THE PROTESTANT.*

'I won't go,' said my uncle, as with folded arms he stood at the window of my study, debating within himself a point where I was equally undecided.

'The weather seems to forbid it, indeed,' I remarked. 'The weather! when did you see me in the charactorrent of rain could withhold the expression of those loyal feelings that must and will cleave to the House of Brunswick. The fact is, I cannot forget that on the last occasion when I saw my sovereign, mine was the only hat her with the respect that royalty must ever claim from its subjects. I could not bear to witness such another slight put upon my Queen.'

'Neither would you, dear uncle: the circumstances are changed. There! that distant gun even now gave signal that the ring is placed upon her finger: she has plighted the vow that binds her to one in holy bands, appointed of God-Another report! Oh, may the Lord confirm the blessing which that young royal pair are now receiving from the lips of his venerable minister!'

'Amen, Amen!' exclaimed my uncle, on whom the sound of the far-off cannon had operated with magic

A few minutes saw us on the road: but the transient gleam of fair weather was soon followed by a heavier

'There is brightness in the horizon, nevertheless,' remarked my uncle, as he closed the window against the pelting storm; and we will abide patiently the dispersion of those stormy symptoms.

Before we reached our destination in Hyde Park, the weather had sufficiently changed to admit of our carriage being thrown open, which afforded us a wide survey of the animated scene. We were near the Kensington gate of the Park, and as some little uncertainty at first prevailed as to which road the royal pair would take, this, where in either case they must needs pass, became an attractive point. Handsome carriages were drawn up on each side, equestrian gentlemen grouped themselves to the best advantage, and a dense throng of determined predestrians pressed even to the wheels and horses, which lining the footway, rather impeded their prospect. My uncle stood erect in the carriage, his dark-blue surtout conspicuously displaying the white satin rosette on which I had lavished all my skill, the hat somewhat raised from his open forehead, and the glow of healthy old age, heightened by the moment's excitement, mantling on his cheek. Many gazed at the honest veteran; and he, in return, cast a look of speaking benevolence on all around him.

'How many changes,' he abruptly said, 'have come over this scene since, as the school-boy guest of an old family in Kensington, I bowled my hoop along this

'Changes, indeed! uncle: but the mightiest change is in the living department of the scenery.'

'Ay; I doubt whether there be one in many of the hundreds now present who have numbered my years.'

Just then an old lady, dressed with as much regard to the fashion of former days as could be retained without extreme singularity, was seen advancing across the Park, and anxiously seeking an interval by which to pass into the front rank. A pretty waiting-maid was apparently bent on dissuading her, but the dame would not be deterred; and after a rapid survey through her spectacles, she boldly advanced into the throng. I remarked, half-laughing, 'How strong is the passion of hitherto inviolable rights. sight-seeing in some people!'

'Say not so,' replied my uncle in one of his gentlest tones; 'rather call it the passion of loyalty, which, in spite of all discouragement, will throb to the last pulse in the bosoms of those who knew what it was to call George the Third their King, while one of his race wears the British diadem. To me there is something beautifrom their hearts, will do more for their object than all | ry him with beautiful facility through all the w is even now surrounded in the palace.'

I felt reproved; and had not the old lady already been lost in the crowd, I believe I should have invited her into the carriage.

Meanwhile my uncle's thoughts had taken another have beheld the mighty masses this day congregated around his palaces, and known how immense a proportion of them were as sheep not having a shepherd-left to the ravening wolf, for lack of that which church and state are alike bound to provide, he would not have given sleep to his eyes nor slumber to his eye-lids, until architecture of reason is found to be uninjured. means were devised for supplying the deficiency.'

'Indeed, uncle, though the numbers drawn out on paper look formidable, and plead forcibly, their effect is as nothing compared with the actual sight of these our neglected fellow-sinners, left as a prey to every spoiler, with the certainty upon us of again meeting them allawful thought !- before the judgment-seat of Christ.'

