## Communication.

ON PRIVATE JUDGMENT.

by observing that you held to the rights of private pected to be learned afterwards. judgment in the Church of England; and I have been D.—Take your word for it, and all in your Church intermit: while they intermit, conscience and reason energize. since thinking how that could be, seeing that you are is good, and all in ours is bad; but let me ask, on Conscience conceives the idea of the moral good: reason contied to forms, from which you cannot vary.

to the preference which they have given her. After at the Reformation. For instance, the most part of dissenting preachers, hearing. in all their addresses to people not belonging to their own denomination, call upon them to exercise the inalienable rights of private judgment, and judge for themselves as individuals, and be like them in the full exercise of this right, without let or control. To the ANECDOTE OF ELIZABETH'S ACCESSION. mass of people, such an appeal is all-convincing. It (From Massingberd's History of the English Reformation.) is natural for every one to be something in his own eyes at least, and to be free from control. To you discover that although they had no formularies of was like his Saviour in his place of sepulture. doctrine and worship so open to the world as those I had left, yet they had forms that governed every thing, not only doctrines and worship, but reached to every punctilio of life, even to set phrases of speech, to a peculiar sound of voice and manner of wearing one's countenance. From the rules I am not allowed to deviate without being dealt with, in the first instance, by a brother or a sister, but if refractory, I am soon called before a higher court, to be dealt with and judged by the whole society, consisting of men, women and children. All this will happen if I explain a a text of scripture in a different sense from what is received by the society,-nay, if I differ in opinion from one or two leading members.

I ask then, where is private judgment? It is not in the society which, in supposition, I joined. It does not exist in heaven or on the earth, with regard to persons in society. It does not belong to associated man. On your part it is a mere catch-word, the index of a false idea, the real meaning of which is to deceive. It may be thus illustrated .- You belong now to a Church that robs you of your natural rights. We call upon you to assert your natural rights, by shaking off the yoke that presses you down, and come to us where you may be free. Address this to the pride persist in your interference, you are cast out.

that there is no such principle in the nature of man used, surely wicked men that use them ill, the more they have,

as member of any constituted society, has no private wise but supposed. They are offener plagued than we are judgment as long as he remains a member. He is under the collective judgment of the society to which he belongs. Individuals may say what they please, and use such catch-words as they find to be successful in their efforts to deceive the unwary, but mankind not only know, but act on, the principle that there is no private judgment in associated man. For, when a new rule, or an alteration of an old rule is to be that effect is made, which will be received or rejected like speeches are surely tokens of the curse which Zophar in according as the majority for or against it shall decide. This rule is universal in the civilized world. The society has a will. The individuals that constitute the society have not, until their individual quotas are

collected into a majority.

This train of thought might be extended far beyond organized bodies, into what is indefinitely, in a large, loose sense, called society, or the world. The customs of the place are laws to this society, and are found to govern more extensively than one would at first suppose. The fashion of our habitations, furniture, garments, and recreations, are under the gov; ernment of local customs or usages; and although there is no organized compact, yet the person who sets his private judgment against custom and usages, is overlooked by society, that is, cast off. You may now, I think, see, that all you dissenters build upon a false principle, when you pretend to have what you have not, and cannot have, because it is an impossileave his Church, or any religious society to which in Abraham's bosom.—Daniel Featley, D. D. he belongs, and if he join himself to no other, he may continue in the enjoyment of his private judgment in religious matters, while he remains a peaceable

another.

In the Church, our Creeds, our Articles of Religion,

C.—If that was your conclusion you must have except that of private judgment? Then it favoured the willing pupil of religion; she learns to discern in each cremisunderstood me, I merely embraced the opportu- you, and it was everything. To assert it then was ated thing the print of sovereign goodness, and in the attributes from the immense numbers that adhere to the Church | deny it now, you think is your safety from dissenters. | desires occupy the soul. Virtue is understood to be the resemof England, that their private judgments lead them You condemn us for doing what your own Church did blance of God: his resemblance is coveted, as the highest at-

cases, with regard to any society, be it the Church or objections. It would be but fair that you should not that the mortal palate might not find it sweet, but because any sect, whether religious, civil, political, literary, have answered some of those which you have already vice presents it. When the habit of the mind is formed to commercial, or scientific, must be subject to the colpotent, and the more so, the less it is understood. reply at another time, if you will favour me with a of virtue and religion as the chief object. The disposition is

