Original Poetry.

For the Church. MATTHEW, XVII. 4. "LORD, IT IS GOOD FOR US TO BE HERE."

It is good to be here, with a heart reconciled To the promise of God, in the One undefiled;-To be clean, through the word He has spoken, and sore With the stripes of His fiery affliction no more: Oh! yes! it is good to be here, with a few, On the mount where the enemy cannot pursue!

It is good to be here, in the porch of our rest, With the Lamb to be sanctified -- blessing and blest-To enlarge our desires, as His merits we scan; And ascend up to God, as He came down to man: Oh! yes! it is good, with the Lord to subdue; To be kings, to be gods, -to be holy and true!

It is good to be here, in assurance sublime Of eternal delight beyond temples and time; Where the tongues have all ceased, all the prophecies fail'd, And the knowledge of sin and of death that prevailed-Where the glory of God is forever in view, And incffable love is the theme to renew!

A. J. W.

THE GIN-SHOP.*

Those who for the first time pass through the streets of London after sunset, must be astonished at the splendid edifices on every side, and in every part of the city, west end, and suburbs, most brilliantly, and in some cases fantastically lighted up, holding out every temptation for the purchase of spirituous liquors, frequently sold under the most absurd names, and often so drugged as to induce the customer to take another glass. in London, and doubtless in the country too, to a fearful extent; and that the ingredients employed have a directly noxious influence on the constitution. Of this fact I myself had a remarkable instance presented to me. Being at a public dinner, and sitting next to a partner of one of the great brewing companies, some porter was poured out into a glass, which he remarked as being exceedingly badly coloured, begging to taste it. Having done so, he pronounced it to be most nauseous. "Sir," said the waiter, rather sharply, "it is from one of your own houses." "Be so good," was his reply, "as to send again to the house: say I am dining here, and that I wish to have some porter." In due time it was brought—a beverage as different from the former as can possibly be conceived. Fresh, and pure, and wholesome, because unadulterated. "You see," he said, turning to me, "how grossly we are imposed upon, and how much defamation of character we receive on account of the base conduct of our publicans.'

Within these splendid edifices, gin palaces as they are termed, how much vice, filth, disease, obscenity, and wretchedness, may be found. One is almost reminded in looking at them of our Saviour's declaration, "full of dead men's bones and all uncleanness." They may in- turned to his beloved parishioners in dear, dear Hodnet! deed be whited, but they are "sepulchres," in every sense of the word. The soul there lies "dead in trespasses and in sins." The body is there hastened, often welcomed with blessings from his kind and loving heart rapidly, to the narrow house. They are the prolific I thought of his farewell sermon in the midst of his

sources of penury, sickness, and crime.

It is almost impossible to calculate the amount of cinity, resulting from the sale of spirituous liquors. And what a striking contrast do the sides of a gin counter present. On the one, the jolly, wary, and facetious publican: jolly because he is a bon vivant; wary because his glass is not of the same noxious compound which he mixes for others; facetious because he finds it his interest to be so: it is, in fact one of those baits by which he lures his victims to their destruction. On the other, the poor emaciated mechanic, selfishly gratifying his own propensities at the expense of his wretched wife and family; perhaps accompanied by his wife and children, expending on poison what might have purchased more than one nutritious meal. The habitual drunkard. peace. The worn-out rake, once moving in a different sphere, but by gambling, sabbath-breaking, and other vices, reduced to the utmost poverty; and with sinking to ward off the oppression of the coming hour. I have said with wife and children. It is notorious that children are at a very early age habituated to dram-drinking, and are taken by their parents to the gin-shop that they may have a portion of spirit †. It is notorious, also, that they often lay out their pence not in sweetmeats but in spirits, and that a child's glass of gin may be purchased at some places for a halfpenny. There is, in don clergy, and of those who seek to strengthen their rendezvous for the profligate and dissipated. There is no m re prolific source of every possible crime. Fraud, theft, police offices can testify; and how many cases of bodily suffering may be referred to the same source, the admission books of the public hospitals could readily shew.

