MY FIRST VISITATION OF THE SICK.*

It was in the spring of the year 18- that I found myself at W—, a village in one of the southern cribed to me as labouring under weakness of body, and counties, a newly ordained deacon, and about to enter upon my duties, as a curate, under an aged vicar, who had been long in a state of decline. Young as I was, inexperienced, and naturally timid, I felt that I was about to plunge at once into a responsibility the most fearful, involving, as it did virtually, the sole charge of an ignorant flock. My vicar laid before me, in few words, the condition of the parish of which I was about to undertake the care. With the exception of the due performance of the morning and afternoon service each Sabbath day, many of the duties of the minister had, from ality. I have since seen a convict, when the certainty unfortunate circumstances, been inadequately performed of his fate was announced to him: but, harrowing as it for several years. I attempted to correct the evils which was to see a strong man stricken down like a child by had thus arisen, under the full conviction that there can the tidings of death, and weeping, helplessly, like a child, be no failure in so holy a cause; and it pleased God to too, at his doom, it was nothing to that which I saw in give me more success than I could have hoped. But to William Robinson. His restlessness and agitation were it had always been my theory, as it is now my experience, that, next to preaching, there is no instrument forget. He breathed hard; and, as I opened the door, more powerful than that of personal visitation in the hands of a zealous minister. Preaching establishes and enforces general truths-nay, it may sometimes strike the individual home, -though no one person might have

" A random shaft in season sent, May light upon some lurking harm, And work some wonder little meant

Keble's " Christian Year," p. 324. Still the individual effect produced by preaching is always uncertain. It is when the official elevation is laid aside, and the minister shares in the free intercourse of hearth and home-it is then full confidence is firmly established, and he is regarded as the friend-it is then that he is appealed to for advice or comfort under difficulties or miseries, which are freely imparted to him .-The doubt, the fear, the error, which his discourses from the pulpit might never have reached -nay, the very shades of difference in any or all of these-are laid before him in their individual reality: the doubt is cleared away, the fear removed, the error exposed; and thus for every particular disease, the precise remedy is drawn from the only true and sufficient storehouse; into each particular wound the balm and oil are poured; when, but for this familiar ministerial intercourse, the wound could not have been healed, because its very existence would have re-

mained unknown. But I have said that, however deep was my impression of the usefulness of ministerial visitation, I shrunk from attendance upon the sick, at first, with a sensation very nearly approaching to fear. Does this seem strange I believe I might appeal to any young clergyman for a confirmation of feelings which I am about to describe. The admirable form prescribed in the Book of Common Prayer for the visitation of the sick is, in many cases available chiefly as a groundwork on which to build a system-as an outline, which may be filled up according to the circumstances or duration of the case. It would be as unwise to use that form day by day without enlargement, as to pass to the other extreme, and indulge in extemporaneous prayer, to the exclusion of the prescribed form. Now, it seemed to me that on this filling up of the outline depended much of the sufferer's good or bad preparation for death, and that therefore it became a matter of most affecting interest. To measure out hope by a true measure, to inspire no false sense of security, to hold out warnings or threats only when the hardened heart can be moved by no gentler means-never to startle the timid soul, nor crush the bruised spirit, -all this seemed to me the most difficult of tasks. For how heavy a responsibility lies on him who pours forth the terrors of God's wrath, and sends a brother's spirit from its earthly tenement without hope or comfort, when the sinking soul should have been taught to sing for joy! And how much more dreadful the error of him who has stood by the bed-side of the unrepentant sinner, only to smooth his brow, and soothe his agony, by a false tale of ungrounded hope, -who has there raised his voice, only to delude the dying man's conscience, to calm his fears, and bid him "go in peace," when there is no peace,

Imay have spoken strongly, but I have only spoken fairly, of the feelings with which I was accustomed to contemplate the approach of that duty, from the moment that I arrived at W The spring had gone by, and summer was almost merging into autumn, when, on a fine tranquil evening, I was returning from a long and delightful ramble, in my parish, to the neighbouring town, in which, from the absence of all proper accommodation in W-, I was compelled to reside. One of my parishioners overtook me on my road, and, after a few common-place observations, told me that William Robinson, a young man whose conduct had made some stir in the parish, was supposed to be dying, and that he wished to see me the next morning, if I could conveniently come.

no hope-nought but the sin and folly of a long and

hardened life, to abide strict and righteous judgment!