There was a gentleman of Shropehire, Edward fined to the use of a prescribed form in public wor- ous times. He was an aged man, but his feelings Bishop Horsley. ship, and also that the doctrines delivered from the were alive to the miseries of his country, and the pulpit should be in agreement with those set forth in afflictions of the Church. The reports of the queen's her creeds, articles and liturgy. We do not allow illness had reached his residence near Shrewsbury, the private judgment of any man to tamper with the when one morning the church-bells of St. Chad's were order of the Church. But let me, for a moment, heard to ring merrily, and he thought it possible these suppose that the appeals of your preachers have sounds might announce the accession of Elizabeth to Saviour's life on earth; his meek and humble demeanor; his Will leave Toronto for Oswego, every Tuesday, at 10 P. M. shaken my faith, and persuaded me that I have hither- the throne. His son undertook to go to learn the unwearied benevolence; his patient endurance; his heavenly to been deprived of my natural, just, and religious news; and, as the road by which he would return resignation. Behold the cheerful and unaffected piety with rights, and so become discontented, and desirous of passed in front of the house on the opposite side of which he graced the socialities of life, while he failed not to recovering my lost liberty. What then? Your the river, to reach the bridge below, it was agreed preachers have told me that amongst them I shall, on that, if the surmise should prove true, he would joining them, recover my liberty to judge for myself, wave his handkerchief as he passed, to signify it to more: "A bruised reed shall he not break, and the smoking Will leave Oswego for Cobourg, Port Hope, Toronto and and to explain and apply scripture according to my his father. The old man watched for his return, and flax shall he not quench." Then let conscience do its work Hamilton, every Thursday, at 6, P. M. judgment and conscience, without being responsible saw the signal; it told of restored peace and liberty, within yourselves; and if it tell you of pride, spiritual or Will leave Toronto for Hamilton, every Tuesday and to any power upon earth, but to God. I fall in with not to himself only, but to his country and his religion, them, and as Eve, see that the fruit of the "tree is and he went to his house, breathed his nunc dimittis, good for food, and that it is pleasant to the eyes, and and laid him down and died. They buried him in a tree to be desired to make one wise," and so I lose his garden, because it was not yet lawful to bury a demning without sympathy,—will ye say, that such have no time till I taste and eat. Suppose now that I am heretic in a churchyard; and his epitaph, preserved fairly in, a full convert, and what then? I soon by his descendants, relates the incident, and why he

## CHARLES I. AND THE COVENANTER. (From Napier's 'Life and Times of Montrose.')

of society, and gloried in nothing so much as an ning, to the end of time, and say how do we evidence commuwhen in the hands of the Scots army at Newcastle. of the saints, on those Catholic verities, which have sustained The preacher, after directing some personal reproaches | Patriarchs and Prophets, Apostles and Martyrs, through this against the king, gave out this psalm:-

Why dost thou, tyrant, boast thyself, Thy wicked deeds to praise. His majesty stood up, and called for that which

Have mercy, Lord, on me, I pray, For men would me devour. The congregation obeyed his majesty.

