THE YOUNG CHURCHMAN'S CATECHISM. PART II .- CONTINUED.

THE REASONS FOR AN ESTABLISHED CHURCH.

Q. 72. Where a national sanctuary is erected, by the estab-

lishment of a national religion, is it the seal of an outward covenant between Jehovah himself and the people so privileged?

A. It would be no easy task to determine in what manner a sign and seal of outward communion between God and a nation could be exhibited, except by the Institution of a National Religion, conformable in its constitution, in its mode of administration, and in all its doctrinal precepts to the infallible rule of revelation. But where this high privilege is conferred upon a people, in the bounty of Divine Providence, and estimated with holy gratitude on the part of those to whom it is communicated, there is the true glory of that land; and 'upon all the glory shall there be a defence.'—The National Sanctuary, a Sermon by R. P. Buda defence.'—The Nation dicom, M. A. F. A. S.

['I will set my tabernacle among you, and my soul shall not abhor you, and I will walk among you, and be your God, and ye shall be my people.'—Levit. xxvi. 11. See also Isa xix. 19, 21,

Q. 73. But did not our Saviour say, 'my kingdom is not of this world?'

A. No inference unfavourable to an established church can fairly be drawn from this text. Pilate fancied Christ was about to set up a temporal kingdom in opposition to that of Cæsar. To satisfy him upon the subject, Christ says, "my kingdom is not of this world." If the words mean, as some pretend, 'That kings are to have nothing to do with religion—that kings are not to nurse and nourish the church of Christ;' they stand in evident and direct opposition to this prophecy and promise of God to his church

"Kings shall be thy nursing fathers, and their queens thy nursing mothers." A learned dissenter, after quoting this passage,
says 'this is to be understood literally of the kings and queens of the earth, and is thought to have had its fulfilment, at least in part, in Cyrus, Ahasucrus, Esther and others, but more so in Christian kings and queens—as Constantine and Helena, Theodosius and Placilla, and will have a far greater accomplishment in the latter day glory.' (Vide Dr. Gill in loco.) It may be observed too, that we never find our blessed Lord discountenancing religious establishments, but on the contrary, continually frequenting the synagogues and joining in the Jewish ritual.

[On another passage the learned Dr. says, "and thou (i.e. the

church) shalt suck the breast of kings," who now shall be converted in various places, come into the church and be nursing fathers to it, help and assist the people of God with their riches, to carry on divine worship in an honourable manner, and to protect and defend them with their power.'] Q. 74. You think, then, it is of essential service to religion to

have the authority of the Chief Magistrate on its side?

A. Yes, when we consider how difficult a work it is to spread the Gospel through the length and breadth of a land. For all the movements of the many thousand missionaries in the first three centuries did little more than plant Christianity in the cities of the Roman Empire. But when Constantine distributed them over his kingdom and provinces, and assigned a revenue for the labours of this extensive vineyard, their powers and opportunities

of usefulness were inconceivably increased. Q. 75. We acknowledge the civil magistrate may possess a right to interfere in matters of religion, so far as to provide the means of public instruction; but ought he to proceed to impose restraints or incapacities on account of religious distinctions?

A. The reasoning which deduces the authority of civil governments from the will of God brings us to the conclusion, that the jurisdiction of the civil magistrate is limited by no consideration, but that of general utility; in other words, it is lawful for him to interfere, whenever his interference in its general tendency appears to conduce to the common interest.

Q. 76. But does not religion, which pertains to the interest of a

life to come, lie beyond the province of a civil magistrate, whose office is confined to this life alone?

'There is nothing in the nature of religion, as such, which exempts it from the authority of the legislator, when the safety or welfare of the community requires his interference. For it may be said, that when the laws interfere, even in religion, they interfere only with temporals. The acts of the legislator, the edicts of the prince cannot affect my salvation; nor do they pretend, without the most absurd arrogance, to any such power. Q. 77. What is the wisest and safest system which a state car

A. 'A comprehensive national religion, guarded by a few articles of peace and conformity; together with a legal provision for the clergy of that religion, and with a complete toleration of all Dissenters from the Established Church, without any other limitation or concession than what arises from the conjunction of dangerous political dispositions with certain religious tenets, appears to be, not only the most just and liberal, but the wisest and safest system which a state can adopt: inasmuch as it unites the several perfections which a religious constitution ought to aim at—liberty of conscience, with means of instruction; the progress of truth, with the peace of society; the right of private judgment, with the care of public safety.—Paley.

['The national church requires, and is required by, the Christian church, for the perfection of each. For if there were no na-

tional church, the mere spiritual church would either become, like the papacy, a dreadful tyranny over mind and body,—or else would road into a multitude of enthusiastic sects, as in England, in the seventeenth century. It is my deep conviction, that in a country of any religion at all, liberty of conscience can only be permanently preserved by means, and under the shadows of a national church,—a political establishment connected with, but dis-

PROTESTANT CHAMPIONS.

NO. V .- REV. DR. CROLY.

One of the most original characters, as well as one of the most brilliant writers of the present day, is the REV. GEORGE CROLY, LL.D.; and his outward appearance is not less striking than his genius.

I have seen many taller persons than Dr. Croly, for I do not imagine his height to be above six feet; yet he always strikes me as having more of the giant about him than any other man I ever saw. His gait, movements, expressions, and ideas, are all in the same gigantic style.