I, of course, promised to do so; and, having parted with my good friend, I traced my steps homeward, in a state of mind in which a determination to do my duty was strangely checked by fear of the scene on which I was about to enter; for the circumstances of the case were most painful.

A custom was unhappily prevalent in that neighbourhood, of considering the period of the solemnization of at the throne of grace. He heard me with fixed attenmatrimony as a matter of secondary importance. It was tion; and having once more prayed with him, I took no uncommon thing to see the bride approach the altar my leave. in a state of pregnancy.

Not many weeks before I was thus addressed concerning William Robinson, I had officiated at a funeral which in the performance of our ministerial duties, do we obexcited, as I could see, the interest of the whole village. serve the unobtrusive action of woman's religious feel-In the same coffin were enclosed the remains of a mother, who had died in her twentieth year, and her first and only child, that had breathed but to die. But she man's eternal welfare is wound up. She read to him had not been married: she had confided in a promise, the Bible-she talked with him of its promises to the by which hundreds before her had been persuaded.— true penitent—she prayed with him, through their com-The promise had been broken. She was deserted in her hour of misery; and it pleased God that she should but he was, I trusted, rising gradually in spirit, so that I was reading the service at her grave, I observed a young the Holy Spirit in the inner man." man, not far off, leaning against a tomb-stone, and looking on the scene with sullen indifference. That young man was William Robinson. It was he who had led the departed one to her grave of sin, and followed her, unmourning to her last long home. Not one word of the affecting service touched his heart; he braved the gaze of man, and the voice of God; and, when the blessing had been pronounced, he sauntered from the churchyard with as little apparent emotion as if he had been listening to a dull speech, or sharing in a wearisome

But sin such as his could not be embalmed in apathy like this. Solitude and conscience, under God's blessing, soon began their work. Remorse came over him;

* From the British Magazine. † Perhaps, on second thoughts, the writer of this paper may be inclined to doubt whether this branch of the pastoral office comes after preaching; or, rather, whether preaching is the most powerful instrument in the hands of the Christian minister. Many circomstances may lessen the efficacy of preaching, but no accidental defects can have any unfavourable effect on the faithful exhor-

thoughts that he had suppressed sprang up from their sibility,—and a grateful letter from his sister announced torpor. The body soon shared in the suffering of the the close of this trying scene. mind; and, at the time that I was sent for, he was desagony of soul, such that, while he shrank from death with horror, he was weary of life, and would rather die. Considering, then, the condition in which he was, and For myself, every word of the beautiful service fell from the causes which had led to it, my hesitation in approaching such a case can excite no surprise. As I had promised, I went. I felt more and more acutely as I ap- sick. I have often looked back to that young man's proached his house. I entered it, I am not ashamed to case with serious but joyful meditation. May every fuconfess, with fear and trembling. But much as my ture effort be as well and bountifully blest! F.E.T. imagination had been at work, to the moment of my entering the sick room, it had fallen far short of the re-

one duty, the visitation of the sick, I long looked forward with a hesitation almost amounting to fear, although in motion; he was wasted away miserably, and there was a haggard expression in his eye which I can never of every kingdom, filling every corner of the world with the moaning that fell upon my ear had an effect which I cannot describe.

As I entered, a young woman, his sister, rose from the bed-side. The moment his eye caught me, he spoke. empire in the heart of Asia; not less proudly conquer-

duced, and then unfeelingly deserted; and of his hardalways before me. It was my hand that laid her low .-What would I give, that I could raise her up again!-Can I ever be forgiven for such a sin as mine?