## The Garner.

PROSPERITY OF THE WICKED. We err when we grieve at wicked men's impunity and prosand self-conceit of men, and put it in any form and perity, because their estate being rightly discerned, they neiunder any guise you can, but it is a fallacy, a lie ther prosper nor go unpunished. It may seem a parsdox, it is without any redeeming feature. You cannot find any truth, that no wicked man's estate is prosperous, fortunate, or society on earth that will allow you the exercise of happy. For what though they bless themselves, and think private judgment in your associated capacity; for the their happiness great? Have not frantic persons many times allowance would be its dissolution into its primary a great opinion of their own wisdom? It may be that such as elements. For, if you join even a band of robbers they think themselves, others also do account them. But or thieves, you come under the law of their compact, what others? Surely such as themselves are. Truth and reaand remain no longer master of your own actions. son discerneth far otherwise of them. Unto whom the Jews As a member of the state, you have to submit to the wish all prosperity; unto them the phrase of their speech is to law of the state-to the decisions of the courts of wish peace. Seeing then the name of peace containeth in it law, in all controversies between man and man. As all parts of true happiness, when the prophet saith plainly that a member of any of the five hundred religious deno- the wicked have no peace; how can we think them to have any minations into which those calling themselves the part of other than vainly imagined felicity? What wise man followers of HIM who established but one Faith, one | did ever account fools happy? If wicked men were wise, they Baptism, one Kingdom, one Hope of their calling, would cease to be wicked. Their iniquity therefore proving are divided, there is not one to be found that will not their folly, how can we stand in doubt of their misery? They confine your belief to the doctrines which they pro- abound in those things which all men desire. A poor happifess, and your conduct to the rules and modes which ness to have good things in possession. "A man to whom God they have adopted to distinguish them from others. hath given riches, and treasures, and honour, so that he want-Your private judgment in your associated capacity is eth nothing for his soul of all that it desireth, but yet God never allowed to interfere. When it does, and you giveth him not the power to eat thereof;" such a felicity Solomon esteemeth but as vanity, a thing of nothing. If such D .- If you go on at this rate, you will make out things add nothing to men's happiness, where they are not the more wretched. Of their prosperity therefore we see what C .- It certainly is my aim to make out that a man, we are to think. Touching their impunity, the same is likeaware of. The pangs they feel are not always written on their forehead. Though wickedness be sugar in their mouths, and wantonness as oil to make them look with cheerful countenances; nevertheless if their hearts were disclosed, perhaps their glittering state would not greatly be envied. The voices that have broken out from some of them, O that God had given me a heart senseless, like the flint in the rocks of stone! which as it can taste no pleasure so it feeleth no woe; these and the "He shall suck the gall of asps, and the viper's tongue shall

THE CHURCH IN THE WORLD. The world is as an hop-yard, the Church as the hops; kingoms, states and commonwealths, as the poles; and as the owner of the hop-yard preserveth the poles and stakes carefully, not for themselves, but that the hops may grow upon them, so God preserveth all states and societies of men that they may be a support to his Church. We may take this note higher, and truly affirm that he keepeth heaven and earth for her sake: the earth to be as a nursery for her children, to grow a while; and the heaven for his garden and celestial paradise, whither he will transport them all in the end. Wherefore, although the world never so much scorn, and contemn and malign, and persecute God's chosen, yet it is indebted to them for its being and continuance; for God keepeth the heavens for the earth, the earth for living creatures; other living creatures for men; bility in a body of associated members. Your asso- men for Israel; and Israel for the elect sake. For their sake ciations have their articles of belief, their terms of it is that the heavens move, the sun, moon, and stars shine, union, their rules and ceremonies, for the regulation the winds blow, the springs flow, the rivers run, the plants grow, of their social worship and conduct, written or un- the earth fructifieth, the beasts, fowls, and fishes multiply; for written, it makes no matter which, as long as they as soon as grace hath finished her work, and the whole number have them, for without them they cannot exist; and of the elect is accomplished, nature shall utterly cease, and yet they say, to deceive the unwary, come to us and this world shall give place to a better, in which righteousness you will have the divine right of exercising your own | shall dwell. Yet when heaven and earth shall pass, this word private judgment in all things. I will not deny but of God shall not pass; for he that now keepeth militant Israel that a person may, on the ground of private judgment, in the bosom of the earth, shall then keep triumphant Israel

