AND DA COSTA*.

greater attention, or called forth a deeper interest in daily increasing interest. They read no other book had likewise embraced the faith of the gospel; but went to Amsterdam; but there he did not find the its subject, than that of Dr. Capadose, a physician of at the same time, except a treatise on the evidences Amsterdam; who, along with his intimate friend, by professor Heydeck, entitled, "A defence of the Isaac Da Costa, likewise a converted Jew, and a lawyer | Christian faith." by profession, has been distinguished of late years by man rabbin, and having been converted to Romanism. his zealous and indefatigable efforts in the defence of was made professor of oriental languages at Madrid. "the faith once delivered to the saints." Although His work is in the form of letters, and, M. Capa-Dr. Capadose does not possess the extraordinary talents dose says, "with much life and knowledge of the scripand vast erudition which have gained for Dr. Neander tures, defends Christianity against scepticism." Even a [an] European reputation, and entitled him to rank at this period, the two friends could perceive, that the among the first scholars and divines of the day, he is a powerful reasoning, which appeared in those parts of man of considerable abilities and attainments, which Heydeck's book where he rebuts the cavils of infidelity, have acquired for him distinction in the profession to altogether vanished when he undertook to combat which he has devoted himself. But the chief cause the opposition made by protestants to the principles which has contributed to the deep impression made by of popery. his conversion, on the continent and in this country, cious dealings with their souls. No one on perusing leading him on, often in a most mysterious way, to comfort and repose. A brief extract of so remark-

age he showed a very decided bias to the study of lite- seventeen hundred years later, proved, in the good out as one qualified for a learned profession, and ac- of Abraham to the knowledge of the gospel. The cordingly his parents destined him for the practice of bread cast upon the waters was found after many days. medicine; hoping that he would in due course of time | One evening Dr. Capadose was reading the fiftysucceed to his uncle's very extensive business. In third chapter of Isaiah, when suddenly the light flashed order to acquire the requisite knowledge, he was sent on his mind, and he clearly perceived that Jesus Christ to the university of Leyden, along with his friend M. was the promised Messiah. He had often perused Da Costa, to whom he had been warmly attached that portion of God's word before, but now he read it from childhood. While at Leyden he attended the with spiritual discernment, for the Holy Ghost enabled lectures of professor Bilderdyk, whom he describes as him to penetrate its meaning. The veil was now 1e-"a man of extraordinary genius, a great poet, an ex- moved from his heart, and from that hour he was a cellent historian, a profound philosopher, and, more | Christian. Shortly after he was meditating upon that than all that, a true disciple of Christ." The ac- other remarkable passage in Isaiah-"Behold, a virgin knowledged talents and acquirements of this distin- shall conceive, and bear a son, and shall call his guished person, coupled with his excellent private name Immanuel," when he was called down to see a character and amiable temper, disposed both Capadose Jewish physician, a friend of his uncle, who had called. and Da Costa to look with favour upon a religion | This gentleman was turning over the leaves of a new which could boast of the attachment of such a man .- edition of the bible. He showed his young friend At this period he became dissatisfied and disgusted the very text which he had been just considering, and him to be performed with the utmost coldness and wrest from the Christian." Soon after Dr. Capadose's formality; and he especially disliked the use of the uncle appeared; and the physician, who knew him to Hebrew language in the prayers, as it was an unknown be well versed in rabbinical learning, asked him what tongue to three fourths of those present. He now the most celebrated doctors said about the difficult entered into a resolution, with his friend Da Costa, to text in question. "Alas" said he, "only a heap of practise the law most strictly, unseduced by the irre- nonsense," and then changed the conversation. The his own words,"to force Christians into greater respect giving him a proof of the unsatisfactory nature of the for the Jewish nation." But this determination, defence made by the most distinguished advocate of the human heart, which completely disqualifies it for mined enemy to the gospel, was unexceptionable. keeping the commandments of God, was not of long continuance. They found that they had miscalculated their own strength; and relinquished a task in which they would never have engaged, if they had beeen acquainted with the plague of their own hearts.

