly was necessary; then must thou likewise believe that he who was nailed to the accursed tree was not God."
"Say, Malchion! thy zeal outstrips thy judgment. I did but assume that a blood-shedding less precious might have sufficed; but I said not that such was really the case."
"I do thee no injustice; for, with thee, 'of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh.' If the atonement might have been less than Divine, and inasmuch as God, as we before said, worketh not by superfluity, somewhat beneath the Son of God had then been offered up. But thou hast spoken of the Man Christ Jesus; thou holdest, then, to the declaration of John that 'the Word was made flesh, and dwelt among us?'"
"Assuredly I assent to the Apostle's declaration."
"But before the Word became incarnate, dost thou acknowledge his being from all eternity with God the Father?"
"Is it not written,—'In the beginning was the Word?'"
"True; but what understandest thou by 'beginning?'"
"May it not import the beginning of the Gospel?"
"Doubtless it cannot; nor doth the Catholic Church so hold it. Moses hath written it in his first book, and that it signifieth, before the existence of any created matter; and here it must be interpreted in like manner. Not could they play stand by the side of words like these.—'Before Abraham was, I am'; and again, 'By him all things were made'; and, 'Father, glorify me with thine own self, with the glory which I had with thee before the world was.'"
"Many there are, Paul of Samosata, all witnesses of good report, ready to testify against thee that thou hast banished from the service of the sanctuary all such decent and pious hymns as the Catholic Church hath long been accustomed to sing to Christ our Lord;

and that, in their stead, thou hast even dared to appoint canticles in honour of thyself; a mere man: Hast thou aught to answer to this charge?"
The criminal was silent; his fraud was revealed; his enterprise discomfited.
"Fathers!" rejoined the upright Malchion, "I have sought to add: ye have heard his heresy from his own mouth; the cause is now before you, and waits your decision." Having thus faithfully discharged his office, he sat down.

The Samosatans roused himself as from a lethargy; the bitterness of wounded pride and worsted ambition filled his heart. "Yes," he exclaimed in loud and threatening tone, "I read in your faces my sentence of deposition from the Episcopate of this city; but the storm has not fallen on my head unexpected, and I shall, therefore, be enabled to baffle its fury. Your victory is not yet complete. Think not that I, who for so long a time have eluded your vigilance, am now for a moment to be taken unawares. Zenobia of Palmyra, to whom I now appeal, will not suffer the Bishop of Antioch to be thus ignominiously trodden under foot. The Queen of the East will protect the friend of her instructor, the great Longinus." Not choosing to abide the decision which he had no difficulty in anticipating, the crafty delinquent left the council chamber for his own dwelling, there to ponder over in solitude the occurrences of the day, and to weave fresh schemes of ambition and deceit.

When the members of the Council had individually recorded their decision, it was found that all were agreed. The presiding bishop then rose and pronounced before the multitude the solemn decree of the assembly,—that Paul of Samosata, having corrupted the faith, should be degraded from the bishopric of Antioch, and that the son of Demetrius, who had himself been bishop of the same Church, Dymnus, a Christian brother of known piety and orthodoxy, should be promoted in his room.

The spectators then slowly receded from the hall, without much noise and disorder, and as the sombre veil of night settled on the lovely city, its streets thronged and bustling before, soon became silent and unattended; and when a few hours had passed away, Antioch with its multitude of cares and pleasures, lay buried in unbroken repose, save where the sounds of distant revelry, swelling at intervals, disturbed the stillness of the midnight air.

7. The payments for each term are as follows:—£12 10s. to the College fund for tuition, &c.; 46 for furnished rooms and attendance. (Payment for rooms, &c., during vacation, 15s. per week.) The students take their meals at a common table, the expenses of which are defrayed by each according to proportion.

8. The course of study, which necessarily varies in extent according to the capacity of the students and the length of their residence) is in substance as follows:—I. THE HOLY SCRIPTURES; history and doctrines. The Old Testament is studied chiefly in the English version. (The study of Hebrew is not insisted upon, but assistance is given to every student who wishes to commence or to pursue it.) The whole of the New Testament is studied grammatically in the original language; and a course of critical and exegetical lectures is delivered on the four Gospels, the Acts, and as many as may be of the Epistles.

