PAUL OF SAMOSATA:

A TALE OF THE ANCIENT SYRIAN CHURCH.

(By a Correspondent of The Church.)

CHAPTER IV.

THE INQUIRING HEATHEN—ZENOBIA.

"Such, and far more excellent than I am able to describe, is the rule of Christian practice; a rule, in perfection, in beauty, in efficacy, far surpassing all other rules; productive of a goodness more complete, more lovely, more sprightful than any other doctrine or institution hath been or can be able to bring forth. Two words here,—'Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and thy neighbour as thyself,' do signify more, do contain in them more sense and savour, to the judgment and relish of a well-disposed mind, than the Ethics of Aristotle, the offices of Cicero, the Precepts and Dissertations of Epictetus, the many other volumes of philosophical morality—all put together; in matter our rule is far more rich and full, more sweet and sapid than theirs; in force and efficacy it doth also far excel them."—*Dr. Isaac Barrow.*

The morning of the day which succeeded the events of our last chapter was bright and calm; and the landscape in the vicinity of the secluded dwelling wore an appearance of repose which corresponded well with the peace of mind enjoyed by our small Christian community, when at an early hour they offered to God the morning sacrifice of their devotions in the open air, and hailed the return of light, not with the idolatrous prostrations of the Persian worshipper of the sun, but with the rational gratitude of the Christian, instructed to look beyond the material luminary to Him who made the greater light to rule the day and the lesser light to rule the night,—"the Father of lights, with whom is no variableness, neither shadow of turning."

About two hours had elapsed since their morning meal, when the father and son, accompanied by their *faithful friend* Polybius, issued forth on their visit to the city; the manner and circumstances of which they had concerted beforehand. The object of the Bishop of Antioch was to solicit an interview with Zenobia herself, with the intention of dissuading her, if possible, from any longer exerting her authority to screen Paul of Samosata—his perfidious predecessor—from the just displeasure of his ecclesiastical superiors. The undertaking, he knew, was a hazardous one; he had nothing to oppose to the power and intrigue of his adversary but integrity and the justice of his cause; yet he was by no means disheartened by the prospect before him. The incidents of the previous evening, which caused him amid the sorrows of his gray hairs to rejoice in the recovery of a long-lost child, were thankfully embraced by the aged prelate as a direct interposition of God in his behalf, and an encouraging pledge of the Divine Presence guiding his footsteps and hallowing his path. He was now assured, so far as hope could convey assurance, that his labours would be crowned with success; and in this conviction he felt prepared to go on his way rejoicing.

The road into which they entered from the bye-path which led to the cottage, was the thoroughfare between Palmyra and Damascus. It was thronged with caravans, either moving towards the city to discharge their precious freight, or returning from it after the delivery of their burthens. Each side was lined with villas, designed and built in the most graceful style of Grecian architecture, and adorned with all the exterior decorations that riches could purchase and the genius of that period invent. These were the property of the nobility or the wealthier class of citizens; and were separated by gardens which, in point of beauty, though not in grandeur, might almost have competed with those which Babylon received from the extravagance of her monarch. The solitary traveller who gazes upon that once elegant and animated prospect, —where nature and art met in amicable alliance, and tasked their united powers to please,—in its present desolate condition, sees before him an affecting picture of man's littleness,—a melancholy evidence of the infirmity of his noblest purposes, and the poverty of his greatest designs. No vestige of these palaces now remains to point out even the spot where they stood, save, where here and there, "the silent pillar, lone and gray" rears its crumbling form on the face of a wide-spread desert which threatens soon to cover with its sands every relic which has hitherto been spared. The garden has again been transformed into its primitive waste; and the fountain, which once threw its delicious coolness on the air around, has long since disappeared from its basin.