took his degree and returned to Amsterdam; where the more anxious he became to confess his Saviour his uncle adopted him as his assistant and successor, before men; and the fear of offending God by silence, having no children of his own. He was thus intro- or man by speaking, at last so shook his constitution, duced to a large circle of the most wealthy and influential citizens, whom his uncle attended as a physician. who saw the effect without suspecting the cause, to His prospects were thus very bright, and he seemed go into the country for some time to recruit his health. tined to pursue the same successful career which his uncle had run before him. But his own heart was not at rest. Occupied as he was by the cares and toils of a laborious profession, he had no leisure to disquiet himself with merely imaginary evils. But he felt the unsatisfactory nature of worldly things; he found that the alternations of business and amusement are not all that is requisite to give comfort and happiness to the human soul; and he experienced the truth of the expressive words of Augustine (which occurring as they do near the beginning of the confessions, form the key to the spiritual meaning of that admirable book), "Thou O God hast made us for thyself, and our hearts are restless, until they find repose in thee." Yet he, at this time, had by no means any deep sense of his own sinfulness; he merely felt weary of life; and often in the sleepless nights occasioned by an oppression of the chest, to which he had been subject from childhood, he would exclaim, "O! were I but freed from the burden of existence!"

Happening one day to call upon his friend Da Costa, he found that he had just received a letter from professor Bilderdyk, with whom he corresponded on together with some verses which were enclosed in it. Bilderdyk, in his poem, forcibly and feelingly described the glorious hopes of Israel, and concluded with the

"Friend be a Christian, and content I die."

Capadose, at this, was filled with indignation, and the tolerant sentiments of his uncle, and added that concluded that the professor had laid a plan to seduce the case of the Hamburgh rabbin was precisely his his friend from the Jewish faith. He expressed his own. At the same time he embraced the old man suspicious to Da Costa, and immediately took leave with the utmost affection, thinking that he had now his mind; he pondered them over and over again; and pel; but he was mistaken. His uncle was surprised was surprised that a learned man, who had never, du- at his unusual conduct, and thought him out of his ring the course of his residence at Leyden, spoken a senses. He left the room for a time, to allow his nesyllable to him on the subject of religion, should now | phew leisure to recover himself, and when he returned think of addressing his friend in the solemn manner spoke of something else. Perceiving that he did not Da Costa, the grand-uncle of the latter. The family mentioned above. His high opinion of Bilderdyk's attach to his words the importance which they dehonour and sincerity did not prevent him from con- served, M. Capadose the next day told his uncle, in many others of their countrymen, compelled to emceiving that there was a secret plot to seduce Da Cos- explicit terms, that he had become a convert to Chris- brace Romanism, and several of its members had filled ta, and perhaps himself, from the Jewish religion.

this time impelled, by the guidance of a hand which been born, and cried out in the bitterness of his soul, of one of the cathedrals in Portugal. He was a perthey then saw not, to study the scriptures closely and that his nephew would bring down his grey hairs with son of an active and enterprising turn of mind, and

This learned man had been a Ger-

During this very interesting period of serious and is the very interesting account which he has himself earnest investigation, M. Capadose, on one occasion, given of the various circumstances which occasioned went into his uncle's library and turned over a number and attended it. Several editions have been published of books, in hopes of finding some one which might be of this remarkable tract, which possesses much of that of service in leading him to an acquaintance with thrilling interest excited by the confessions of Augustine, | Christianity. As was to be anticipated, he searched and other records by eminent Christians, of God's gra- for a considerable time in vain; but at last came to a huge folio containing the works of Justin Martyr .it can fail to observe the hand of Divine Providence He was previously altogether unacquainted with the writings of that early ornament of the Greek church; that full and firm faith and love in which he now finds but the title "martyr" arrested his attention, and led him to expect that the volume would be useful to him. able a case may not be uninteresting or unacceptable He accordingly opened it, and the first article upon which he fixed his eyes, was the dialogue of Justin M. Capadose was, like his friend Da Costa, an with Tryphon the Jew. He read it with eager-Israelite of Portuguese extraction; descended from ness and attention, and found that it contained a sucthe refugees who sought shelter in Holland from the cinct exposition of the prophecies relative to the Mestyranny of their own sovereign. His parents were in siah, which was very useful to him. Thus, the disrespectable circumstances, and his uncle was one of cussion of the ancient philosopher and martyr, which the first physicians in Amsterdam. From an early had failed to convince his antagonist of his errors, now, rature and science. His studious habits marked him providence of God, a means to direct an inquiring child