'There is a great outcry against dissent, in some quarters,' proceeded my uncle; 'but with this spectacle before us, and the consciousness that the Papist and Infidel, yea, even that loathsome abomination—the Socialist are prowling all around to ensnare these souls to their eternal ruin, he must be a singular specimen of a Christian churchman, who is not led to bless God for every orthodox dissenting chapel in the land.'

'What is the proportion among these crowds of the poorer classes, for whom no accommodation is provided in parish churches, or in Episcopal chapels of ease?'

'I cannot exactly say, with regard to those before us, my dear; but I know we have the authority of Her Majesty's Ecclesiastical Commissioners, for stating that if only one church were allowed to a population of 3000 individuals, we should require in London alone 279 churches in addition to all that we possess, even including every proprietary chapel now standing. To a population exceeding a million, only 139 ordained clergymen are assigned.

'One hundred and thirty-nine stewards rightly to divide the word of life among ten hundred thousand starving souls! It is fearful to think on.'

'Ay, but many are fed by our dissenting brethren: yet, alas! the multitudes who are left an undisputed prey to Popish idolatry on the one hand, and to all the horrors of atheistical depravity on the other, are sufficient to provoke the wrath of the Most Highest, to blot out from the face of the earth such a nation as this.'

'And they furnish in themselves ready instruments to wreak his vengeance too. Now, uncle, how can we assist to stem this terrific torrent of desolation, which seems ready to burst, as in some places it has indeed done, over the land?'

'Petition, petition: lay before the throne piles of petitions; let the tables of either house groan under their

destroys their souls.

My uncle had raised his voice to such a pitch, that I in a rather large group of silent bystanders, lifted to greet had not their attention and ours been just then arrested youth and village maiden. The view though transient minister, and whites receiving it from his hands. was perfect: the reception given was most cordial, and Walsh's Notices of the Brazils. its acknowledgment alike frank, graceful and warm .-My uncle's loyalty, as though it had gained strength by being somewhat bottled down, burst forth in a broadside effect. 'Come, order a carriage without delay: we'll of huzzas, as he waved his hat at the utmost stretch of go towards Kensington, and have one look at the young a long arm, and almost unconsciously pointed with the other hand to his white rosette; I never saw him more

'Now,' said he, as the carriage slowly made its way back through the park, 'now I am content. I have seen my Queen unattended, and, oh, I hope uninfluenced by the serpent coils that have so long been wound about her; I have seen her as the bride of one who, if there be any truth in human faces, is a Saxon of the old stock, honest, manly, and unspoilt. Ay, and we have shewn our Queen what love our bosoms bear to her, individually, and what hope we cherish for the future. Oh, this bright warm sun-beam! it broke forth on us just before she came in view, and may it prove an auspicious type of the shining forth again of England's crown and of and advanced and sustained in the contest on earth for eternal England's honour and might in their ancient lustre!-We will not now despond: we will pray, and hope, and trust, that the partner whom God has given her may be in his hand the means of purifying her court, and rendering it the centre of all that is precious in the land, not the refuge of what is vile.'

We passed Apsley house: 'Stand firm, Wellington,' ejaculated my uncle, 'You have taken up lately a noble position, on the ground of our national protestantism, eventide it is beginning to be light; stand firm, for yours may be the lot to build up the breach you helped to make, and to retrieve our heavy loss.'

ing the nature and extent of the Lord's controversy with | hood, they should understand as children, and think as children Bible from the schools of her children will never scruple to set its heel on the boasted Magna Charta of her

CROLY AND MELVILL.