Such were the evidences of commercial enterprise on the one hand: the traces of military genius were equally obvious on the other. The city itself, about a mile in front, presented the appearance of a beleaguered fortress. It had been rumoured for some time before, that Aurelian, after chastising the Goths, meditated an invasion of the East, but, up to the present moment, it had not become certain whether Palmyra or Persia were the point of attraction. Persia, indeed, was the natural foe, and many years had not elapsed since a Roman army had been beaten back in disgrace from its territories: Persia, then, had fairly provoked, and had every reason to dread, the vengeance of Aurelian, whose leading object it was to restore to Rome the celebrity enjoyed by her in the brilliant age of the Antonines. But Palmyra, though professedly the Emperor's ally, had done enough, and more than enough, in augmentation of wealth and extension of conquest, to rouse his jealousy. Zenobia, at all events, judged it prudent to be prepared for the worst; and subsequent events, which we must not anticipate, justified the precaution. The wall before them, whose height alone was sufficient to intimidate a besieging force, was crowned at intervals with towers, rising to the height of thirty or forty feet, from which the defenders of the city could discharge, with comparative safety to themselves, all their missiles of destruction on the foe or the engines beneath them. The sentinels alert in the performance of their duty (for the discipline of Zenobia's army was renowned for its strictness,) were engaging in pacing to and fro on the wall, whilst the sharp clang of the armed heel, mingling occasionally with the loud challenge and response, rang with startling shrillness through the air, and made itself heard above all the surrounding din and commotion.

They had advanced some distance on their way to the city, beguiling the road with remarks on the various objects around them, when they were overtaken by an individual, attired in the military garb of a horseman, whom Callias immediately recognized as Lentulus, a centurion of Zenobia's guards, and the officer who was stationed with a body of soldiers at the gate by which they purposed to enter. He was a middle-aged man, and his demeanor was more grave and sedate than would have been expected from his occupation. It appeared from his subsequent conversation that he was one of that class, now rapidly increasing in number, who were dissatisfied with the popular superstitions, and were anxious to exchange a religious system, manifestly of human institution, for one which might evince marks of a Divine original. Upon his approach he accosted Callias with much courtesy and kindness; and, when he had been informed of their destination, expressed his readiness to conduct them to Zabdas, the Queen's General, preparatory to admission into the Palace. This occurrence was, at the time, most fortunate, as it served to expedite the business in which they were engaged.

After a delay of a few moments, they re-commenced their progress. In reply to some casual remark made by Lentulus, Domnus, with whom he was engaged in conversation, observed,—"The affair, noble Sir, to which we are anxious to direct your Sovereign's attention, is connected with the interests of our Church; but affects, nevertheless, in a great degree, her own reputation for equity, as well as the popularity of her hitherto lenient sway. You seem surprised that I should thus connect the welfare of our community with the well-being of this nation and the stability of Zenobia's throne. But the Christian name, as you must be aware, is rapidly rising into consequence. It is true that we aim not at political influence; our desire is, on the contrary, to be dissevered, as far as possible, from secular transactions; yet our very numbers, apart from the literary distinction we can fairly vindicate to our body, should suggest to the ruling authorities, instead of destroying those who have been guilty of no real offence, the expediency of extending to us also the civil privileges and legal protection which others are permitted to enjoy. And it is by administering her government in accordance with this equitable policy, that Zenobia will find herself capable of preserving the security of her yet infant state, against the inroads of foreign invasion and the more alarming evils of intestine disorder."

"I take no shame to myself, holy Father," rejoined Lentulus, "when I confess that it has always appeared to me a prudent measure in the policy of our Queen, that she has resolved to shield the members of your persuasion from violence and outrage. The Christians, though of peaceful habits, can claim the honor of giving to Palmyra some of her best artizans, scholars, and counsellors. I am a Roman citizen, though enlisted for some time in the service of this state, and my opinions on this subject have been formed from experience. A better Emperor than Alexander Severus never wore the Roman purple; yet he was a favorer of the Christians, and is even suspected, without reason, however, of having been one of their number. Those Emperors who have treated this unfortunate communion with equity and toleration have always been more prosperous and honoured, than those who have signalized themselves in the wicked enterprize of destroying them. To sustain this statement, which I make not unadvisedly, I need only refer to such men as Nerva, Adrian, Antoninus Pius, Alexander Severus; compared with Nero, who lived like a lion, and died like a dog; Septimius Severus, whose life was embittered at its close by the dissensions of his family; Heliogabalus, a monster in the shape of a man, who was torn from his mother's arms and murdered by his soldiers; and Valerian, who perished by one of the most horrible deaths that cruelty is capable of devising."

"If I mistake not," replied the Bishop of Antioch, "you are one, whom natural seriousness disposes to inquire into the pretensions of Christianity,—to inspect its usages and to study its doctrines,—and not to reject them, as the greater number do, before examination."