FEAR AS AN INSTRUMENT OF CONVERSION. To imagine that any one whom the warnings of the Gospel member of society at large, without molestation from may no otherwise affect than with the dread of the punishment the premises, a FRAME HOUSE, BARN, STABLES, and other any quarter, in a free country; but if he connect him- of sin,-that any one in whom they may work only a reluctant self with another religious society, he tastes not of choice of heaven as eligible only in comparison with a state of the tree good for food, pleasant to the eye, and to be torment, does, merely in those feelings, or by a certain pusildesired to make one wise, any longer than he is in a lanimity in vice, which is the most those feelings can affect, state of transition, and perhaps not even then, because satisfy the daties of the Christian calling, -to imagine this, is

it is more likely that he was under the persuasion of a strange misconception of the whole scheme of Christianity. The utmost good to be expected from the principle of fear, is that it may induce a state of mind in which better principles our Liturgy and Rubrics, are published. Nothing may take effect. It may bring the sinner to hesitate between can be more open than they are. Any one may know self-denial here with heaven in reversion, and gratification here D.—I think you concluded our last conversation them before he joins. There is nothing new or unex- with future sufferings. In this state of ambiguity, the mind deliberates: while the mind deliberates, appetite and passion DAILY STEAM CONVEYANCE. what authority did you leave the Church of Rome, templates the new and lovely image with delight; she becomes nity which your own argument presented, to shew you your deliverance from the tyranny of the Pope; to of God descries its first and perfect form. New views and new tainment: heaven is desired, as the condition of those who rethe choice is once made, private judgment, in all | C.—It is very easy to ask questions and to start | semble him; and the intoxicating cup of pleasure is refused, lective judgment of the society of which one becomes you are willing to pass over what you have heard Christian character, in the judgment of St. Paul, is perfect; a member. I have long considered that the term without reply, I can have no objection to your deprivate judgment is a mere catch-word, exceedingly cisions. To your objections I may attempt some principally in this circumstance, that it is a disinterested love not the less valuable nor the less good, when it is once formed, D .- That I will, please God to spare me and to because it is the last stage of a gradual progress of the mind which may too often perhaps begin in nothing better than a sense of guilt and a just fear of punishment. The sweetness of the ripened fruit is not the less delicious for the austerity of its cruder state: nor is this Christian righteousness to be despised, if, amid the various temptations of the world, a sense of the danger, as well as the turpitude of a life of sin, should be necessary not only to its beginning but to its permanency. eyes at least, and to be the Holl control.

I wan put the case thus, and I beg you will have patience to hear me. You know that I am a member of the Church of England, and that from the moment of the Church of England, and that from the moment hide himself for fear of being called to account for which he had privately the control of the church of England, and that from the moment hide himself for fear of being called to account for without more or less of a compulsive discipline; for any article whatever, unless Entered and Signed for, as we enter the House of God in the morning till we his religion, the exercise of which he had privately at the same time that perfection must be confessed to consist received by them or their Agents. come out, both minister and people are equally con- continued at his own house throughout these danger- in that pure love of God and his law which casteth out fear.-

> PRACTICAL VIEW OF THE TRINITY. Contemplate the several persons of the Holy Trinity, with whom you ought to be in fellowship, and see if you can trace their likeness within you. Compare your lives with the Saturday, at 2 o'clock, P. M. their likeness within you. Compare your lives with the rebuke its vices. Listen to that proclamation of him, which Will leave OSWEGO for TORONTO and HAMILTON, every Monshall pour balm into the wounded soul, till time shall be no day, at 4, P. M. temporal, of narrow-minded sectarian intolerance, of murmur-ings, of a gloomy censorious form of religion, elevating itself
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> Toronto, May 30, 1844. above the charities of life, judging without caudour, and con- DAILY LINE OF STEAMERS TO ROCHESTER. fellowship with the Son? Survey again the works of the FATHER, who maketh his sun to rise on the evil and on the good, and sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust. Ponder WILL leave Toronto for Rochester, touching at Port how our coldness and indifference to others' wants, and above thies to those who, as we are pleased to phrase it, "have some claim upan us"-can be reckoned evidence of fellowship with The political clergymen of the Covenant were the Father? Lastly, imagine the Holy Spirit, animating, alternately tools and tyrants amongst the higher class | guiding, sanctifying the whole Church of Christ from the begin opportunity of insulting the sovereign to his face. nion with him, if we cannot raise ourselves above the petty Charles I. rose sublime above an attempt of the kind, controversies of our passing day, and feed, in the communion life into a better; and even yet are the common nourishment of the church triumphant and the church militant on earth .-Rev. George Trevor.