with the services of the synagogue, which appeared to said, "There is a fatal passage, which we cannot easily ligious spirit of those around them; and thus to use voung convert inwardly thanked God, for having thus formed in a self-righteous spirit, and by persons who the Jewish faith. The testimony of a Christian might were, at the time, ignorant of the deep depravity of have been suspected, but that of his uncle, a deter-

M. Capadose was now placed in very trying circumstances, from the bigoted attachment of his family to Judaism. He dreaded to make the discovery of his conversion to those nearest and dearest to him, because he knew that their enmity to the gospel was M. Capadose now completed his medical studies, fixed and rooted. But, the more he grew in grace, never very strong, that he was advised by his uncle, His mother, whose solicitude for his recovery was very great, accompanied him. He, on one occasion during their stay in the country, merely hinted his change of sentiments to his affectionate parent; but she immediately changed the subject of conversation, and took care that it should never again be introduced. On her return she told M. Capadose's brother what had passed, and warned him to be on his guard against all

attempts to shake his faith. Dr. Capadose, after his return to Amsterdam, felt very painfully the difficulty of his situation. The repulse which he had met with from his mother, convinced him that the disclosure of his opinions would bitterly grieve and wound the hearts of his family. He was especially afflicted at the thought of the pain which he must occasion to his uncle, who had uniformly acted with the utmost kindness towards him, and regarded him as the support of his old age. He even feared for the life of his aged relative, which might be endangered by the shock of the disclosure. In these circumstances he betook himself to earnest and constant prayer; beseeching the Lord to smoothe the way before him, and give him a favourable opporliterary subjects. Da Costa read to him the letter, tunity of avowing his conversion. One day his uncle, after dinner, read from the newspaper an account of the conversion of a rabbin of Hamburgh; and remarked, that, if the proselyte acted from conviction, he deserved respect and not censure. M. Capadose seized the opportunity of expressing his delight at But the words of Bilderdyk sunk deep into | nothing to apprehend from his opposition to the gostianity. A most heart-rending scene followed. The high offices in the Portuguese church and state. But Dr. Capadose and his friend were both from poor old man beat his breast, wished that he had never

CONVERTS FROM JUDAISM-CAPADOSE junction; and therefore they spent a portion of every him. Grief, at what she considered the apostacy of fore, with his mother and brother, who shared his day in a private apartment in the house of Dr. Capadose's her son, had thrown his mother into a dangerous ill- convictions, resolved to repair to Holland, where father; where, undisturbed and unsuspected by the ness; and this was a fresh source of affliction to M. Judaism was tolerated, and its professors were in pos-No conversion upon the continent has attracted family, they perused the word of God with deep and Capadose's affectionate heart. His friend Da Costa session of wealth and estimation. Accordingly he the death of his parents some time previously freed peace and pleasure which he had flattered himself him from any such domestic trials as those to which | would be the consequences of his altered views. He Dr. Capadose was exposed. Their conversion now soon discovered that ancient and modern Judaism attracted considerable attention among the Jews of differed widely from one another; and perceived with Amsterdam, who grieved especially for the loss of Da surprise and sorrow, that a vast variety of traditions Costa, as his great acquirements, and particularly his had usurped the reverence which he thought due to poetical powers, had previously reflected considerable the law of Moses alone. He communicated his opinilustre upon the community. A rabbin, highly es- ons upon this subject to the chief men of the synateemed by his brethren for his virtue and learning, gogue; who did not deign to argue with him, but, as sought an interview with the two converts, and la- a punishment for his heterodox views, inflicted on boured to bring them back to the Hebrew faith, but him forty stripes save one, according to the Jewish without the least effect.