Lectures, or readings, on the Canon and Text of Scripture, the evidences of authenticity, the Scripture proof of doctrines, &c. &c. II. The History of the Church; the creeds and Canons of general councils; rites and discipline; heresies.—Selections from the writings of the fathers. III. History of the Church in England; vindication of the Anglican reformation. The Liturgy and offices; the Thirty-nine Articles; the Canon Law; &c. &c. IV. Nature and duties of the Christian Ministry. Composition of sermons and Pastoral addresses.

9. The Dean, the Archdeacon, and the Preliminary in residence, are appointed to assist the Bishop in framing a new regulation, which will be deemed requisite for the better government of the College, and in the disposing of any property or funds which may at present attach or hereafter accrue to the institution.

FORMS OF TESTIMONIAL.

1. I hereby certify that I have known A. B. during a considerable part of his residence at this College, and that for the two years last past he has been a communicant, and to the best of my belief, has conformed to the discipline, and maintained nothing against the doctrine of the Church of England, and has generally conducted himself soberly and piously; and that in my estimation he is a fit person to be deemed a candidate for the office of a Deacon.

2. I hereby certify that A. B. (who is desirous of admission into the College at Chichester) has been resident in my parish during the year last past, and has been a communicant in the Church, and conducted himself soberly and piously, and is, in my estimation, a fit person to be a candidate for Holy Orders.

WEEKLY OFFERTORY.—When about three years ago, official notice was given to my parish at the Holy Communion, I was about to read the Offertory Sentences, I was surprised to find that there was no preparation for collecting the alms. The people had never heard of such a thing; and I had to wait till the clerk procured a small dish, which was afterwards found to be a tin of the Gospel.

I ought to state, that the parish consists almost wholly of poor: there is only one family in it of any property; there is a Wesleyan chapel and school well supported; an endowed Baptist chapel and school within half a mile; and a newly-erected Roman Catholic chapel (a form of architecture) in the parish, supported and frequented by several wealthy families in the neighbourhood. The daily service is pretty well attended; the festival services very well on the Sunday services the church is full. The number of communicants (about once a month) was on Christmas Day nearly ninety; on ordinary Sunday it has been not much less. The population is 561.—Correspondent of the Cambridge Chronicle.

PREACHERSHIP OF LINCOLN'S INN.—At the election for this office, there was a large attendance of the benchers. Among the noblemen who were present, the vote on the occasion was, Lord Campbell, Lord Brougham, Lord Bexley. The election, as announced in our last number, was decided in favour of the Rev. J. S. M. Anderson, Incumbent of St. George's, Brighton, and Chaplain to the Queen Dowager. Mr. Anderson is M.A. of the University of Oxford. On the election there were thirty-seven benchers present; and of the seventeen candidates, five only received votes, viz:—

Anderson.....15 Robinson.....3 Manning.....9 Harness.....1 Randall 12; Manning 9. At the second voting the numbers were—Anderson 16; Manning 9, and final close—

Anderson.....23 Randall.....14 Majority.....9

THE QUEEN'S RESPECT FOR THE SUNDAY.—Although not connected with this portion of Her Majesty's life, there is another incident which proves the high moral and religious influence exercised over the mind and heart of Princess Victoria during her earlier years, and which now lead her to conduct herself in every way worthy of her rank and elevation. The fact I am about to record demonstrates the devout respect she was always taught to feel for the sacredness of the Christian Sabbath. Indeed, her religious education was invariably made a matter of the deepest and primary importance, and the lessons given at the period of her life we are now considering have brought forth the most satisfactory results in after days.

The incident to which I refer is the following:—A certain noble lord arrived at Windsor one Sunday night at a late hour. On being introduced to the Queen, he said, "I have brought down for your Majesty's inspection, some documents of great importance, but as I shall be obliged to trouble you to examine them in detail, I will not encroach on the time of your Majesty to-night, but will request your attention to-morrow morning." "To-morrow morning," repeated the Queen; "to-morrow is Sunday, my lord." "True, your Majesty, but business of the State will not admit of delay." "I am aware of that," replied the Queen; "and as, of course, your papers could not have arrived at Windsor on the night, I will, if those papers are of such pressing importance, attend to their contents after church to-morrow morning."