have no place for refreshment? But can a gin-shop be so termed. Contrast it with the well ordered and regulated village ale-house, where the traveller may obtain what is absolutely essential for his support; the village inn, where there is no tippling permitted, but where the legitimate purposes of such places are conscientiously acted up to, and which renders them as essential for the not, however, rest in that fair and amiable character, but with ideas of heavenly things; a place sacred to contemplation comforts of the lower, as the splendid hotel for those of was taught by the Gospel to form his opinion of himself, and devotion; in one word, that it was the primitive temple and the higher orders of society. I am far from maintaining and on his tomb it might have been written, and written church, formed and consecrated for the use of man in a state of that the country ale-house may not be the ruin of many; I have known it to be so. It must be so of those who habitually frequent it, not for refreshment, but for sensual dom of heaven." indulgence; and the hours which should be spent in honest labour are wasted in the skittle-ground or in the down to give some account of Hodnet! Ah! who that earth. He studied the works of God, as they came fresh from the tap-room, The fault in this case may not unfrequently enters Hodnet Church will not sometimes forget every be referred to those who license such houses. The character and habits of the publican should be ascertain- his grave, for his honoured remains rest in another quarter ed; and, as far as the law will permit, every means of the globe. should be taken to refuse licenses to those who are likely to encourage drunkenness, and for their own gain to ruin their fellow-creatures. There is much laxity in Hodnet had so often stood, is a tablet of white marble, this particular; and beer-shops, intended as a great source of comfort to the poor, in providing them with of Reginald Heber have been cut in bold relief by Chaunwholesome liquor, have turned out their greatest bane.

When I began to reside in London, drunkenness was not conducted with the same unblushing effrontery; or rather, there was less enticement held out to enter the and too common-place.—London Guardian. dram-shop. There was not the same attraction outwardly, whatever there might be within. There were indeed more brawls in the streets, and vice may have appeared more loathsome; but that was owing I conceive, not to the greater prevalence of dissipation, but to the less effective system of police. At the present moment a person walks from Mile End to Pimlico,

* From "Recollections of a Town Pastor." † So notorious is this fact, that provision has been made for its prevention, in the New Metropolitan Police Bill.

at any hour of the night, without the slightest apprehension: he feels as secure as at noon-day. But it is not to be ascribed to any moral amelioration that he can do this now, which he could not do thirty years ago. Certainly at that period it would have been exceedingly dangerous for him to have done so.

A friend of mine had an opportunity of witnessing the almost inconceivable traffic in the places referred to. Being anxious to ascertain the truth of some statements he had heard respecting the immensity of the business carried on, and being sceptical on the point, he was accommodated with a seat in a back parlour, from which he could see every customer. In the space of one hour he counted a number which he could with the utmost difficulty make me believe was true. Yet such was the case; and the persons who entered were not merely the squalid and the ragged, but those moving in a far different sphere. Some whom he knew as men of business, and of generally received good character; some even of a higher grade, who stole in by a side door, partook of their dram from the same glass from which a coalheaver He described it as a constant current of human beings flowing onwards; and well might he have added to "de-

One or two details, out of thousands on thousands of cases, will be given in another paper, shewing the immensity of the evils resulting from the gin-shop. What London clergyman could not add fearfully to the list? What London medical man could not swell the number? Passing through the streets, I once perceived an undertaker's close to a gin-shop. It led my mind to a various, serious train of thought. A pawnbroker's was within three doors, and a prison at no great distance. There seemed a strong link binding them together. My own experience convinces me that there is a fearful connection between the four. "Gin," says Dr. Hodgkin, "is The public in general are probably not aware that the called the 'cream of the valley;' a name which would drugging of wine, spirits, and malt liquor, is carried on answer very well, if the words, 'of the shadow of death,' were added to it."