Here he became exhausted by the vehemence of his utterance; but, while he had been speaking, there was something so despairing in his manner-such utter broken-heartedness in his tone and voice-that I could scarcely master myself so far as to prepare to act in a scene so new. I knelt down, and besought him to strive to join me in prayer. He shook his head doubtingly, but I did not delay any longer. I poured forth, under feelings before strange to me, that beautiful prayer provided by the Church "for persons troubled in mind or in of the coming of some great personage, and that by mere accident conscience." As its scriptural supplications fell, one their conjecture was verified in the birth of Christ,—that verses after another, upon his ear, he became somewhat more composed: the tears rolled down his cheeks; and, when before, accidentally happened to apply to that extraordinary perit was finished, he laid quietly looking at me, with evi-

dent expectation that I should now speak. conviction of the fearful offence which he had given to the purest and most amiable of beings; -and that he succeeded in God by his sins was felt by the poor sufferer who was his object without any of the means usually employed by similar stretched before me; and I asked him if he had been able to join in the prayer which I had just offered up? power, he convinced multitudes of his divine authority. He be-

He was silent for a time, from the depth of his emotion rather than from terror,—he was now softened and

"Yes, Sir," said he, "I felt every word of that prayer. But I have sinned greatly against God!"—and he looked

enquiringly at me, as if to sound for hope. I then, without saying another word, read to him the 15th chapter of St. Luke, commenting on each parable as I proceeded. I have since found, indeed, in a parish that forms a melancholy contrast, both in numbers and the condition of the poor, to W---, that the beautiful parable of the prodigal son is, under God's blessing, one of the most fruitful sources of instruction to the sick. Addressed to those who, despite of early vows, have fallen away into a careless or sinful life, I know no portion of scripture which so tully sets forth, on the one hand, the joy of a merciful Father in forgiving and blessing a repentant son, and, on the other, demands, previously, those two grand steps—a deep sense of sin, and ful though every where persecuted; and that they were eventually a hearty resolution to forsake it, -as indispensable on the part of the returning offender. But I go to our sick sufferer again. Having shewn him plainly the scope of the parable of the prodigal son-"But," said I, "glad as the father in the parable was to receive his returning son, and glad as God is to receive every repentant transgressor, mark! I beseech you! mark the conditions required in each case. You may gaze with joy and gratitude on so glorious a display of mercy; but that mercy will be yours only if you feel that you are a sinner, and if you resolve by God's grace to forsake your sin and amend your life. Are you, then, persuaded that you are a sinner?

"God knows, Sir, that I am."

"But if it please him to restore you to your former nealth," said I, "what would you do?" "I would lead a different life, Sir, by his help.

would pray for his help, and I would endeavour to do his will;" and his tears shewed that he felt every word

I now pressed upon him, as strongly as I could, reflection on the whole scheme of redemption planned by an all-wise and all-merciful God. I bade him, as he repented of his sins, turn to his Father for pardon, and offer, through the mediation of the atoning Son, his prayers

I found, in subsequent visits, that the change for the better was going on. In his sister, too, (and how often, ings,) he had found one who calmly, but affectionately, spoke to him of those momentous concerns in which mon Saviour, to God. He was sinking evidently in body, not survive, to offer thanks to him for having spared her in the great danger and peril of child-birth." While man decayed, so much the more was he strengthened by

> At last, meek and humble, but with the joy of a faithful penitent, he partook of the communion of his Master's blessed body and blood. By his bedside knelt, beearly grave. To see that father grasp the dying man's hand, and again and again declare his forgiveness of the perfect bond of charity-to see the glow of joy spread over the countenance of the sick man's sister—and his aught but the deepest reverence-all this was affecting enough. But to hear him, who felt himself to be speaking under the very gaze of the Almighty, breathing forth confession, and prayer, and thanksgiving, in those tones which only they who have much frequented the dying bed can imagine, was so affecting, that my voice

dying man himself.

Again did I stand in the churchyard, and almost on the same spot, to read the same solemn service. There were almost the same mourners—there were almost the same bystanders-but how different the feelings of all! my lips in Christian hope, and I felt deeply grateful to Him who had blessed this my first effort in visiting the

ENGLAND.