So to church went the Queen and the Court, and to church went the noble lord, when, much to his surprise, the subject of the discourse was on the duties of the Christian Sabbath. "How did your lordship like the sermon?" asked the Queen. "Very much, indeed, your Majesty," replied the nobleman. "Well, then," retorted Her Majesty, "I will not conceal from you that, last night I sent the Clergyman the text from which he preached. I hope we shall all be improved by the sermon." The Sunday passed without a single word being said relative to the State papers; and, at night, when Her Majesty was about to withdraw, "To-morrow morning, my lord, at any hour you please, send the Queen the papers which you mentioned as early as seven, my lord, if you like, we will look into the papers." The nobleman said, "That he could not think of intruding on Her Majesty at so early an hour; he thought nine o'clock would be quite soon enough." "No, my lord," replied the Queen, "as the papers are of importance, I see them to be attended to very early. However, if you wish it to nine, be it so;" and accordingly the next morning at nine, Her Majesty was seated ready to receive the nobleman and his papers.—Fraser's Magazine.

The students have the opportunity of visiting the national school, and of acquiring some practical education, by attending the aged, sick, and poor, of a district assigned to them by the parochial Clergy.

Advertisements.

RATES. Six lines and under, 2s. 6d. first insertion, and 7d. each subsequent insertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 6d. first insertion, and 1s. each and 1d. per line each subsequent insertion. The usual notice is made where parties advertise by the year, or for a considerable time.

Advertisements, without written directions to the contrary, (and a general assurance of charges according to the usual notice.) From the extensive circulation of The Church, in the Province of Canada, (from Sandwich to Gaspe) in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, in the United States, and in Great Britain and 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 CHAMBERLAIN, Esq., 144, King Street, and will be forwarded by him free from the charge of postage to the parties advertising.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JOB WORK DONE IN A SUPERIOR MANNER.

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BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS, KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND, WITH AND WITHOUT BOND OF DOWER, Handomely printed on superior Paper, and on Parchment.

LOAN WANTED.

WANTED TO Borrow, One or Two Hundred Pounds, for a year or two, on Freehold Property in the County of Middlesex. Enquire (if by letter, post paid) of Messrs. H. & W. BOWSELL, 14, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.

FOR SALE, IN THE Township of ENNISBORO, Colborne District, Lot No. 3, 7th Concession, 200 Acres, and Lot No. 8, 8th Concession, 200 Acres. Apply (if by letter, post-paid) to the Editor of The Church, Cobourg, January 18th, 1844. 341-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. ROSWELL, Solicitor, Cobourg, 913

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 abundant bricks, several of the lots are on the river, and the soil is extremely fertile. For further particulars apply to Mr. J. G. HOWARD, Architect and D. P. Surveyor, 243, King Street, Toronto. Toronto, October 27, 1843. 377-tf

TO BE SOLD OR RENTED, THAT delightfully situated COTTAGE residence, on Division Street, one mile from the Church and Post Office, now occupied by Mr. Neville. The house contains Dining and Drawing Rooms, two 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., 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 50 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; or M. F. Whitehead, Esq., Port Hope; John Turner, Esq., Post Office, Cobourg; Messrs. Roswell, Toronto; or the occupant on the premises. Cobourg, April 26, 1843. 303-tf

AGENCY OF THE CITY BANK, MONTREAL. THOMAS D. HARRIS, AGENT, 4, St. James's Buildings, King Street, Toronto. 341-tf

MR. W. SCOTT BURN, CONVEYANCER AND ACCOUNTANT, 107, N. B. STREET, NEAR CHURCH STREET, TORONTO. DEEDS, BONDS, LEASES, &c. PREPARED. States of Affairs examined and drawn up. Merchants' Books posted, and Accounts made out. RENTS, NOTES AND BILLS, COLLECTED. 339