BISHOP HEBER.

I sat down upon an old bench of heavy black oak in the rector's chancel of Hodnet Church. The day was very beautiful; it was one of those mild, sunny days that come, many of them together, before the blackthorn blossoms and the sharp east wind sets in, making a second, though a short lived winter. Through the Gothic arch-way of the little chancel-door, all seemed the young fresh leaves just opening, the ceaseless cawing of the busy rooks in the high trees about Hodnet Hall, and the sweet songs of a hundred joyous birds.

The solemn quietness and mellowed light within the thurch, were better suited to my mood. I was thinking of Reginald Heber. It was in that church that he had led the worship of the great congregation, during the period of his ministry in England, until he was made bishop of Calcutta. How much had his untravelled heart and doubtless that country church, and the old familiar faces sorrowing flock, and of the affecting description given of his departure from Hodnet. "From a range of high misery at the present moment, in London and its vi- grounds near Newport, he turned back to catch a last view of his beloved Hodnet; and here the feelings which he had hitherto suppressed in tenderness to others, burst forth unrestrained, and he uttered the words which have proved prophetic, that he 'should return to it no more!" As I thought of him I blessed that gracious graciously fitted him for his high calling, not only be- but my language is so poor, so weak, that when I would be had by us in an everlasting thankful remembrance. So that stowed upon him many splendid gifts, but those meek try it is as if I were robbing her words of their brightness; no man needeth now abruptly to say with those in Jeremiah and lowly graces without which no gifts of genius could but then I know that none can speak as she did. These (ch. ii. 25), "we are desperate now,"—we shall never be forgiven, have made him fit to be the minister of Him, who is at are not words of course; no, I can truly say my ties to let us do what we list. No, but as it is said in Ezra: "Though e meek and lowly in heart, and the Great Shepherd bloated and enervated. The unblushing profligate, glad and Bishop of our souls. I thought of that which has London Christian Observer. to drown all recollection of former years of purity and always appeared to me the most blessed assurance of his growth in grace, and his ripeness for eternity, the prayer found after his departure in his book of private devotions. bearing date the 28th of March. (He entered into his constitution, glad to partake of the longed-for stimulus rest on the 3d of April.) "Oh my Father, my Master, my Saviour, and my King, unworthy and wicked as I am, reject me not as a polluted vessel; but so quicken me by Thy Spirit from the death of sin, that I may walk in the newness of life before Thee! Convert me first, O Lord! that I may be the means in Thy hands of strengthening my brethren! Convert me, that I may be blessed to the conversion of many! Yea, convert me, O Jesus! for mine own sin's sake, and the greatness of my undefact, no greater impediment to the exertions of the Lon- serving before Thee, that I, who need Thy mercy most, may find it in most abundance! LORD, I believe-help hands, than the increasing number of such places of thou mine unbelief! Lord, I repent-help thou mine impenitence! Turn Thou me, O Lord, and so shall I be turned! Be favourable unto me, and I shall live! robbery, murder, suicide, may, in nine cases out of and let what remaineth of my life be spent in Thy service, ten, be traced to the gin-shop, as the records of the who livest and reignest with the Father and the Holy Ghost, now and forever! Amen." And as I thought upon this prayer of a contrite and believing heart, I felt how many of those who praise Reginald Heber for the It will be asked, are the lower orders of people to natural sweetness of his disposition and his character, naturally lovely among men, how many think nothing of that disposition and that character which distinguished him as a renewed and spiritual man before his God. Had he rested in his natural character, it might have been said of him. "And Jesus beholding him loved him, Gospel, it was, to its happy possessors, a place chosen for the resiand said unto him, One thing thou lackest;" he did dence of God; a place designed to represent and furnish them in sober truth.