"I am ready," said the centurion, "to examine with patience the evidences of a religion which engages to give me satisfaction—the satisfaction of Divine revelation, for the want of which mankind is pining and withering upon the earth,—touching the life beyond the grave; which professes to achieve over the doubts of our philosophers no less a triumph than the removal of every obscurity that shrouds the immortality of the soul. In such a case,—when the theme is the most interesting that can absorb the thoughts of man,—it were passing strange that I should evince a reluctance, at least, to hear; though it prove with me, as with most others, a work of time to dispel the prejudices of education and habit. My mind, it is true, is in an unsettled state during the inquiry; but this does not deter me from pursuing it; it rather animates than checks my search for truth. I cannot, as heretofore, subscribe to the gross superstitions of the vulgar; the idle fables of the popular mythology; the lying divinations of the soothsayers; the crafty illusions of a corrupt priesthood; the feigned oracular response; the assumed inspiration of the Pythian sorceress,—all these I have long abjured. Nor can I place confidence in any of the conflicting systems of philosophy; the light which unaided nature (if indeed it may be ascribed to nature at all) has feebly shed on the dreams of the schools is but the mere glimmering of truth,—too weak to penetrate the shades of human error; enough to reveal the rock on which they have split, but not enough to avert the shipwreck of reason and the ruin of their hopes. Do I approve, to-day, of the determination of Socrates, that the end of life and the sum of wisdom, is to obtain a just apprehension of the principles of practical morality and social relation? All my conclusions are overturned to-morrow, by hearing the doctrine of Plato, his disciple, expounded in the Portico to mean, that the contemplation of religious mystery in its abstract properties, without reference to the occurrences of daily life, is the occupation most worthy of an intelligent being. And with regard to a future state of rewards and punishments, I can obtain no clearer information. Some think its existence probable; Aristotle and his followers have rejected it altogether; and some have mixed up with it the preposterous notion of metempsychosis.* I hear its existence avowed and argued in the public ear; but I know, at the same time, that it is denied in the schools; as if this double-dealing could be the voice of God. It should seem, indeed, that the sole and entire object of religion is to invest with power those who teach, and to enslave those who learn. Often, when I reflect on this unworthy artifice in the one case, and this deplorable ignorance in the other, I am almost driven to the resolution of abandoning every idea of a superintending Providence, and proclaiming my adoption of the dark creed of Atheism. But such an impulse is only the peevishness of disappointment; and reason, in calmer hours, recoils from scepticism like this in dismay. I am assured—as assured as I am of my own being—that there is a God, and that his power never ceases to be exerted in directing the concerns of men; and I am not deterred by the common outcry of 'pernicious superstition,' from repairing to Christianity in quest of that knowledge which I have failed to discover elsewhere; because it asserts in a tone of authority (as it appears to me) its ability to communicate light on those very points upon which I have been involved for many years in Cimmerian darkness."

"My son, (for I may venture to address you now by that appellation), I commend your resolution, and exhort you to pursue, with patience, the inquiry in which you are engaged. Our Heavenly Father, we know, looks down with favour upon the single-hearted student of His word; and doubt not but that He will freely vouchsafe His grace—if you implore it with humility—and the wisdom which He alone can confer, to bless and prosper your exertions. During my stay in Palmyra, it will be a pleasure to me to afford you assistance and advice towards arriving at a saving knowledge of the truth as it is in Jesus."

"You have my warmest thanks, Father, for this privilege: it exactly meets my wants; but I should not have ventured, of my own accord, to solicit the kindness."

They had now reached the gate by which they intended to enter the city. It was called the "Roman Gate;" and was composed of bars of solid brass.—The construction of this giant masterpiece of art cannot, perhaps, be better described than by saying, that in size, design, and massiveness, it corresponded with the fortifications to which it was attached. No battering-ram in the world, though swayed by a hundred of the stoutest Roman arms that had ever worked this formidable engine, could have driven it in, or shattered its ponderous frame. But it had not been left to stand by its strength alone. On either side it was flanked by one of the turrets we have already noticed, stored with every means of defence; and provided, each at its foundation, with one of those not altogether inadequate substitutes for modern artillery, called *catapults*, which were capable of hurling to a distance of 500 yards stones of more than 1000 pounds weight. It was evident that every instrument of defence which the art of that age had devised, was here put in requisition; and if the worst should befall, and Aurelian present himself before the city with the resolution of reducing it, the resistance of the citizens, if not ultimately successful, would task the Roman valour more severely than it had ever yet been tried, except perhaps in one instance, where war was invested with all its terrors,—the siege of Jerusalem.