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. 339-tf

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

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. HOPPER MEYER, ARTIST, HAS REMOVED TO 140, KING STREET, FIRST DOOR WEST OF YONGE STREET. Toronto, June 24, 1843. 31-tf

DR. C. F. KNOWER, DENTIST, ALBION HOTEL, COBURG. A. V. BROWN, M.D. SURGEON DENTIST, No. 6, BAY STREET. Toronto, December 31, 1843. 26-tf

MR. S. WOOD, SURGEON DENTIST, CHEWETT'S BUILDINGS, KING STREET. Toronto, February 5, 1842. 31-tf

DR. HAMILTON, (LATE OF NEWCASTLE) Bay Street, between Newgate & King Streets. TORONTO. 326-6m

DR. HODDER, (LATE OF NIAGARA) York Street, Two Doors North of King Street, Dr. Hodder may be consulted at his residence from Eight until Eleven, A.M. 325-6m

DR. PRIBORNE, (Late of Newmarket) OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S, DUK STREET. Toronto, 7th August, 1841. 7-tf

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

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

J. HOLMAN, MERCHANT TAILOR, KING STREET. (Opposite Mr. J. Vance Roswell's Store.) Cobourg, January 18th, 1844. 340-3m

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

RIDOUT & PHILLIPS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS. DEALERS IN WINES AND LIQUORS, Opposite the City Hall. Toronto, February 2, 1843. 291-tf

SMITH & MACDONELL, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS, FINE WINES, LIQUORS AND GROCERIES, West End of Victoria Row, Toronto. May 29, 1843. 307-tf

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 & SPIRITS, with a general assortment of articles in the line, which they offer low or cash or approved credit. Toronto, February 23, 1843. 34-tf

RIDOUT BROTHERS & Co. IMPORTERS OF BRITISH HARDWARE, ARE RECEIVING AT THEIR CORNER OF KING & YONGE STREETS, TORONTO, Iron, Steel, and Self-Hardware Goods, DIRECT from the Manufacturers in England, which, with their Stock previously on hand, will comprise an assortment including every article usually forming a part of the ironmongery business, and which they offer to Country Dealers at their old credit terms of six months, for approved paper, or in Retail at their customary low prices. Toronto, September, 1842. 370-tf

MARBLE GRAVE STONE FACTORY, No. 2, Richmond Place, Yonge Street, NEXT DOOR TO MR. J. C. BETTREDGE'S. JAMES MORRIS has always on hand Tombs, Monuments, Pedestals, and Grave Stones, and Marble Work, of every description, promptly executed to order. H. & W. BOWSELL, 14, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. Toronto, January 5, 1844. 288-tf

THOMAS J. PRESTON, WOOLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR, No. 2, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING STREET, TORONTO. T. 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, Doakings, &c. &c. Also—a selection of the best WESTON, all of which is prepared to make up to order in the most fashionable manner and on moderate terms. 257-Cassocks, Clergymen's, and Queen's Comel's GOWN'S, BARRISTERS, ROBE'S, &c. made on the shortest notice and in superior style. Toronto, August 31st, 1841. 367-tf

T. BILTON, MERCHANT TAILOR, KING STREET, KINGSTON, HAS the pleasure of informing his customers and the Public in general, that his stock of Fall and Winter Goods has now come to hand, consisting of the best West of England Cloths, in Black, Blue, Invisible Green, Albert and Moss Oives. His stock of VESTINGS consists of the best articles in Velvet, Satin, Valerians, Marcellins and London Quiltings, and various other articles suitable to the season. In fact his present stock comprises almost every article to be met with in the best London Houses. In the TAILORING DEPARTMENT, it will only be necessary to say that no exertions will be spared to merit a continuance of the distinguished patronage with which he has hitherto been favoured. N.B.—A variety of styles of GOLD AND SILVER LACES AND CORDS, suitable for Military Uniforms, or Liveries. Ladies' Riding Habits, Clergymen's Gowns and Cassocks, Barristers' Robes, Naval and Military Uniforms, Servants' Liveries, &c. &c., executed in a superior style. 14th September, 1843. 322-tf

JOHN BROOKS, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, FROM LONDON, THANKFUL to his friends and the public in general for the very liberal support received since he commenced business in this city, begs leave to intimate that he has REMOVED TO No. 4, VICTORIA ROW. (This former Shop having been partially destroyed by the late fire in King Street,) where he hopes, by close diligence and punctuality in business, to merit a continuance of the favours hitherto extended to him. Toronto, September 26, 1843. 325-tf A SHOP AND OFFICES TO LET at No. 4, Victoria Row. Apply to JOHN BROOKS, on the premises.