If we were drawing a parallel between Croly and Melvill, we might perhaps say that the first excelled in description, and the second in argument; and unjust as the criticism would be, if applied to the entire excluful in the eagerness of that old lady, to catch a glimpse sion of the opposite quality, we apprehend that the of her young, wedded Queen, at the expense of per-broad lineaments of intellectual character would be sonal inconvenience, and even peril, to say nothing of correctly defined. In the effusions of Croly we observe the weather. I have noticed several such to-day; and a copious and impetuous torrent of imagery, which seems trust me, my dear, the silent prayer that will be sent up to flow out of a hundred springs of learning, and to carthe courtly homage of the glittering circle by whom she the subject. That felicity of execution which Horace praised, and which Pope attributed to the pencil of his friend, is to be traced, we think, in the delineations of the Preacher. The portraits of human nature, under its various aspects of grandeur and debasement, of dignity and disgrace, of virtue and vice, of Christianity turn, glancing at a subject in which he is deeply inter- and unbelief, are all sketched and coloured by the hand 'Could the paternal eye of our revered old king of a master. It was not to be expected that a stream nourished by so many fountains should never leap out of its channel. Occasionally, when it has been swelled by the tributary rills which pour in from a new source of fancy, the waters rise, as it were, and float the author over his argument. But the flood subsides, and the

The eloquence of Croly is that of a poet; the eloquence of Melvill that of a rhetorician. In one case it esides in the contraction, in the other in the amplification of the subject. The ancient artist flung his pencil at the picture, and tradition adds that the minutest touches of industry never equalled the effect of that might have dazzled the critical eye-sight of a Longinus or an Addison. A servitude to these beautiful betrayers of the intellect has not unfrequently been the fate of eminent writers. Dryden had his Dalilahs, whose meretricious allurements he confessed, even while submitting to their enchantment and wearing their chain .-The author of these eloquent sermons is, without doubt, equally sensible of the seductive character of those fascinations to which he sometimes surrenders his fancy. In sailing down the streams of imagination, he has not always the hardihood and self-denial to bind himself to the mast. Criticism, however, has discharged her office when she warns him of the syren. Gray complained of the poetry of his friend Mason, that it always seemed to be enveloped in a blaze. That author has paid the penalty of his ambition—his brilliant lights are nearly all extinguished, and the feeble glimmer that remains, only serves to desplay the elaborate workmanship and gilding of the lamp. He who wishes to be immortal must speak to the heart, as well as to the eye. He must carry the reader among the home-scenery of thought and association. The heart may throb at the tossing plume of Hector, but the eye glistens at the vigil of Penelope.—Church of England Quarterly Review.

BRAZILIAN CLERGY.

The native clergy in Brazil are not, generally speaking, learned men, for they have not the means of being so. The poverty of the bishops is an impediment to the establishment of ecclesiastical seminaries on a scale sufficiently extensive or liberal to give the candidates the a testimony to the highest act of Providence that God ever exermeans or opportunities of a learned education. The cised, even the redemption of the world by the blood of his Son. weight. Cursed as our legislature already is with so inducements to enter the Church, also, are so small, and And the Church, which is the highest object of his Providence its stipend so limited, that men of opulent families, or in the word, takes the deeper toot, and springs up the higher;

nation's faith be the Lord of Hosts, or the dead virgin, est ranks of life devote their children to it; the resourthe impostor Mahomet, or the reptile Owen, or Satan ces which it affords in other countries to the younger It enhanceth the excellency of religion, and manifests it to be himself, in whose existence they do not believe, still we members of respectable families not being thought of in more amiable for its beauty than for its dowry; since they see it are not arrived at such a pass as to embolden any num- this country. The candidate, therefore, is a person ber of them to stand up and stifle the cry of a whole whose parents are unacquainted with liberal education, but with the sharpest miseries. This consideration hath wrought people for their spiritual rights; or the demands of those who has no knowledge or desire for it himself, and who, who know the truth that it should be imparted to their even if he had, does not find the means of acquiring it as far as death, they are but dispatched to their Father's house, ter of fair-weather Jack, my good niece?' asked the old sailor, somewhat nettled. 'No, it is not a shower, or a shower s of whose case is that they feel not the privation which be attributed, in some measure, the admission of negroes to holy orders, who officiate in churches indiscriminately with the whites. I have myself seen three know not what the surrounding crowd might have thought clergymen in the same church at the same time, one of whom was a white, another a mulatto, and a third a by the approach of a gallant array. Heralded by a few black. The admission of the poor despised race to the life guards, and unmarked by the slightest desplay of re- highest function that a human being can perform, stronggal, or indeed of any borrowed splendour, came an ele- ly marks the consideration in which it is held in different gant travelling carriage: the windows were down; and places. In the West Indies a clergyman has been seside by side were seen the royal pair, with looks as ra- verely censured by his flock for presuming to administer diant, as joyous, as far removed from the slightest sem- the sacrament to a poor negro at the same table with blance of pomp or pride as ever were those of rustic themselves. In Brazil a black is seen as the officiating