Their way to the palace led them at first through some of the most crowded streets. The assemblages they encountered, as they threaded their way through the living masses, were incongruous in the extreme. Here, in the area of some merchant's emporium, might be seen a caravan unlading its precious wares,—the individuals engaged in the occupation being as diversified as the merchandize they had conveyed across the desert. The fair Circassian and Armenian, the swarthy Egyptian, the dark Arab, the sable Ethiop, all were mingled together in the busy task, while the confusion of tongues resounding on every side realized a complete Babel. And it grieved the humble Christian, as he pursued his way unheeded by the bystanders, to hear the frequent execration in some dialect with which he was familiar; and to perceive that the intemperate language in which each occassionally assailed his neighbour, was not more choice nor measured than the distinction preserved in the human chaos. In another spot, somewhat retired from the bustling strife, there might be seen a group of more respectable inhabitants, eagerly debating on the political aspect of the times, or with no less animation discussing the last discourse of the Portico,—the Academus of Palmyra. And as the three Christians moved past, though a patrician was in their company, some one of the more supercilious or bigoted would instinctively shrink aside, with a significant shrug of the shoulders, and a muttered appeal to the authorities of Olympus to interfere personally where their representatives on earth had failed in their duty.—But, knowing the sentiments of their Queen, and yielding obedience to her edicts from other motives than those of fear, they generally succeeded in stifling their resentment before it exploded into any very offensive manifestation of ill-will. And fully resigned as the Christians were to the part they were called upon to play on the stage of life,—that of meekly treading in the footsteps of Him, who "when He was reviled, reviled not again,"—they had learned to submit to all this ill-concealed scorn and half-expressed malignity, considering themselves mercifully dealt with so long as open violence was not resorted to.

After they had proceeded for some distance in this manner, without meeting with any incident worthy of particular notice, Domnus was on the point of addressing some question to his Palmyrenian friend by his side, when his attention was suddenly diverted by a loud flourish of trumpets, indicating the approach of some distinguished equipage. He turned towards Lentulus, as if to seek explanation: "Draw aside for a moment," said his friend, anticipating him, "and you will witness a sight which will rather surprise you;—the Christian Priest transformed into the temporal prince."

The outriders of the procession had passed; and the person himself who moved with this princely pomp appeared in a gorgeous chariot, resembling a triumphal car more than a vehicle of pleasure, drawn by four of the choicest steeds that Palmyra could furnish. The countenance was well-known to Domnus; he had seen it often before, and in far different circumstances.—There was the same pride, the same scorn, and the same selfish disregard of every thing but personal advantage, charactered in its expression. Paul of Samosata, or—as the acclamations of the undiscerning multitude would have it—Paul of Antioch, was unchanged. Domnus without difficulty recognized the usurper and the "troubler of Israel;" and the Samosatan, as his eye chanced to fall on the side of the street where Domnus and his companions were standing, saw that he was observed by one who knew him. He fixed his gaze on him, and tried to appear unconcerned; but he had miscalculated even *his* assurance. The lawful Bishop of Antioch, unambitious and retiring as he was, knew his duty and his station too well to quail at this crisis: he returned the insolent look of the worldling with an eye unmoved and full of stern indignation. The guilty man was compelled at length to withdraw his gaze in confusion, and after the chariot had rolled away, he might have been detected furtively looking round him, to mark whether any one had noted his embarrassment. Not that he was conscious of the commission with which his successor had been entrusted; or that a knowledge of this would have caused him much uneasiness, confident as he was of Zenobia's patronage; but it was the internal discomfort—the tumult of conscience—which is felt by detected villany, even when secure from punishment.