Costa, who shared his convictions, left their native sentiments which prevailed among those around him. city, and repaired to Leyden, with which they had so He continued his inquiries into religion; and these, many pleasing recollections associated. Their pur- prosecuted it is to be feared in a spirit of rash and pose in visiting that town was to be there admitted reckless speculation, conducted him at last to the into the Christian church by baptism, as M. Capadose dreary conclusion, that it is impossible for man to felt some scruples of delicacy about openly professing ascertain the truth in matters of faith. There may his conversion in the city where his father and uncle have been persons who could rest contented with such resided. On the 20th of October 1822, the three | a state of scepticism, and do their utmost to enjoy the converts were publicly baptized, having solemnly re- pleasures of the passing hour, deeming it folly to nounced the errors of that creed in which they had think of aught beyond it; but Uriel Da Costa was

beived a letter from his uncle, informing him, that Before he thus terminated his chequered life, he after what had passed he could not again allow him to wrote an account of his fluctuations of opinion, and dwell under his roof; but adding, that he by no summed it up with these bitter words-"Reader, be means wishel to debar him from coming to visit him, not displeased with me; I sought the truth, but found if he would abstain from mentioning the subject of it not!" This melancholy narrative fell into the religion in his conversation. Severe trials awaited hands of his grand-nephew; in whose mind it conhim on his return to Amsterdam. His father's intel- tributed to excite an earnest desire to become aclect began to be disturbed, and at length the family quainted with the evidences of the Christian faith. were obliged to have recourse to the very painful expedient of putting him into confinement. After some time he got gradually better, and hopes were entertained that he would soon be restored to the bosom of his family. Dr. Capadose saw him more than once; and found, to his unspeakable delight, that the hatred which he had so long manifested towards him, had been changed into affection; and that his previous resolute aversion to hear the subject of Christianity mentioned, had been succeeded by a willingness to listen to the ruth. These were pleasing symptoms to the mind and heart of his affectionate son; but, alas! the hopes which he cherished were soon disappointed, for his father was seized with a sudden and iolent illness; and, when M. Capadose was next admitted into his chamber, he was insensible and in the agonies of death. The loss of his father was speedily ollowed by that of his uncle. In the midst of these sad bereavements, Dr. Capadose had derived much satisfaction from the anxiety manifested by his brother to be informed of the nature and spirit of the Gospel. He entertained strong hopes that this beloved relative would be brought to a saving knowledge of the true faith; but these expectations seemed to be cruelly disappointed, when the object of them was seized with a fever which threatened to prove speedily fatal .-The sick man suffered much in body, but still more in mind; for although he discerned the errors of Judaism, and was speculatively convinced of the truth of Christianity, the tempter was busy with him, trying to persuade him that there was no hope of salvation for such a sinner. Dr. Capadose's mind was scarcely less agonized than that of his brother, and he wrestled earnestly in prayer for him with God. Nor were his petitions unanswered. His beloved kinsman grew worse and worse; but one day, when he was in a state of great exhaustion, he seemed to be endowed with supernatural strength, and made a clear and loud confession of his trust in the Lord Jesus Christ as his Redeemer. At the same time he professed his belief in the Holy Trinity, and expressed his desire that his conversion should be made known to the synagogue. The next day he departed from this world to join the society of the church above. Shortly after, M. Capadose lost two aunts-one his father's and the other his mother's sister, and thus had to mourn at once for the deaths of five relations.