> > THE CHURCH SERVICE.

What is the object of the common prayer book? It is the most comprehensive expression conceivable of the wants and desires of the renewed soul. Filled with the most profound MONTREAL DIRECT. views of the weakness and worthlessness of man, it raises the mind to the most sublime conceptions of the majesty and good ness of God. It breathes the very atmosphere of heaven. The fire upon its altars burns with the pure and uncreated brightness of that eternal sanctuary from whence it has descended. Its prayers are composed of the supplications of the primitive of God. Its anthems are the hymns of angels, and the songs of the redeemed in heaven. It unites and identifies us with all the piety, and humility, and contrition of all ages and generations. It associates our charity with all the sin and ignorance, the misery and wretchedness, of the universal Church. It expands our affections till they have embraced the whole family of mankind; and yet with a tenderness so discriminating, that every degree and variety of want and sorrow, shall have its due share in our pity and our prayers. Is any deceived and gone astray? Has any fallen into the snares of the devil, or the sins and pollutions of the world? Has the hand of the Almighty been laid upon our brother's house? Is it the widow, the fatherless, the desolate, or the oppressed? For each and all we have some holy and charitable aspiration that He whose mercy is over all his works, would guide, console, and succour them. Even into the damp and dreary dungeon of the captive and the prisoner, our Church calls us, not to taste the selfish luxury of sentimental indulgence, but to offer up the earnestness of our intreaties, that they may be visited by His pity whom walls and iron bars cannot shut out .- Rev. John Clarke Crosthwaite.

The use of faith is exceeding great to help us in duties of charity, that we may be rich in good works. The loss and detriment that cometh to our estates by large distributions, in doing worthily for God in our generation, by helping the poor, relieving the needy, promoting the ordinances of God,-this loss is visible; ave, but faith sees it made up again; and that there is no such usury as lending to God. This is a duty where faith is most sensibly acted; here God proveth faith, and here we prove God. 1. Here we prove God,-"Prove me, saith the Lord, by riches and offerings. If I will not open you the windows of heaven, and pour you out a blessing."-(Mal. iii. 10.) Here faith maketh sensible experiments, and adventureth upon God's word. God giveth us a bill of exchange; we have nothing but a promise for what we lay out upon a work of religion. "He that hath pity upon the poor, lendeth unto the Lord; and that which he hath laid out, he will pay him again." -(Prov. xix. 17.) Charity and alms is a kind of traffic, and there is a great deal of faith and trust exercised in it, if he lay out a sum upon his word and bond. A carnal mind thinks all lost and gone, because he will not take God's word; but he that believes can see profit, temporal and spiritual, to arise out of this. 2. Here also, God trieth us. Faith is the evidence of things not seen; you see no profit, but can you believe it? "Cast thy bread upon the waters, for thou shalt find it after many days."-(Eccles. xi. I.) When a man goes about doing good, much liberal distributions to a carnal mind, are like ploughing the sea. We cannot look for a crop out of the water. Aye, but faith, which is "the evidence of things not seen," will help us in this case, even to distribute our substance, knowing that God will make it up again. When you can wait upon God contrary to faith and experience, then you have the true kind of faith .- Manton on Hebrews xi.

## Advertisements.

Six lines and under, 2s. 6d., first insertion, and 7gd. each substantion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d. first insertion, and libbsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line first insertion. The usual disco

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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.

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Steamers arrive daily at Toronto from Hamilton and

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

STEAMER TO OSWEGO.

THE STEAMER ADMIRAL

and every Saturday, at 7, P. M. Will leave PORT HOPE and COBOURG for OswEGO, touching at Wellington, (weather permitting) early every Wednesday morning.

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how our coldness and indifference to others' wants, and above all their spiritual wants; how our chaining down our sympa-norning, at Eleven o'clock; and will leave ROCHESTER for OBOURG, &c., every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at Toronto, 1844.