The Garner.

THE HOLY TRINITY. The mercy of God the Father is displayed in his accepting the ediation of Jesus Christ, and pardoning us for his sake; the love of God the Son is displayed in that he so loved us that he laid down his life, the just for the unjust, that he might redeem us from death; and the grace of God the Holy Ghost is displayed, that since Jesus is no longer present in his human shape, he dwells in the hearts of men; he sanctifies them from pollutions; he teaches them what is good; and puts into them good desires, shewing them the way from earth to heaven. See, then, the greatness of the mystery of godliness! See the advantage of the knowledge of the true God, and how it necessarily promotes the acquisition of eternal life! For we cannot entertain this knowledge of the Godhead, really and truly in our hearts, without being elevated by it, and encouraged and supported in the race for heaven glory in the world to come. - Rev. W. Shepherd.

OUR HEAVENLY FATHER. What father upon earth is there who does not consider the age and strength of his children, so as to require nothing more of them than they are able to do? What earthly father is there who, if his son shows a good will to obey him in all things, does not accept of the will for the deed, in those instances wherein he knows his son had not power and strength to do what he was bidand our national morals. With you also, I trust, at | den? What father is there who chastises as great faults, the childish mistakes and follies of his children, when, considering their ignorance and infirmity, it could not be reasonably expected that they should do better than they do? Who is there who does Since the day of the royal nuptials, England has had not make reasonable allowances for the infancy and weakness of deeper lesson presented to her reluctant study, touch- his children, and is not content that, while they are in their child her. She impiously thought that the surrender of her and speak as children, and do as children? If then God be our national Protest might be made, without endangering father, and bears a fatherly affection to us, we may be assured that her civil liberties, or loosening the bonds of social or- he also will judge of us, and deal with us, no otherwise than as a der. What sees she now impending over this vaunted father would do. I do not mean as some foolish and over-indulhome of freedom? A democratic tyranny, equally ir- gent fathers do, who are so fond of their children as to spoil them responsible with that of the most absolute autocracy, and but as a kind, and yet withal wise, father would do; who truly far more dangerous. She sees the individuals, who by desires the welfare of his children, and takes wise and just methat unfaithful act were admitted to her senate, aided thods to promote it. If he be our father, we may be assured, as and abetted by those who admitted them, invading the the prophet Malachi says, (chap. iii. 17) that he will spare us, as fireside sanctuary of her sons, immuring the officers of a man spareth his own son that serveth him; especially, being also her law in a felon's prison-house, and affording practical assured that he is a very tender and compassionate father, we may illustration that the foot which could dare to spurn the be confident that though in justice he might, yet his goodness is such that he will not, be extreme to mark what is done amiss; but that he will consider our frailty, and have compassion on our infirmities: and if there be a willing mind, and an honest and obedient heart, will accept of such service as we can give, though it be not so much or so good as he ought to have .- Bishop Blackall.

LEARNING CHRIST.