"That man, Father," observed Lentulus, when the unpleasant apparition was out of sight, "has done more harm to the Christian cause in Palmyra, than its warmest advocates could do it good, though they should plead with the eloquence of Heaven. Does the Christian preacher appeal to the humble spirit recommended by his Gospel, as an evidence that it looks not to the world for the instruments of its propagation and the proofs of his excellence? 'Paul of Antioch!' is the universal reply: a taunt, indeed, ready in every one's mouth to repel the best-directed argument and the most persuasive discourse."

"His life and conduct," rejoined Domnus, "is precisely the most direct antithesis that can be imagined of the creed he professes, but which he has grievously corrupted. But you do not consider it disreputable to the philosophy of Plato that it is held by many who share nothing in common with Plato but his doctrine; neither is it reasonable, by parity of argument, that Christianity should be rejected because many who formally avow its principles, do not, in their practice, imitate the humility of its Founder. All the gifts of God may be abused; and the Gospel of Christ, His most precious gift, has not been exempted from the general liability to perversion."

They had now arrived in front of the palace, which was separated from the public street by spacious gardens, filled with the rarest trees and flowers. The arrangement of the grounds, it is said, was the workmanship of Longinus, who did not disdain to relieve the labours of the statesman and the author by this or similar relaxation. The artists whom he employed were all Greeks, whose conceptions of beauty, it is well-known, have never been excelled. It may be truly said of many works of art, that their exquisite taste has wholly perished, and will, in all probability, never be revived. At the entrance stood the prætorium, or ancient guard-house, opening upon the elegant Portico, or covered Arcade, which surrounded the royal grounds, and was the favourite resort of the patrician order of the Citizens. Zabdas, the Queen's General, famous for his Egyptian conquests, and deservedly esteemed at this time the pillar of Palmyra's glory and the brightest ornament of her monarch's court, made it his unvarying practice to inspect in person all the military works in progress. He was then engaged in a duty of this kind; but in compliance with the united solicitations of Lentulus and Callias, he readily consented to forego his occupation in order to procure for the Bishop of Antioch the desired interview. Not many minutes elapsed before the usual ceremonies of presentation had been performed, when Domnus found himself in the presence of the Sovereign of Palmyra.

He had seen this unrivalled woman before in the society of her late husband, Odenatus, and was, in some measure, prepared for the scene before his eyes. Long years, too, of care and sorrow had subdued the quick temperament of youth; and he had been, during a season of danger and trial, the Priest of a suffering Church. It was not to be expected, then, that on his mind worldly grandeur should make much impression. But he had not duly estimated the effects of standing before this second Cleopatra,—a Cleopatra in all save her vices; and it is no subject for surprise, that even he laboured under some embarrassment until reassured by the courtesy of the Queen. Zenobia was reputed the most beautiful, as well as the most gifted woman of her age; and fame, a faithful reporter in her case, had told no more than the truth. Her complexion was dark, but tinged with a delicate bloom acquired in a region north of Palmyra, where, it has been said, her youth was educated in rural seclusion. Her black tresses, encircled by a costly tiara of sparkling diamonds, streamed in rich ringlets over her shoulders; and in the piercing eloquence of her eyes there dwelt all that commanding intellect which had raised and was now sustaining, with a wisdom and a vigour of the highest order, the immense fabric of her youthful state. But even her charms and accomplishments were surpassed by the winning condescension she was ever accustomed to display. And the native sweetness of her manner showed itself on the present occasion; for when the Bishop of Antioch was on the point of making the usual Eastern obeisance, by prostrating himself at her feet, she rose immediately, and prevented the customary salutation, with the words, "Nay, holy Father, we have learned to reverence the hoary head, which is a crown of glory;" directing, at the same time, a Persian slave in attendance, to move one of the couches, with which the apartment was furnished, towards the aged prelate, that he might be seated during the interview.

The conversation which followed will form the subject of our next chapter.

* The transmigration of souls: of which fiction Pythagoras and Plato were the most eminent advocates.

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.

From the extensive circulation of *The Church*, in the Province of Canada, (from Sandwich to Gaspe) in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, in the Hudson's Bay Territories, and in Great Britain & Ireland, as well as in various parts of the United States, it will be found a profitable medium for all advertisements which are desired to be widely and generally diffused.

Advertisements from the City of Toronto, may be left in the hands of the Agent of this Journal, THOMAS CHAMPION, Esq., 144, King St. and will be forwarded by him free from the charge of postage to the parties advertising.