JOHN HART, PAINTER, GLAZIER, GRAINER AND PAPER-HANGER, (LATE OF THE FIRM OF HART & MARSH), RESPECTFULLY returns thanks for the kind support he has received from 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. Roswell's, where he is now carrying on his business, and trusts, by strict attention and liberal terms, to merit a continuance of public patronage. Toronto, 25th May, 1842. 47-tf

WILLIAM STENNETT, MANUFACTURING SILVER-SMITH, Jeweller and Watchmaker, STORE STREET, KINGSTON, AND KING STREET, TORONTO. DEALER in Silver and Plated Ware, Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Gold and Gut Jewelry, Jet Goods, German Silver, Britannia Metal, and Japanese Ware, Fine Cutlery, &c. Watches, Clocks, Plate and Jewellery, carefully repaired; Engraving and Dyeing—executed. The highest cash price paid for old Gold and Silver. July, 1842. 262-tf

PROSPECTUS OF A NEW PERIODICAL, TO BE ENTITLED, THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN MEDICAL & PHILOSOPHICAL QUARTERLY REVIEW. IT is proposed that a Quarterly Periodical, with the above title, be forthwith attempted in British North America. This Work, as its name indicates, will be exclusively devoted to Science, and will embrace the physical features of British North America, in all their known varieties; also the Medical Statistics of its Towns, Hospitals, Asylums, &c. &c.; and lastly, an outline or a succinct account, so far as its limits will permit, of all that is valuable as regards facts and doctrines in other similar Works and Periodicals of repute. The Periodical will be edited by Dr. SPEAR, assisted by Literary and Scientific Gentlemen in various parts of the Province. It is proposed that the first number be published in April, 1844, or as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained to warrant the expense of the undertaking. The Terms of Subscription will be £1 5s. per annum, payable in advance. Persons desirous of subscribing, are requested to send notice (postage free) to the proposed Publishers, H. & W. ROWSELL, 163, King Street, Toronto. Toronto, Dec. 16th, 1843.

FIRE INSURANCE. AETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT. CAPITAL—\$200,000. THIS well known Company, for many years in active operation in Montreal, insures against loss by Fire, on terms as liberal as those of the Established Companies of the Province. J. W. ALTON, Agent. Church Street, E. corner of Lot St. Toronto, 1st Nov. 1843. 330-tf

THE PHOENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON. APPLICATIONS for Insurance by this Company are requested to be made to the undersigned who is also authorized to receive premiums for the renewal of policies. MOFFAT'S, MURRAY & Co. Toronto, July 1, 1841.

Home District Mutual Fire Company. OFFICE—NEW GATE STREET, TORONTO. INSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings in general, Merchandise, Household Furniture, Mills, Manufacturing Factories, &c. DIRECTORS. James Beatty, Thomas Clarkson, Benjamin Thorne, Charles Thompson, P. Paterson, James Leslie, J. B. Warren, W. B. Smith, J. T. Farr, John Eastwood. J. RAINE, Secretary. T. D. HARRIS, Pres't. 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

TERMS—FIFTEEN SHILLINGS per annum. To Post Masters, Six Pence per annum. Payment to be made yearly, or at least, half yearly, in advance. The terms for Great Britain and Ireland are, Thirteen Shillings and Six Pence per annum. Payment to be made yearly, or at least, half yearly, in advance. No orders for discontinuance will be attended to, unless accompanied (POST-PAY) with a remittance of all arrears in full.

AGENTS

AGENTS OF THE CHURCH IN CANADA AND IN SEVERAL PROVINCES. A. Manley, Esq. P.M. - Bellefleur and Seymour J. W. Baker, Esq. P.M. - Bayton J. Be