Howmuchsoever those who are unwearied in their endeavours o enlarge the empire of human science may be entitled to our adniration, they have a much stronger claim to it who are constantly extending the kingdom of God within them; in other words, who are daily endeavouring to become better and holier and more Christian-like. Whatever may be the value of new ground gained in the field of secular learning, it dwindles into nothing when compared with the advances in that learning for the promotion of which, limited number only will be taken. if it be considered with reference to progress, in what the Apostle, in his strong figurative language calls, "Learning Christ." That which commonly passes under the name of learning, be its value what it may for a while, must soon finally determine, or at least, be swallowed up and lost in something infinitely greater; and as to any fruit it may produce to us in a future state, that will depend not on itself, but on the purpose to which it shall have been applied. But if we learn of Him who offered, and still offers himself to mankind as a meek and lowly, and yet an authoritative teacher; if we train ourselves in conformity to the revealed will of our Saviour and our God, this is the learning which will endure through all eternity. "Let us learn," said one of the Fathers "let us learn those lessons on earth, the knowledge of which may remain with us in heaven;" and we are reminded by far higher authority than this, "That tongues shall cease, and knowledge shall vanish away; but charity," under which name, in the language of Scripture, all Christian practice is sometimes compre hended, "charity never faileth;" neither the habit nor the reward happy audacity. Let not, however, our admiration of these, be it particularly observed, are acquisitions not like the the powerful talents of Dr. Croly be interpreted into a others to which we have adverted, limited to a few gifted or fasullen insensibility to the blemishes of his style, or of voured ones, but attainable by all, however circumstanced, who

DESCENT OF THE SPIRIT.

Though the disciples then present were the only persons that aw this blessed sight, yet we may partake of the benefits of it Spirit upon his disciples in so visible a manner, he therefore assures us that his Spirit shall never be wanting to such as are his true disciples; but if we be his true disciples indeed, we shall have the same Spirit come down on us as they had, and be endued with as great power as they were, even to work miracles though not upon others, yet upon ourselves. I cannot say that we shall be able to give eyes to the blind, and feet to the lame. nealth to the sick, or life to the dying, with a word speaking, as the apostles; yet we that were born spiritually blind shall have our eyes so opened, as to see all things that belong to our eternal state; we that before could not go one step in the ways of God without stumbling, shall be able to walk in all the commandments of God blameless. We, who before were distempered in our whole man, shall have all the faculties of our souls, and members of our bodies, restored to a sound frame and constitution; yea we, who before were dead in trespasses and sins, shall be quickened unto newness of life, which questionless are as great miracles as ever were or ever can be wrought, and which else none but the Spirit of God himself can do. Bishop Beveridge.

SUFFERINGS OF GOOD MEN.

Sufferings of good men for the truth highly glorifies the Providence of God .- This is a matter of glory and honour. "If any man suffer as a Christian, let him not be ashamed; but let him glorify God on this behalf." (1 Pet. iv. 16.) They thereby bear brilliant abilities, always prefer some more attractive or the foundation of it was laid in the blood of Christ, and the

many who care not one atom whether the object of the profitable avocation; and none but persons in the low-

OUR DUTY TO GOD.

Fear God for his power; trust him for his wisdom; love him for his goodness; praise him for his greatness; believe him for his faithfulness; and adore him for his holiness .- Abp. Leighton.

Advertisements.

UPPER CANADA CHURCH OF ENGLAND DIOCESAN PRESS.

THE Subscribers to this Association are requested to pay into the hands of the undersigned, at Toronto, on or before the tenth day of July next, a third instalment of FIVE PER CENT (or five shillings per share)

upon the amount of their respective Shares.

A DIVIDEND at the rate of eight per cent per annum. for the year ending the 10th July prox., will be payable to the respective subscribers on and after the 1st day of August next, at the office of Mr. Henry Rowsell, Bookseller, King Street, Toronto.

All Shares upon which the first and second instalments shall not have been paid on the first day of Au-

gust next, will then be considered as forfeited. By order of the Committee of Management. (Signed) H. J. GRASETT,

Secretary & Treasurer. 49-6w. Toronto, June 1, 1840.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY.