> THE STEAMER GORE, CAPT. KERR,

WILL leave Toronto for Rochester direct, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday Evening, at Seven oclock: and will leave Rochester for Toronto direct, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at half-past Two o'clock, P.M. Toronto, March 16th, 1844.

THE STRAMER ECLIPSE, CAPT. JOHN GORDON,

VILL 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.

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 " "

Tuesday, 1

Ogdensburgh

Coteau du Lac " And arrives in Montreal the same day at 3 o'clock. THE BYTOWN Kingston every Wednesday, at 2 o'clock, P.M. Thursday,  $\frac{1\frac{1}{2}}{6}$  " " " 11 " " St. Regis Coteau du Lac And arrives in Montreal the same day at 3 o'clock. THE CALEDONIA Leaves Kingston every Friday, at 2 o'clock, P.M. Prescott Ogdensburgh Saturday, 1 " A.M. 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 Grenville Friday, Bytown Kemptville Merrickville P.M. Smith's Falls Oliver's Ferry Saturday, Isthmus And arrives in Kingston the same Evening.

THE BYTOWN

Montreal every Friday, at 6 o'clock, P.M. Lachine Saturday, Carillon Grenville Sunday, Bytown A.M. Kemptville P.M. Merrickville Oliver's Ferry Monday, And arrives in Kingston the same Evening. THE CALEDONIA Leaves Montreal every Monday, at 6 o'clock, P.M. Tuesday, Carillon Wednesday, 8 Bytown Kemptville Merrickville Smith's Falls

And arrives in Kingston the same day. These Boats being strongly built, expressly for the Navigaion of the River St. Lawrence, and having Low Pre 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

Oliver's Ferry Thursday,

Isthmus

Toronto, October 27, 1842.

MACPHERSON & CRANE. Kingston, May, 1844. FOR SALE, N 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, Cobourg, 12th July, 1843.

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 oun down to the river, the soil is excellent, and the price extremely low.

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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 oney 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 urchase the Land he occupies, at any time during the Term, upon Payment of the Price stated in Lease. The Company will make aberal Allowance upon the Price, according to the period when the Settler pays, by auticipation, the amount, and thereby save himself from other Paris.

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 funum 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 Havests, 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 bome 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 amount, 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.

hout notice.

Every kind of information upon Canada, and directions, that can possibly be useful to intending Emigrants to Canada, will be readily nished, 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.

FORWARDING, &cc.

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 occupation.

Storage and despatch, superior to any they have hitherto occu-pied in Kingston, while the safety of Property stored in Fire-proof Buildings, is too well known to the Commercial Public At Montreal, Brockville and Bytown, they will occupy the

ame 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,

SANDERSON & MURRAY, Kingston and Brockville. February, 1844. WILLIAM STENNETT. MANUFACTURING SILVER-SMITH,

Jeweller and Watchmaker, STORE STREET, KINGSTON, KING STREET, TORONTO.

DEALER in Silver and Plated Ware, Gold and Silver Watches, Britannia Metal, and Japanned Wares, Fine Cutlery, &c. Watches, Clocks, Plate and Jewellery, carefully repaired; Engraving and Dye-sinking executed. The highest cash price paid for old Gold and Silver.

JOHN BROOKS, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

HANKFUL to his friends and the public in general for the very liberal support received since he business in this city, begs leave to intimate that he has

No. 4, VICTORIA ROW. (his former Shop having been partially destroyed by the late fire in King Street), where he hopes, by close diligence and ounctuality in business, to merit a continuance of the favours hitherto extended to him.

Toronto, September 26, 1843. Row. Apply to JOHN BROOKS, on the premises.

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. 30. 233, King Street, two doors east of Mr Rowsell's, where he intends carrying on the above business, and trusts et attention and liberal terms, to still merit a continuance patronage. onto, 25th May, 1842.