If an Asiatic or a Roman of the conquering ages of Asia and Rome, could start from his grave; with what astonishment would he see an island, once almost too trivial for his ambition, and too distant for his knowledge, lording it over a dominion wider than all ancient empire, touching with her sceptre the eastern and western extremities of the earth, impressing her will on the councils her arts, her learning, and her benevolence, gathering into her bosom the opulent products of every region, pushing her brilliant adventure to every spot where man can master the wild powers of nature, controlling an ing another empire from the swamps and forest, and sabeen particularized to the mind's eye, and though the shaft should fly with no particular aim.

"I am glad you are come. I have long wished to see you, Sir.—Oh, Sir, I am so wretched!—What can I do vage solitude of the western world; founding another I sat down near him; and, as I was silent for a time, all, leaving vestiges of herself that no time will ever he went on to say, that though I might have heard of the wear away; erecting alters that shall last when sword life that he had led, I did not know its real depth of and sceptre are dust: founding institutes not of harsh wickedness. He spoke in the bitterest words of self- and sanguinary power, but like the pillars in the jourreproach of his conduct to the woman whom he had se- neyings of Israel, sacred evidences that there God had ness, who is always rising and never sets.—South. been their guide, and renewed his covenant with his peohearted indifference at her death and her funeral. "But ple; planting her noble language, the old wisdom of her since that time, Sir," he continued, "I have been able laws, the matchless security of her freedom, the incalto see nothing but her corpse in the grave. I have it culable knowledge of herreligion !- England, the mighty mother of empires; the great dispenser of good; the intellectual sovereign of the globe. - Rev. Dr. Croly.

The Garner.

THE CREDULITY OF INFIDELS.

Infidels scoff at the credulity of the Christian. But let us fairly state the case, and see whether of all beings in existence the Infidel is not the most weakly credulous. What is the Infidel's creed? He believes that the whole world united in a conspiracy to impose upon themselves about the era of the introduction of Christianity; that they invented an universal persuasion or poems, the productions of men who lived several hundred years son, and things the most contradictory did accidentally concur in him; that he was a deceiver and an enthusiast, and a false claimant I rose from my knees. I felt a strong hope that a real to a divine commission, and yet that he was, without exception, characters; for that without money, without troops, without lieves that after Christ was openly crucified as a malefactor, twelve illiterate fishermen took up the extraordinary tale that he had risen from the dead, although these fishermen must have known to the contrary if he was a deceiver; and without any assignable motive, in the face of danger and death, they formed the bold design of onverting the whole world to a belief in this strange story ; -that although aware of the calamities which they must thus occasion to mankind (and therefore men of unfeeling and cruel dispositions) their writings and actions exhibit the purest morality and the most benevolent spirit ;- that without education or literature they composed several works, in which the leading character or subject of their memoirs (if a fictitious personage) is unquestionably one of the most wonderful creatures of imagination that the range of literature can furnish; a character altogether unlike that of any being who ever dwelt on earth, sustained throughout with the most exact consistency, and the most minute and apparently unnecessary particularity of dates, and times, and places; -that they travelled over the greater part of the world, every where success the means of subverting the religious establishment of the mos powerful nation upon earth .- Rev. W. A. Evanson.

CHRISTIAN HOPE. The Apostle has very properly mentioned hope after faith, as it arises from it, and depends entirely upon it. No sooner does Hotel. The accommodations are of a most superior dethe soul embrace and adopt, through faith, the great truths of the Gospel, than it feels itself expanded with hope, the blessed hope of life and immortality. Rescued from the shackles of infidelity, or the darkness of ignorance, it now breathes freely the delightful atmosphere of Christian confidence and Christian love. It now sees clearly its own nature, and its future destination. Eternity opens to its view, it sees the way that leadeth to it, and learns to tread that way, with humility indeed, and with fear, but yet with hope. expectation that illumines his heart. No dreary anticipations, no dark and awful uncertainties, spread a gloom around him .-He sees the goal in the distance before him, and he knows that he can reach that goal because his God has told him so. But we shall perceive more distinctly the full value of this hope, if we consider for a moment, what this life would be without it. How could you endure the vain and restless bustle which surrounds you-the mpty vanities which the cares of this world oblige you to pursuehe unsubstantial and unsatisfactory enjoyments with which your better judgment is often disgusted, unless you knew, that all these are but the novious weeds that disfigure the path to a real and an eternal happiness? Or how would you bear the sufferings which so often oppress you, the pangs of disease, the anxieties of business, the failure of your dearest hopes, the ingratitude of pretended friends, or the loss, the bitter loss, of real ones, unless you felt an inward and unspeakable comfort from the consideration, that these are but the troubles of a moment, that they are the affectionate chastenings of your heavenly Father, and that they will procure for you a crown of glory ?- Rev. Edward Rice.