Dr. Capadose subsequently married, and had several children. He suffered very much from asthma, and was obliged to repair to Switzerland in the autumn of 1836, for the recovery of his health. There he staid some weeks under the roof of M. Petavel, a minister of the Swiss church, and professor of Belles Lettres at Neufchatel. This gentleman treated him with the utmost kindness; and persuaded him to draw up an account of his conversion, for the benefit of those who take an interest in the ancient people of God. He afterwards remained some time at Clarens, near Vevay, on the lake of Geneva; where he had the misfortune to lose his wife, who had for several years proved indeed a help-meet for him. She departed in the faith of the gospel, resting her hopes of salvation only upon the merits and mediation of the Lord Jesus Christ. Her husband, though deeply afflicted by his bereavement, was privileged to partake of the consolations provided in the New Testament for those who have truly believed in Christ. Amidst troubles of various kinds, he has written a work in the defence of the Christian faith, with especial reference to one of its most cardinal articles—the divine nature of our Lord. Of this book, which is entitled "Jehovah-Jesus," M Petavel thus speaks:-"The Christian church abounds with works which demonstrate the divinity of the Son with equal learning and weight of argument; but in no other does the exposition of scripture appear to us so striking as in that of M. Capadose. He shows how necessary for the soul is that fundamental truth; he presents it with force to the heart. One feels that the faith of this true Israelite is spirit and life, drawn BRITISH SADDLERY WAREHOUSE, from the very bowels of truth."

To a pious mind it is deeply interesting to contrast the blessed change which has been wrought by the Spirit of God upon the minds of Dr. Capadose and his friend Da Costa, with the dreadful fate of Uriel

About a century ago, Uriel Da Costa was a canon diligently. The former now, for the first time, paid sorrow to the grave. Next day he communicated might have raised himself very high in his profession. some attention to the New Testament; and, on perusing what had passed to the parents of Dr. Capadose. It He learned, however, from his mother, that his anthe gospel according to St. Matthew, was struck with was agreed to treat the new convert with kindness for cestors had been obliged to abjure the Hebrew faith, the circumstance that, from the very commencement, some time, in order to see whether he might not be in order to avoid banishment from their native land; the evangelist appeared anxious, not to subvert the induced, by such a course of conduct, to renounce the and this information gave him a dislike to Romanism, authority of the law and the prophets, but to show views which he had recently adopted. But his rela- and a predilection for the proscribed creed of Israel. that they were the foundation upon which the Chris- tives soon perceived that this was hopeless; and they He perused the Old Testament with care; and the tian religion was built. He was accustomed to take now, with the single exception of his brother, treated result of his inquiries was, that he became convinced frequent walks with Da Costa, and they discussed to- him with the utmost coldness and contempt. By a of the superiority of Judaism to that corrupted form gether the subjects which had been suggested to them firm but respectful remonstrance he checked the blas- of Christianity with which alone he was acquainted. by the course of their scriptural reading. After some phemous invectives against his divine Saviour, to It was impossible for him to profess his change of time, they resolved to prosecute their studies in con- which his unhappy uncle had on more than one occa- sentiments in a country where no dissent from the do-* From "The History of the Jews, from the taking of Jerusian sion given way in his presence; but he never exhibited minant religion was allowed; and he could not endure salem by Titus, to the present time." Edinburgh: Oliver and Boyd, Tweeddale Court. 1840.

minant religion was allowed; and he could not endure the trials which he had daily to endure from those nearest and degrees to had daily to endure from those nearest and dearest to a faith which he had internally renounced. He, there-

law. This ignominious treatment did not induce Shortly after the two friends, with the wife of Da him to acquiesce, without further opposition, in the not one of these. He found himself so miserable in A fev days after his baptism, Dr. Capadose re- his condition of unbelief, that he committed suicide. Thus, in the mysterious providence of God, the wretched scepticism of one man was made a means of ultimately promoting the religious welfare of another.

Advertisements.

HEBREW AND GERMAN. MR. J. M. HIRSCHFELDER,

LATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF HEIDELBERG, WILL give Private Instructions in the above languages.—
Applications made at Messrs. J. & J. Mean's Music Saloon and at Messrs. Rowsell's, Booksellers, King Street, will meet with Toronto, July 10, 1841.