"Blessed are the poor in spirit, for theirs is the king-

But how am I writing on, and forgetting that I sat and enjoyed communion with heaven, though his abode was upon thing but Reginald Heber? We will go to his tomb, not was taught to behold the glories of the Creator. Trained in the

On the side wall of the southern chancel, just beyond and just above the very spot where the good rector of upon which the finely shaped head and intelligent features and represented by it, have been, through the second Adam, re-The tablet itself, and the folds of rich drapery partly veiling it, are extremely elegant. There is a long inscription-too long for the monument of Heber, opened the kingdom of heaven to all believers." He is himself

of Commons (Mr. Mark Moore,) "I adopted a plan a few months ago, in order to ascertain what number of persons went into the leading gin-shops in various parts of London. I selected fourteen houses; and the result of the whole calculation was, that there went into the fourteen houses in one week 142,453 men, 108,-593 women, and 18,391 children; or 19,245 persons into each of the houses during one week." The number, according to my to the truth and substance of all that was shadowed out by the this average. It was in one of the greatest thoroughfares in London, and noted all over town.

THE SARACENIC EMPIRE.

The empire which once embraced more than half of is to be found throughout the whole Arabian peninsula. Even in Spain, alas! the contrast is scarcely less degrading. A death-like torpor has succeeded to her former Reynolds. intellectual activity. Her cities are emptied of the population with which they teemed in the days of the Saracens. Her climate is as fair, but her fields no longer bloom with the same rich and variegated husbandry. had but the moment before drank, and instantly retired. Her most interesting monuments are those constructed by the Arabs; and the traveller, as he wanders amid their desolate but beautiful ruins, ponders on the destinies of a people, whose very existence seems now to in image so to the life, that not only others, but even the hypocrite one of their own fairy tales .- Prescott's History of ceived so far, as to say, and to think, it lives, and fall in love with Ferdinand and Isabella.

MEMORIAL OF MRS. HEMANS.

A better memorial of her than any from her own pen, or from the recollections of her family, will be found in the beautiful testimony of an attendant, who has since followed her beloved mistress to the haven of rest. It occurs in a letter written by her a few months after Mrs. Hemans' death; and it is a remarkable instance, not merely of innate susceptibility and delicacy of feeling, which are not confined to any particular rank or station, but of an intellectual refinemen, like that of the "Dairyman's Daughter," which is not usual among persons of the writer's station in life. It seems as if her intercourse with Mrs. Hemans had etherealised her: and who can say how much the Scriptural knowledge and humble faith of the dependent were blesæd to her highly gifted

"It is a continual cause of thankfulness to me that I was so wonderfully supported, even to the last sad hour -sad it must ever be to me; it is a thing not to wear off. Oh, no! with me it seems to deepen daily-remembrances grow dearer. My thought of her is like bright and cheerful in the open air, the atmosphere full some hidden, treasured thing, which no power could win of golden light, the springing grass in the church-yard, from me. I feel it would be downright selfishness to wish her back: it may well be said this was not her rest. She ever seemed to me as a winderer from her heavenly Father's mansion, who knew too much of that home to seek a resting-place here! She often said to me, 'I feel like a tired child-wearied and longing to mingle with the pure in heart.' At other times she would say, 'I feel as if I were sitting with Mary at the feet of my Redeemer, hearing the music of his voice, and learning of Him to be meek and lowly.' And then she would say, 'Oh Anna, do not you love your kind Saviour? The plan of redemption was indeed a glorious one; humility was indeed the crowning work. When any body speaks of His love to me, I feel as if they were too slow; my spirit can mount alone with him those blissful realms, with far more rapidity.'