THE UNSTUDIOUS PASTOR. The complete pastor must be, even to his dying day, no less a Christian student than a Christian teacher. God honours human learning, if used in subordination to Divine grace. It is truly said, "any branch of knowledge which a good man possesses he may apply to some good purpose. If he possessed the knowledge of an archangel, he might apply it all to the advantage of men and the glory of God." An unstadious minister has a paralysing effect upon a parish. There is a sameness of preaching, which becomes first unprofitable, then intolerable. The old sermons fail sides his sister, the father of her whom he had sent to an to excite an interest. There is no suitableness of application, no progressive building up in the faith, no address to individual conscience. The bow is drawn mechanically, and the arrow is shot past—to see hearts thus knit together in the strong and at a venture, and naturally misses the mark. So, too, in respect of literature. If the preacher betray the barrenness of his intellectual stores, and his want of sympathy with the educated class own features, down which tears ran—tears too sacred for of his congregation, what can be the consequence but failure of personal respect, absence of attractiveness, loss of influence for the great objects of his ministry? - Bp. C. R. Sumner.

RICHES.

I cannot call riches better than the "baggage" of virtue; the Roman word is better, "impedimenta." For as the baggage is to dying bed can imagine, was so anecting, that my voice Roman word is better, impedimenta." For as the case of March, between which time and the fourteenth day of April, no transfers of shares can take —final, perhaps, on earth, in the fullest sense, to the hind, but it hindereth the march; yea, and the care of it sometimes loseth or disturbeth the victory. Of great riches there is He lingered, however, a few days longer, but, for the no real use, except it be in the distribution; the rest is but congreater portion of that time, almost in a state of insen- ceit. So saith Solomon: "Where much is, are many to consume

it; and what hath the owner but the sight of it with his eyes?" | VERY EXTENSIVE STOCK OF SPRING DRY The personal fruition in any man cannot reach to feel great riches; there is a custody of them; or a power of dole and donative of them; or a fame of them; but no solid use to the owner. Do you not see what feigned price are set upon little stones and rarities? And what works of ostentation are undertaken, because there might seem to be some use of great riches? But then you will say they may be of use to buy men out of dangers and troubles. As Solomon saith, "Riches are as a strong hold in the imagination of the rich man." But this is excellently expressed, that it is in imagination, and not always in fact. For certainly, great riches have sold more men than they have bought out .- Lord

SUBLUNARY ENJOYMENTS.

All sublunary enjoyments unite the changeableness, as well as feel the influence of the planet they are under. Time, like a river, carries them all away with a rapid course; they swim above the stream for a while, but are quickly swallowed up and seen no more. The very monuments men raise to perpetuate their names, consun and moulder away themselves, and proclaim their own mortality, as well as testify that of others. All these earthly funds have deficiencies in them never to be made up.

But on the other side, the enjoyments above, and the treasure roposed to us by our Saviour, are indefectible in their nature, and endless in their duration. They are still full, fresh and entire, like the stars and orbs above, which shine with the same undiminished lustre, and move with the same unwearied motion, with which they did from the first date of their creation. Nay, the joys of heaven will abide, when these lights of heaven shall be put out, and when empire in the new-born continent of the south; and in sun and moon, and nature itself shall be discharged their stations, and be employed by Providence no more; the righteous shall then appear in their full glory; and, being fixed in the divine presence, enjoy one perpetual and everlasting day, a day commensurate to the unlimited eternity of God himself; the great sun of righteous-

Advertisements.