MRS. BROWN returns her grateful thanks to her patrons in Cobourg and its vicinity for the liberal encouragement she has received since the opening of her School, and begs to announce that she has still accommodation for a few additional Boarders, who will be received on very moderate terms, which may be known on application. Her charges for Day-scholars are the same as formerly advertised.

By unremitted attention to the pupils entrusted to her care, she hopes for a continuance of the patronage she has hitherto received. The assistance of competent Masters is engaged; and in the course of the ensuing vacation, she expects to receive from England a supply of the most approved School-Books, as well as patterns of the most fashionable fancy-work done by young Ladies

The usual Summer's Vacation will commence on the 29th inst., and terminate on the 1st August next. Cobourg, June 10th, 1840.

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An excellent collection of ENGRAVINGS and IL-LUSTRATED WORKS, of late Publication. Montreal, St. Paul Street, May 23, 1840. 48w3

FAMILY AND INDIVIDUAL PRAYERS. TUST PUBLISHED, Second Edition, price one shilling and six pence, FAMILY & INDIVIDUAL PRAYERS, FOR EVERY DAY IN THE WEEK, by the Rev. James Thompson. Agent for the British & Foreign Bible Society, sold at the Bible & Tract Depositories in Montreal & Toronto, and in Cobourg by Messrs. Gravely & Jackson.

These prayers are recommended by various Ministers whose testimonies may be seen prefixed to the book. 43—6m

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VERMS.—For Day Scholars, fixed by the Trustees. The quarter having been entered upon the whole will be charged. For Boarders, £40 per annum. A

It is therefere requested that a quarter's notice be given previously to the removal of a pupil. Each Boarder is to provide his own washing, bed, and

bedding, and silver dessert spoon. For further particulars apply, if by letter post paid, to the Principal.

A Candidate for the Ministry would be taken on the ame terms, if willing to render occasional assistance in the School, as a compensation for the superintendence of his studies by the Principal.

N.B .- The next Term will commence on Monday. May 4th, 1840.

Kingston, U.C., April 30, 1840.

THE JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT SCHOOL. THE Principal of the above Institution respectfully informs the public, that in consequence of the increasing number of his pupils, he has engaged as an Academy the large and handsome edifice on "Court-House Avenue," Brockville, lately known as the Commercial their papers by mail, FIFTEEN SHILLINGS per annum, of it shall fail among the spirits of just men made perfect. And Hotel. The accommodations are of a most superior description; the situation is airy and healthy; and the playground is unsurpassed by any in the country. Mr. William Miller, late student of Trinity College, Dublin, blindness to those splendid vices of composition, which are walking in the open field of Christian duty.—Rev. J. Lonsdale. has been engaged as second Master. The terms for boarders are as follows. Theological pupils, £50 per annum: other pupils £30 per annum. Various extra charges, exclusive of school-books, from £2 to £3 per annum. Pupils are required to furnish their bed mateas well as they; for in that our blessed Lord then sent down his rials and towels; and to provide for their washing. The quarter consists of eleven weeks. No deduction for abence except in case of sickness. All payments for Board and Tuition must be settled quarterly in advance.

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Toronto, December, 1839.

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Razors, Knives, Scissors, Surgeons' Instruments, &c. &c., with very other article of Steel, Brass, or Silver, repaired in the best possible manner. not superior to any imported from Europe.

SAMUEL SHAW.

Toronto, Sept. 12th, 1839.

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Distillery, Tannery, or other works requiring water power.
This Farm from being situated in the centre of the Township, and opposite to the only Ferry across the river for many miles, is admirably calculated for a Store or Tavern. The Post-Office is now kept there, would be a great advantage to a person keeping a Store. There is a good Grist and Saw-Mill within a mile and a half of the premises. A portion only of the purchase money would be required to be paid down, the remainder to be secured on the Property.

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ST. JOHN C. KEYSE. Seymour-West, Oct. 14th, 1839.

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