"My heart gets too full for utterance when I think of her affectionate manner to me. She often told me that | bound to render unto God! For, I tell you, the angels never found she believed I had been sent to her in answer to her the like. "For the angels, which kept not their first estate, hath earnest prayer, and said that, whatever might be her fate. I might always feel that my being with her had not been the great day." Their chains everlasting, their imprisonment in vain. These were her words; and the Searcher of perpetual! No commission to be sued for them !- no remission hearts only knows how thankful, yet humbled, I feel for for them! But with man it is not so. To him "deliverance"; to Master, who in calling his servant from the charge of a such an inestimable blessing. It is one for which I feel him "loosing of the chains"; to him "opening of the prison" is few sheep in this quiet and remote spot, to make him the I shall have to render an account. May it prove a bles- promised. For his sins a commission is granted out; his sins have shepherd of the flocks upon a thousand pastures, had so sed one! I wish I could tell you more of what she said; a remission! This is a high and special privilege of our nature, to earth are weakened, because she is no longer here."

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Church of England, like the divine religion of which it exhibits the purest transcript and the purest form, needs not to shun examination, or to court the security which has by some been supposed to consist in the ignorance, or the implicit and unqualified submission of the community to its dictates and decrees. She stands forward, indeed, as the bulwark and the "pillar of the truth;" as the firmest human defender and support of divine revelation in a bold and speculative age, olding an even and unwearied course between opposite and equally dangerous extremes; maintaining "the faith once delivered to the saints," with unshaken fidelity and consistency; and opposing an impregnable barrier against superstition and heresy, against enthusiasm and indifference, against formality and licentiousness, against tyranny and disorder. - Dean Pearson's Visitation Charge

The Garner.

THE GARDEN OF EDEN.

If we are taught that heaven resembles the garden of Eden, it seems fair and reasonable to conclude, that the garden of Eden resembled Heaven, and was from the beginning intended so to do; that like the temple under the law, and the church under the innocence. There, undisturbed by care, and, as yet, unassailed by temptation, all his faculties perfect, and his appetites in subjection, he walked with God as a man walketh with his friend, hands of the Work-master, and in the creation, as in a glass, he school of Eden, by the material elements of a visible world, to the knowledge of one that is immaterial and invisible, he found himself excited by the beauty of the picture, to aspire after the transcendant excellence of the divine original. This sacred garden, the first Adam by transgression lost; but all the blessings signified stored to his posterity. In our stead, he subjected himself to the vengeance of "the flaming sword," and regained for us an entrance into Eden. For "when he overcame the sharpness of death, he "the tree of life in the midst of the Paradise of God;" and, by the effusion of his Spirit, he gives us to drink "rivers of living water." * It was stated by a witness before a committee of the House In his church here below, he has all along communicated, and still communicates, his gifts, by external sacraments, which serve at once for signs, as means, and as pledges: but, admitted to the church above, we shall see and taste them as they are. "Thou," O Lord Jesus, "shalt show us," for thou only canst now show us, blissful scenes of Eden; for "in thy presence is the fulness of joy, and at thy right hand there are pleasures for evermore."- Bp. Horne.

The holy oil for the sanctuary is made of many spices compounded by the art of the perfumer, (Exod. xxiii. 24, 25,) to note the ancient world, has now shrunk within its original unto us that those duties are sweetest which are made up in a limits; and the Bedouin wanders over his native desert | communion of saints, each one contributing his influence and furas free, and almost as uncivilized, as before the coming therance unto them. As in winds and rivers, where many meet of his apostle. The language which was once spoken in one, they are strongest; and chains and jewels, where many along the southern shores of the Mediterranean and the links and stones are joined, they are richest. All good is diffusive, whole extent of the Indian Ocean, is broken up into a like leaven in a lump; like sap in a root; it will find the way from variety of discordant dialects. Darkness has again set- | the heart to every faculty of soul and body, and from thence to the tled over those regions of Africa which were illumined ears and hearts of others. Every living creature was made with by the light of learning. The elegant dialect of the "the seed of life in it," to preserve itself by multiplying; and of Koran is studied as a dead language, even in the birth- all seeds, that of the Spirit and the word is most vigorous; and in place of the prophet. Not a printing-press at this day nothing so much as in glorifying God, when the joy of the Lord, which is our strength, doth put itself forth to derive the praises of his name, and to call in others to the celebration of them .- Bishop

HYPOCRISY.