JUST PUBLISHED

By Henry Rowsell, Bookseller to U. C. College, Toronto. LOVE OF GOD AND OF OUR NEIGHBOUR:"

PREACHED in the Cathedral Church of St. James's, from England] a very extensive and Fashionable assortant of the Cathedral Trononto, on Tuesday, March 17, 1840 (St. Patrick's ment of day), before the Societies of St. George, St. Patrick, and Principal of U. C. College, Chaplain of the St. Patrick (PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.)

For Sale at the Star Office, Cobourg, price one shilling

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 hose testimonies may be seen prefixed to the book.

MIDLAND DISTRICT SCHOOL. THE REV. R. V. ROGERS, Principal. MR. C. B. TUR-NER. B.A., BALIOL COLLEGE, OXFORD, Assistant. 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 limited number only will be taken. 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

same 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 scription; 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, 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 mate-Delightful indeed is the prospect of the Christian, and sweet the rials and towels; and to provide for their washing. The quarter consists of eleven weeks. No deduction for absence except in case of sickness. All payments for Board and Tuition must be settled quarterly in advance. Address (post paid) the Rev. H. Caswall, M. A.,

> YOUNG LADY who has received a liberal education, is desirous of engaging as Governess in a family of respectability. She will instruct in the usual branches of a polite female education.

> Application (if by letter, post paid) may be made to the Rev. R. V. Rogers, Midland District School, Kings-

REMOVAL.

CHAMPION, BROTHERS & CO. IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE, MANUFACTURERS OF CHAMPION'S WARRANTED AXES, AND

AGENTS FOR VAN NORMAN'S FOUNDRY, HAVE removed their business from 22 Yonge Street, to 110 A King Street, where their friends will find a well assorted Stock of Hardware, Cutlery, &c. &c. suitable for this market.

Toronto, December, 1839.

OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, Coach Builders, (from London,) King Street, City of Toronto. All Carriages built to order warranted 12 months. Old Cariages taken in exchange.

N. B.-Sleighs of every description built to order.

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 14th day of April, during the usual hours of business, at the several Branch Banks, as announced by circular to the respective parties.

The dividend is declared in sterling money, and will be paid at the rate of exchange current on the 14th day of April, to be then fixed by the Local Boards. The books will close, preparatory to the dividend, on the thirtieth day of March, between which time and the By order of the Court.

London, 7th December, 1839.

G. DE B. ATTWOOD, Secretary.

GOODS

THE Subscribers beg to intimate to the Trade, that L they are now opening out a more extensive and general assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Than they ever before imported. This stock was laid in during the autumn, -a period of the year when goods not suitable to the coming Winter Trade can generally be picked up much lower from the English manufacturers than in spring, when such fabrics are in active demand; and last year, the extremely depressed state of the Home markets offered unusual inducements to purchasers, able to lay in stocks nine months in anticipation, and having a trade to justify their buying large lots.

The subscribers have been determined by the heaviness of the operation, and by the present prospects of

To offer the greatest inducement to small as well as large cash buyers,

appearing in Toronto with the opening of the navigation, to avail of the advantage now for the first time secured to the trade of Upper Canada, of being able to procure stocks of Spring and Summer Goods

AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE SEASON, instead of after the proper time for sales is more than

ISAAC BUCHANAN & CO. N.B.—I. B. & Co. will also receive an assortment by the Spring ships, containing the newest styles in FAN-CY GOODS.

Front Street, Toronto, 16th Feb., 1840.

BRITISH SADDLERY WAREHOUSE, Removed to Wellington Buildings, King-St. Toronto.

ALEXANDER DIXON,

SADDLER AND HARNESS MANUFACTURER, ESPECTFULLY informs the Gentry and Public of Upper Canada that he has just received [direct from England] a received are the second of the control of the co

St. Andrew, by Rev. John McCaul L.L.D., M.R.I.A., equal in quality to any in the first Houses in Britain, which he is resolved to sell at the lowest CASH prices, viz: Ladies' Saddles, improved pattern.
Ladies' Fancy Bridles of every description.
Hunting Saddles, improved.
Saddle-trees, with Spring Bars, &c.

Silver mounted Carriage, Tandem, Jockey, and Ladies Whips

in great variety.
Silver plated, Brass, and Japanned Single and Double Harness
Faruiture, latest Patterns. Horse and Carriage Brushes.