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.

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

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 Olives. His stock of VESTINGS consists of the best articles in Velvet, Satin, Valentias, Marseilles 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 CORD, suitable for Military Uniforms, or Liveries.

☞ Ladies' Riding Habits, Clergymen's Gowns and Cassocks, Barristers' Robes, Naval and Military Uniforms, Servants' Livery, &c. &c., executed in a superior style.

14th September, 1843. 322-tf

THOMAS J. PRESTON,
WOOLLEN 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, Doeskins, &c. &c.

ALSO—a selection of SUPERIOR VESTINGS, all of which he is prepared to make up to order in the most fashionable manner and on moderate terms.

☞ Cassocks, Clergymen's, and Queen's Counsels' GOWNS, Barristers, ROBES, &c. made on the shortest notice and in superior style.

Toronto, August 3rd. 1841. 267-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 Gilt Jewellery, Jet Goods, German Silver, 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.*
July, 1842. 262-tf

RIDOUT BROTHERS & Co.
IMPORTERS OF BRITISH HARDWARE,
ARE RECEIVING AT THEIR
BIRMINGHAM, SHEFFIELD, & WOLVERHAMPTON WAREHOUSE,
CORNER OF KING & YONGE STREETS, TORONTO,
NEW SUPPLIES OF
Iron, Steel, and Shelf Hardware Goods,

DIRECT from the Manufactories 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. 270-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,
(his 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. 326-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 & 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

SANFORD & LYNES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS
CORNER KING AND YONGE STREETS,

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

SMITH & MACDONELL,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALERS IN
FINE WINES, LIQUORS AND GROCERIES,
West End of Victoria Row, Toronto.
May 25, 1843. 307-tf

BOOKS.

The following have been selected from the TRACTS *on the List of the* SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE, *and are half-bound:—*