Art imitates nature; and the nearer it comes to nature in its effects, it is the more excellent. Grace is the new nature of a Christian, and hypocrisy that art which counterfeits it; and the ore exquisite it is in imitation, it is the more plausible to men, but the more abominable to God. It may frame a spiritual man have been almost as fanciful as the magical creations in himself may admire it, and favouring his own artifice, may be deit; but he is no less abhorred by the Searcher of hearts, than pleasing to himself. Surely, this mischief of hypocrisy can never be enough inveighed against. When religion is in request, it is the chief malady of the Church, and numbers die of it; though, because it is a subtile and inward evil, it be little perceived. It is to be feared there are many sick of it, who look well and comely in God's outward worship, and they may pass well in good weather, in times of peace, but days of adversity are days of trial. The prosperous estate of the Church makes hypocrites, and her distress discovers them. But if they escape such trial, there is one inevitable day coming, wherein all secret things shall be made manifest. Men shall be turned inside out: and amongst all sinners that shall then be brought before that judgment-seat, the deformedest sight shall be an unmasked hypocrite, and the heaviest sentence shall be his portion .- Archbishop Leighton.

> Sin is the saddest slavery in the world; it breaks and sinks men's spirits, and makes them so base and servile that they have not the courage to rescue themselves. No sort of slaves are so poor-spirited as they that are in bondage to their lusts. Their power is gone, or, if they have any left, they have not the heart to make use of it. And though they see and feel their misery, yet

they chuse rather to sit down in it, and tamely to submit to it, than to make any resolute attempt for their liberty. What the Prophet says of whoredom and wine is proportionably true of other vices, they take away the heart. Every lust that we entertain deals with us as Delilah did with Samson, not only robs us of our strength, but leaves us fast bound: so that, if at any time we be awakened to a sense of our condition, and try to rescue ourselves from it, we find that our strength is departed from us, and that we are not able to break loose. - Archbishop Tillotson.

REMISSION OF SINS.

They that have either felt or believed that such an imprisonment of sin] there is, will be glad to hear that there is a power whereby they may be enlarged. And this very tidings in general, that there is a remission, that men may have deliverance from these fetters, this straitness or anguish of soul, must needs be very acceptable and welcome tidings to them. For which very point (even that there is a remission) what thanks are we eternally He reserved in everlasting chains of darkness to the judgment of we have grievously sinned, yet there is hope" for all that (ch. x. 2): and as in Ezekiel, that we may so use the matter that "our sins shall not be our destruction" which very point is both an especial stay of our hope, and a principal means of manifesting unto us the great goodness of God .- Bishop Andrewes.

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Toronto, Sentember 17, 1840. Toronto, September 17, 1840.

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Toronto, 10th October, 1840.

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In a previous Advertisement the Subscriber mentioned that he was enabled to sell his Goods TEN PER CENT CHEAPER than if he had imported them himself; but he now confidently asserts that he can sell his present Stock at least 20 per cent. less than he could afford, were he necessitated to pay the various charges attending their transportation to the Canadas which he avoided, by purchasing Consignments in Montreal, far below the Sterling cost.

necessitated to pay the various charges attending their transportation to the Canadas which he avoided, by purchasing Consignments in Montreal, far below the Sterling cost.

On account of the LARGE SUPPLY at present on hand, the Subscriber is well aware that were his Purchasers this Winter, confined merely to Hamilton and its vicinity, the consumption would be far too limited to exhaust his present Stock, previous to the arrival of his Spring supply; for which reason he would respectfully invite Customers from a distance,—well convinced that they will be fully recompensed for any addition to their journey in coming to his Establishment.

The extensive patronage which the Subscriber has heretofore received from the Public he considers a sufficient guarantee that the advantages he now offers will be fully appreciated by them; on which account he is emboldened to call on them still for a continuance; assured that his Old Customers will be still more gratified from an examination of the present prices of his Goods.