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

WAREHOUSE, CORNER OF KING & YONGE STREETS, TORONTO, Iron, Steel, and Shelf Hardware Goods, DIRECT from the Manufactories in England, which, with their every article usually forming a part of the Ironmongery business, and which they offer to Country Dealers at their old credit terms of six

Toronto, September, 1842. RIDOUT & PHILLIPS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS. DEALERS IN WINES AND LIQUORS, Wellington Buildings,

CORNER OF KING AND CHURCH STREETS. Toronto, February 2, 1843. SMITH & MACDONELL, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

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

OWEN, MILLER & MILLS COACH BUILDERS, CORNER OF PRINCESS AND BARRIE STREETS, KINGSTON.

AND KING STREET, TORONTO. 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

January, 1844.

THAT very valuable property, beautifully situated on the Shore of Lake Simcoe, Township of Georgina, being "THE BRIARS," the property of the late CAPTAIN BOUR

The Estate contains 200 acres of very good land, of which there are 70 under good cultivation, and fenced in a very superior manner; the House is of Brick, well built, and not only comfortably arranged for a gentleman's family, with all neces sary and fitting offices, but also well and completely finished in

"THE BRIARS" is within a mile of the Church, Post Office, excellent Grist Mill, Saw Mill, and Store, and a few minutes walk from the Steamboat Wharf at Jackson's Point, the cove of which is one of the most perfectly sheltered boat-harbours o that beautiful piece of water, Lake Simcoe.

To any person visiting the picturesque scenery of the Lake, or desirous of settling on its healthy banks, this property can be pointed out by Capt. LAUGHTON, the intelligent commander of the Steamboat Beaver, who is acquainted with the place, and on whose information every reliance may be placed.

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

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

THE CANADA COMPANY,

W ITH a view to afford every facility for promoting 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

£1488 3s. 7d. in 185 Remittances to Ireland. 1075 12 2 in 85 do to England 441 14 5 in 58 do to Scotland to England & Wales. 35 3 2 in 1 do

£2990 13 4 in 329 Remittances. CANADA COMPANY'S OFFICE, Frederick Street, Toronto, 10th Feb'y. 1844.

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

Cohourg, 20th March, 1844. 349-9 EDWARD GEORGE O'BRIEN. GENERAL AGENT, No. 4, VICTORIA ROW, KING STREET,

TORONTO: OPPOSITE WELLINGTON BUILDINGS. MR. J. D. HUMPHREYS,

(FORMERLY OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC)
PROFESSOR OF SINGING AND THE PIANO FORTE. Toronto, Oct. 7, 1843. MR. HOPPNER MEYER,

ARTIST. HAS REMOVED TO 140, KING STREET, Toronto, June 24, 1842. MESSRS. BETHUNE & BLACKSTONE,

OFFICE OVER THE WATERLOO HOUSE, No. 134, King Street, Toronto, ONE DOOR EAST OF RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co December 1, 1842.

DR. C. F. KNOWER, DENTIST, ALBION HOTEL, COBOURG. 340 Mr. S. WOOD, SURGEON DENTIST, CHEWETT'S BUILDINGS.

KING STREET. Toronto, February 5, 1842. DR. PRIMROSE. OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S,

DUKE STREET.
Toronto, 7th August, 1841. J. W. BRENT, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, KING STREET, KINGSTON. PHYSICIAN'S AND FAMILY PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

July 14, 1842. T. & M. BURGESS. MERCHANT TAILORS, (LATE G. BILTON) No. 128, KING STREET,

TORONTO. 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. Petals, and Grave Stones; and Marble Work, of every descript promptly executed to order. Toronto, January 5, 1843. THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-PANY OF LONDON.

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

MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co. Toronto, July 1, 1841. Home District Mutual Fire Company. OFFICE-NEW STREET. OPPOSITE NEWGATE STREET, TORONTO,

NSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings in general, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Mills, Manu-DIRECTORS. Thomas Clarkson,

Benjamin Thorne, P. Paterson, Jun'r. James Lesslie J. B. Warren, John Eastwood. T. D. HARRIS, Pres't. J. RAINS. Secretary. All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail must be July 5, 1843. 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.

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