	Members' prices. s.	d.
Wilks on Church Establishments; The Church of England before the Reformation; The Christian Church; The Church the Nursing Mother of her People; The Parish Church; Our New Church	1	6
Bishop Taylor's Introduction to a Holy Life; Ditto Moral Demonstration; On the Life and Character of St. Paul; Ditto St. Peter	1	8
Socialism; The Doubt Settled; Bishop Gray's Catechism; Infidelity; Bishop Watson's Apology for the Bible	2	0
Forms of Prayer shewn to be in accordance with Scripture; Sermon on the Usefulness of the Common Prayer; Conversations on the Liturgy and Offices of the Church	1	10
Considerations on Sickness; Secker's Duties of the Sick; On Preparation for Death; Old Man's Monitor; Self Denial; Watchfulness; Humility; An Exhortation to those who are deprived of Public Instruction	1	4
Young Churchman Armed; Stevens on the Christian Church; Why am I a Churchman? Chillingworth's Apostolical Institution of Episcopacy	1	9
Day of Adversity; Mourner Comforted; Friendly Visit to the House of Mourning; Bishop Patrick's persuasive to a Cheerful Trust in God	1	6
History of John Hardy; Story of Thos. Kenablin; Susan Brooker; Short Stories of Cottagers' Daughters	0	10
Good Days; Cottage Conversations; Cripple of the Railroad; Cottager's Wife; Young Midshipman's Grave	1	5
Country Clergyman's Advice to his Parishioners; Abijah an Example for Youth; On our Remembering our Creator in our Youth; William Baker; Kennett's Christian Scholar; Address to Scholars in Sunday Schools	1	6
Archbishop Cranmer on the Lord's Prayer; On Prayer; Public Worship; Why don't you go to Church? Directions for the Sabbath Day; Divine Obligation of the Christian Sabbath	1	5
Address to Parents; Advice to Parents who have Children at School; A Letter to the Parents of my Sunday Scholars; Hints on the Religious Education of Children; The Lamech; Waldo's Admonitions for Children	1	7
Bishop Horne's Sermon on the Prevailing Intercessor; Ditto Antiquity of Church Music; Female Character; Horne's Sermon on the Trinity; Diligence for both Worlds; A Call to Immediate Repentance; Unfruitful Fig Tree; Sermon on the Terrors of the Lord	1	6
Old Chaplain's Farewell Letter; Soldier's Funeral; Curton's Soldier's Manual; The Convenient Season	1	4
Poor Man and Pauper; James Dowell; Schism; Mary Walton	1	5
Address on Family Prayer; Prayer the Universal Remedy; A Churchman's Thoughts; Reflections on the Seven Days of the Week; Law's Serious Call; Leighton, of Christ the Saviour	1	5
Secker's Sermons against Popery; Bishop Bull's Corruptions of the Church of Rome; Faber's Tracts against the Church of Rome; Romanism and Holy Scripture compared; Mant on the Churches of England and Rome; Our Protestant Forefathers	2	8
Advice to Cottagers; Cottage Readings, 1st and 2nd series	1	5
A Few Words on the Sin of Lying; On Drunkenness; The Drunkard Warned; Stonehouse's Admonition against Drunkenness; Wooddward's Persuasive from Drunkenness; Gibson on Lukewarmness; Sin and Danger of Sabbath-breaking	1	5
James Talbot, Select Stories	1	3
Scripture's Types Fulfilled in Christ; Testimony of the Prophets to Jesus; Two Wealthy Farmers	1	3
Bishop Bloomfield's Manual of Private Devotion; Ditto Family Prayer; Ditto Second Series; Duty of Family Prayer	1	3
Father's Gift; Happiness and Misery; Poor-House Penitent; Mary Harris; Curate of Mersden	1	5
The Three Creeds, with Scriptural References; The Te Deum Practically Applied; Archbishop Cranmer on the Creed; Short Practical Explanation of the Apostles' Creed	1	5
Scripture the Guide of Life; Todd's Account of the Bible; Of the Nature and Use of the Bible; Selections from the Reformers, 1 and 2, on the Scriptures	1	5
Bacon's Sick Man's Salve; Potation for Lent; Christmas Banquet; Plain Answers to Objections against coming to the Lord's Supper	1	6
Spiritual Worshipper a Meet Communicant; Leighton before the Communion; Bishop Patrick's Book for Beginners; A Great Duty Neglected; Real Unfitness	1	6
Cottager's Religious Meditations; Miller's Christian Guide; Thoughts for the Labouring Classes; Husbandman's Manual; Friendly Advice to the Labouring Classes; How to be Happy, though poor	1	6
Dialogues between a Protestant and a Roman Catholic; What is a Catholic; On Transubstantiation; Dissuasive from Popery: Rome and the Bible	1	6
Bishop Porteus on Good Friday; On the Ember Days; Sermon on National Education; Friendly Advice to a Young Man	1	6
Duty of Private Worship; Ditto Public Worship; Doctrine of the Sacraments; Inattention at Church; Friendly Reproof on Public Worship; Directions for Public Worship; A Few Words to Church-goers	1	6
Baptism and the Baptismal Service; Address to Godfathers and Godmothers; The Blessings of Baptism; Sponsor's Address; Why do I take my Child to be Baptized; Bishop Bradford on Regeneration; Bishop Bagot's Caution against the Anabaptists; Wall on Infant Baptism	1	9
A Few Words on the Lord's Prayer; Early Prayer; Heartley's Plain Words about Prayer; How to Discern whether we have the Spirit of Christ; Way to Peace	1	3

For Sale at the Depository of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, 144 King St., Toronto.

FORMS OF TITLE DEEDS,
FOR THE
CONVEYANCE OF LANDS
UNDER AUTHORITY OF THE
CHURCH TEMPORALITIES ACT.

1. To the Bishop, upon Trust, with Bar of Dower.
2. Do. do. do. without Bar of Dower.
3. To any Rector, or other Incumbent, with Bar of Dower.
4. Do. do. do. do. without Bar of Dower.

PRINTED ON PARCHMENT:

May be had on application to the Secretary of the Lay Committee of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, at the Society's House, 144, King Street, Toronto.

They may be ordered by the numbers prefixed.

February, 1844.

Mr. W. SCOTT BURN,
CONVEYANCER AND ACCOUNTANT,
LOT 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

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

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

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

DR. C. F. KNOWER,
DENTIST,
ALBION HOTEL, COBOURG. 340

A. V. BROWN, M.D.
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 6, BAY STREET.
Toronto, December 31, 1841. 26-t

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

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