The Subscriber considers it not only vain, but useless for him to attempt to enumerate within the compass of an Advertisement, the different articles and quality of Goods comprising his Stock. Suffice it to say, that almost every article in the above line, suitable for the Season, may be had at his Establishment: and Purchasers may also rely on immediate attention being paid to them, as there are at present an increased number of hands in the Establishment.

The Subscriber would merely call attention to a few articles not comprised under the denomination of either DRY GOODS or GROCERIES, viz.: a large quantity of the best

SPANISH SOLE LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOES, PLUSH AND BEAVER BONNETS.

SPANISH SOLE LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOES, PLUSH AND BEAVER BONNETS, of every size and quality. English and Swedish Iron; Cut and Wrought Nails. Of which articles there is a very full supply; all of which will be sold on the same Reasonable Terms!!!

The Subscriber still continues a Store in DUNDAS, where an assortment in the above line may be had at the same reduced prices.

To For the information and guidance of Strangers, the undersigned would particularly point out the situation of the Establishment, as otherwise some might not conveniently find it out.—It is situated at the Westend of the Brick Block, and next door to Mr. Juson's Hardware Store.

THOMAS STINSON.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

THE COURT OF DIRECTORS hereby give notice that a Half Yearly Dividend of Fifteen Shillings, Sterling, per share will become payable on the shares registered in the Colonies, on and after the Chird day of August, during the usual hours of business, at the several stanch Banks, as announced by circular to the respective parties. The Dividend is declared in Sterling money, and will be paid at the stee of Exchange current on the third day of August, to be then fixed by he Local Boards.

rate of Exchange current on the third and the Local Boards.

The Books will close, preparatory to the Dividend, on the Nineteenth day of July, between which time and the Third day of August no transfers of Shares can take place.

By Order of the Court,

(Signed) G. DE BOSCO ATTWOOD,

Sccretary.

London, June 3, 1840.

P. CAMPBELL will attend to professional calls at the house occupied by the late Dr. Carlile.

Cobourg, June 19th, 1840.

51-tf To be Sold or Let in the Township of Seymour

THE South-East half of Lot No. 16, in the seventh Concession, containing 100 acres, more or less, of good hard-wood land, 25 of which are cleared and well fenced, with a small house and barn thereon. Apply to B. Dougal, Esq., Belleville, or to Robert Elliot, Cobourg.—If by letter, post-paid. TORONTO AXE FACTORY,

JOHN C. CHAMPION begs to inform the dealers in AXES, that he is now conducting the above establishment on his own account, and respectfully solicits a continuance to himself of those orders which have eretofore been so liberally given for Champions' Axes. Hospital Street, 22d July, 1840.

BILTON, Woollen Draper and Tailor, 128, King-street.—Always on hand a large assortment of West of England Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, &c. &c. Clergymen's and Barristers' Robes made on the shortest notice. Macintosh Waterproof Coats made up in the neatest style. Naval and Military uniforms.

Toronto, Nov. 13, 1840.

TORONTO AXE FACTORY. JOHN C. CHAMPION. MANUFACTURER OF

CHAMPION'S CAST STEEL WARRANTED AXES, Hospital Street, Toronto.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF EDGE TOOLS MADE AND REPAIRED, AND ORDERS
PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Toronto, August 29, 1840.

8-Earthen, China, and Glassware Establishment,

No. 10, New City Buildings NEARLY OPPOSITE THE ENGLISH CHURCH. KING STREET.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, at the above premises, an extensive and choice assortment of every description of WARE in their line, among which are handsome China, Tea, Breakfast, Dinner and Dessert Sets; Japan and fine Printed Earthenware Sets of ditto, fine Cut and Common Glassware, and a large supply of Ware suitable for Country Stores. Persons wishing to purchase will find it their interest to call. JOHN MULHOLLAND & Co.

The Church TS published for the Managing Committee, by HENRY ROWSELL

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