HOME DISTRICT GRAMMAR SCHOOL. THIS Institution will be re-opened, after the summer recess, o Monday, the 13th of September next. Arrangements have bee e to receive an additional number of boys, as in-door pupils.— as moderate, and made known on application to the Head Master. he business of Mrs. Cromble's Seminary will also be resumed on same day. Four or five vacancies are open for Young Ladies, as

DENTAL SURGERY.

DENTAL SURGERY.

A V. BROWN, M. D., SURGER, DENTIST, begs to announce that he has opened an Office in King Street, one door east of the Commercial Bank, where he has fitted up apartments for those Ladies and Gentlemen who may require his professional services.

Porcelan Teeri inserted, from one to an entire set. Decayed Teeth filled with gold and the cements, which will entirely arrest their decay, and prevent them from acheing. Toothache effectually cured, and, in most cases, the tooth preserved for life.

ARTIFICIAL PALATES made upon the most approved principles. Reference can be made to the following Medical and other Gentlemen:—Dr. O'Reilly, Hamilton; Dr. Kellogg, Hamilton; Col. Kingsmill, Niagara; Dr. Lee, London; Dr. McKenzie, London; Villers Dentis, New York.

Toronto, Sept. 10, 1841.

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

Toronto, 7th August, 1841.

TORONTO AXE FACTORY, HOSPITAL STREET.

HE Subscriber tenders his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public for past favours, and would respectfully inform that in addition to his former Works, he has purchased the above bit hment, formerly owned by the late Harvey Sheppard, and tity by Champion. Brothers & Co., where he is now. CAST STEEL AXES of a superior quality. Orders the Factory, or to his Store, 122 King Street, will be thankceived and prompily executed.

Cutlery and Edge Tools of every description manufactured to order. Toronto, October 6, 1841.

> J. E. PELL, OM LONDON, ENGLAND.

CARVER, GILDER, LOOKING GLASS & PICTURE FRAME MAKER,

Corner of Yonge and Temperance Streets, Toronto. MANUFACTURES every thing in the above lines in the first style, and on the most reasonable terms.

J. E. P. has, at the present time, some splendid thick French plates on hand; Window Cornices, Room Bordering, and Miniature Frames, of the latest London fashions. 11-6m

FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, 128, KING STREET, TORONTO, And King Street, KINGSTON, (opposite Bryce & Co's.)

REDUCED PRICES!

T. BILTON respectfully inform their friends, that West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Diamond Beaver Cloths, Mixtures, &c. ALSO, A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF

Velvet, French Chine, Satin, & Marsella Vesting. They having bought for cash, at reduced prices, are able to take if TEN PER CENT of their usual charges.

Collegymen's and Barristers' ROBES, made in the neatest style. Toronto, July 14, 1841.

THOMAS J. PRESTON, WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR, No. 2, Wellington Buildings, King-Street,

TORONTO. J. P. respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of the best West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres,

Doeskins, &c. &c. Also-a selection of Superior Vestings, all of which he is prepare

rms. Toronto, August 3rd, 1841. 5-ly.

WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, TORONTO,

AND STORE STREET, KINGSTON. A LEXANDER DIXON respectfully informs the Mili-A tary and Gentry of Canada, that he is always supplied with a superior assortment of Saddlery, Harness, Whips, &c. &c. imported direct from the best Houses in Great Britain, and

FIRST-RATE ENGLISH ESTABLISHMENT. N.B.—Every description of Harness, &c. made to order, from the est English Leather, by very superior workmen. 51-ly

OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, Coach Builders, King Street, To-ronto, and Store Street, Kingston. All Carriages built to order warranted twelve months. Old Carriages taken in exchange. N.B.—Sleighs of every description built to order.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

A RE receiving and now offer for SALE, the undermentione Articles, which they beg leave to recommend to the notice of