Needham's Silver Plated, Brass and Japanned Spurs. Horse Clothing and Blankets, of the first quality. Breaking Bridles, Cavasons, &c. &c. &c.

N. B.—Every description of single and double harness, nanufactured with English Leather, constantly for sale with every other article in the Trade. 15tf

Toronto, August 29, 1839. CUTLERY, MILITARY & FANCY STORE.

THE Subscriber tenders his grateful acknowledgments to his NO. 120, KING STREET, TORONTO.

THE Subscriber tenders his grateful acknowledgments to he numerous customers, for the liberal encouragement he has received since his commencement in this City, and respectfully informs them, that he has received direct from England, a well selected Stock of articles in the above line, partly consisting of Cavalry Regulation Swords: common Cavalry Regulation Swords: common Cavalry Regulation Swords: common Cavalry Regulation Swords: Infantry and Cavalry Regulation Swords; common Cavalry Swords; Frog & Sling Belts; Staff Officers' Belts; Sabre Dashel; Cavalry and Infantry Shells and Scales; best quality Infantry and Navy Regulation Buttons; Navy Lace; Gold and Silver Lace, we rious qualities and patterns, Light Infantry and Battalion Sashel? Gold and Silver Sword Knots; real Silver Epaulets; Gold and Silver Sword Knots; real Silver Epaulets; Gold and Silver Cord; Gold and Silver Cap Tassels; Cap Mountings: Rrass Steal and Countings: Rrass Steal and Countings Cap Mountings; Brass, Steel, and German Silver Cap Tassilvery, Buck, and Buffalo Handle Knives and Forks; best quality Razors; Penknives; Scissors; Ladies' and Gentlemens' Dressing. Cases, and Work Boxes; with almost every other article in the above line too numerous to mention, which he offers on as reason able terms as any other House in Upper Canada.

N. B.—The Subscriber having now in his employment some of the best workmen, he flatters himself that he can manufacture Carlery, Military Goods, and Surgeons' Institute Can manufacture of the can manufacture. lery, Military Goods, and Surgeons' Instruments, in a manner st perior to any thing heretofore done in the Country, and as good

not superior to any imported from Europe. Razors, Knives, Scisso every other article of Steel, Brass, or Silver, repaired in the b

SAMUEL SHAW Toronto, Sept. 12th, 1839.

TO BE SOLD OR LET

IN THE TOWNSHIP OF SEYMOUR, THE South-East half of Lot No. 16 in the 7th Concession, containing 100 acres more or less of go

hard-wood land, 25 of which are cleared and well fenced, Apply to B. Dougal Esq. Belleville, or to Robert El. with a small house and barn thereon.

liot, Cobourg. If by letter post-paid. January 1st, 1840.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN THE

TCWNSHIP OF SEYMOUR.

A FARM, beautifully situated on the west bank of the River Trent, consisting of 245 Acres of Land. 70 acres of which are under cultivation—with a new fall low of 7 acres just cleared and ready for a crop. THE BUILDINGS CONSIST OF

A GOOD LOG HOUSE.

36 by 28 feet, with good cellars and kitchen beneath. A back kitchen in the real, a large wood-shed, house and boiling house, and good piggery and poultry houses. A CAPITAL FRAMED BARN, just erected, by 40 feet, with stabling and extensive accommodation for cattle beneath

A beautiful living stream of excellent water runs tween the House and Barn, and is well calculated for Distillery, Tannery, or other works requiring water power This Farm from being situated in the centre of the ownship, and opposite to the

Township, and opposite to the only Ferry across the river for many miles is admirable to the only Ferry across the river for many miles, is admirably calculated for a store or Tavern. The Period or Tavern. The Post-Office is now kept there, and would be a great advantage of the store. would be a great advantage to a person keeping a and s.

There is a good Grist and S. There is a good Grist and Saw-Mill within a mile and shalf of the premises. half of the premises. A portion only of the purchase money would be required. money would be required to be paid down, the remainder to be secured on the December 1997.

For particulars apply to D'Arcy E. Boulton, Esq. Corourg, or to the Property. bourg, or to the Proprietor, on the Premises.

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

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