Articles, which they beg leave to recommend to the notice of Merchants and Families—
100 Hhds. bright Muscovado Sugar
40 do. and 40 barfels crushed do.
40 do. double and single refined London Sugars
300 Chests Young Hyson, Twankay, and Souchong Teas
An extensive supply of Coffee, Rice, Tobacco, &c.
45 Pipes Port, Madeira, and Sherry Wines, of very superior qualities
400 Quarter Casks Marseilles Red and White Wines
Champagne, Claret, Hock, &c.
25 Pipes, and 30 Hhds. Cogniac Brandy, [Otard, Dupuy, and
Martell's Brands]
15 Pipes Spanish do.

15 Pipes Spanish do. 20 Hhds. Holland and English Gin 2 Puncheons Jamaica Rum [16 years old]

2 Puncheons Jamaica Ru 20 Hhds. East India do.

ALSO,
Scotch Whiskey, London Porter, Edinburgh Ale, &c. &c. with a
general assortment of every article in their line, suitable for Mereneral assortment of ever nants and private Families Terms Liberal.

Toronto, July 20, 1841.

ALEX. OGILVIE & Co.
No. 197 King Street.
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THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE received direct from London seventeen packages, containing the undermentioned articles, which will be found fresh, and of the finest qualities:

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Answer

Toronto, 29th July, 1841. Earthen, China, and Glassware Establishment No. 10, New City Buildings, NEARLY OFFOSITE THE ENGLISH CHURCH, KING STREET.

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

JOHN MULHOLLAND & Co. 17.1

NEW STATIONERY WAREHOUSE,

THIRD SHOP EAST OF YONGE STREET. THE Subscriber respectfully acquaints his friends and the public that he is now receiving from the Home Markets an extension and well-selected stock of STATIONERY, &c.

And that early in June he will open the above premises. His stock has been purchased on the most advantageous terms, and he will thus be enabled to sell at very reasonable prices.

The Subscriber will also offer for sale a selection from Chames' CHEAP RE-PRINTS OF STANDARD WORKS. HUGH SCOBIE.

British Colonist Office, Toronto, May 26th, 1841.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

N THE PRESS, and speedily will be published, (by J. Ruthren-Hamilton.) A System of Practical Arithmetic, to which is added a set of Book-keeping, by single entry, and a practical dissertation of Mental Arithmetic, Federal Money, Receipts, Bills of Exchauser Inland and Foreign; Explanations of Commercial terms, &c. adapta to the circumstances of this country and the present state of commerce By G. & J. Gouinlock, lately British teachers, of long experience and extensive practice. This is the first of a service, which they intend to publish for the use of Schools in British America.

They have other three nearly ready for printing, viz :—1. A READING BOOK FOR BEGINNERS, containing progressive lessons from the Alphabet to words of four syllables, arranged in the most natural and simple manner.

the Alphabet to words of four syllables, arranged in the most natural mainter.

2. An Explanatory Introduction to English Reading, to ucceed this initiatory one, and prepare pupils for the highest departments of reading or speaking.

3. A Pronouncing and Explanatory Vocabulary, upon an improved plan. This will be an indispensable book in all schools, for hree important elements of a good education.

Their fifth will be a Geography, and will be proceeded with a guickly as possible.

Hamilton, 3rd September, 1841. MISCELLANEOUS WORKS,

JUST received from England and for sale at following prices by flow & W. Rowsell, King Street, Toronto, and Brock Street, Kingston.

Lord's Popular Physiology, 12mo
Nicholl's Architecture of the Heavens, 12mo. with 24
illustrations, (American edition)
Bubb Dodington's Diary, 18mo
Tytler's Universal History, 6 vols. 12mo
A Sketch of the Reformation in England, by Rev. J. J. Blunt,

Ismo
Knickerbocker's History of New York, 12mo
History of the Bastile and of its Principal Captives, by
Davenport, 12mo
Life of Sir Isaac Newton, by Sir David Brewster, 12mo
Readings in Poetry, 12mo
Biography, 12mo
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