There is, indeed, something vast and mysterious about him, which impresses you with the idea that you are looking on a being of some other age and clime than

His frame is built in the Cyclopæan style of architecture, broad, firm, and massive; and the commanding head which surmounts the edifice is not less remarkable. His countenance has a strange antique appearance, well according with the antediluvian kind of majesty which clothes his figure. I believe he has not passed far beyond his fiftieth year, there is nothing in the least old, or even elderly about him, -for his carriage is as lofty, and his stride as vigorous as they ever can have been; -and yet were any one to tell you that, like his own Salathiel, he has lived for centuries, you could not deny the strange assertion, judging merely from his appearance. His countenance has that rugged, weather-beaten complexion of which the prototypes are the faces of the Elgin marbles; indeed, to comprise his general exterior in a few words, I should say that he is very like a brother of the "Three Fates," from the Parthenon.

His forehead is square and heavy, and his dark grey hair is combed down and cut straight across, as if to make it look as low as possible. His deep-set, steady, grey eyes, are nearly hidden beneath dark, projecting eyebrows; yet if ever the broad stamp of genius was set on mortal physiognomy, it is fixed somewhere about that massive brow. His nose is long and straight, his mouth wide, his complexion dark, and the outline of his face nearly square; altogether it is one of the most striking and unusual of countenances, and when once seen is never to be mistaken or forgotten.

Dr. Croly's manner is perfectly original; I never saw any one whom he at all resembles in this respect: it is also perfectly natural. He has a powerful, impressive style of action, and he suits it to his splendid imagery with the most exact propriety, yet without any appearance of effort or design.

While engaged in his peroration, or in the cooler and more didactic parts of his discourse, he stands nearly motionless, or resting his hands on the sides of the pulpit, he swings slowly to and fro, with his head projected forward, almost in the manner of a Roman catapult on its side supports: but as soon as some glowing thought, or mighty imagining comes upon his mind, he raises himself to his full height in a moment, and with a vigorous. but never vehement action, pours forth a torrent of ex-

es all' improviso; yet you never hear from him a single word or sentence which seems capable of correction.

His language is as magnificent as his ideas are lofty, and as his style and manner are majestic. To those who are in the habit of reading his publications, I need only say that their language is precisely that of all his sermons and speeches, and seems to cost him no more effort than the commonest chit-chat would cost a common mind. It is indeed the native language of his soul; so much a part of himself, that it would be as great an undertaking for him to use plain and meagre forms of speech, as it would be for a man deficient in talent, to attempt the elevated, yet brilliant expressions in which all his thoughts seem naturally to clothe themselves.

His manner never becomes violent, nor his utterance too rapid. He is never in a hurry, but seems quite at his ease, and speaks with great apparent pleasure to himself. He is perfectly at home on all his numerous subjects, and takes his own time to dwell upon them. Sometimes he pauses for a while, as though waiting for an idea. and holds his hand near his forehead, as though to receive the thought immediately from the brain itself; and when he resumes, with a flow of burning, yet majestic imagery, he dashes forth that hand at his auditory, as if he flung a javelin with it. The force and originality of this singular action, so peculiarly his own, can scarcely e imagined by those who have not seen him.

He has particular actions for particular words as well s for ideas, as those well know who remember the triimphant air with which he pronounces his favourite epithet of "magnificent!" or the no less appropriate, yet less pleasing expression of countenance which he bestows ipon another frequent term-" hideous!"

His voice is deep and powerful, it seems to be capable of every variety of modulation; but it is very carelessly managed. Its wild tones are flung forth at random, like the thrilling thoughts they embody, as varied, as strange, and as expressive.

That voice, that manner, those ideas, indeed, every one of his endowments, would be incomparable, if touched by the governing and regulating hand of art; but you see in every look, in every gesture, that he scorns the slightest restraint upon the wild majesty of nature.

He is at once the most unartificial, and the most highly educated, the most uncivilized, and the most princely being imaginable; more resembling an abstract personification of human nature in its highest style, than a member of ordinary human society. I am not singular in my idea of this extraordinary man; one friend of mine, on first seeing him, remarked that he was like a thoroughbred gentleman, just come "from the moon;" and another, a lady by no means in the habit of giving romantic descriptions, declared that she liked Dr. Croly "because he was so totally unlike all other men; so native, so independent, and if you do not like him as he is, there the matter must end, for no human power can ever alter him one hair's breadth."

His mind seems, indeed, quite of the same mammoth class as his person; it is equally gigantic, but not so well proportioned. His fervid imagination, or some favourite theory, too often overpowers the more solid faculties of his intellect; but such is his commanding power of eloquence, that you are not conscious of this while you listen to him. His addresses are writs, not of habeas corpus, but of habeas animus. He deprives you, for the time, of all power of resistance, and whirls you away on his eagle-wing, to regions of time or space far distant from the present. Whether his subject be celestial or terrestial, Jewish, Roman, or British, Antediluvian or Millennial, it is all the same to him; he shows it to you as if it lay before his bodily eye, and he makes you almost as much present there as he is himself.

History, sacred and profane, ancient and modern, seems to lie before him as a map; he is never at a loss for examples or parallels; and not only are its events thus open to his view, but all its bearings and consequences are equally well known to him. He sees not only the skeleton of our world in all its nations and ages, but the same immensely comprehensive glance seems to convey to his mind all the fillings up, and even the draperies of the figure. If ever a professorship be founded for the perfect morality. - St. Augustine. philosophy of history, perhaps no man is fitter for its chair than Dr. Croly.

His private chatacter is replete with an amiable simplicity and benevolence, which make him the delight of his family, and of his numerous friends.

To attempt a description of his genius would be needless to those who have read his works, whether of fancy or theology, in prose or in poetry; and to those who have not, it would be vain.

I can only say, that however extravagant my sketch may seem to those who do not know Dr. Croly, I am sure that those who do will agree that this or any other description must fall far short of justice to the original .-Random Recollections of Exeter Hall.

THE BLACK ABBEY; OR, WHERE WAS YOUR CHURCH BEFORE LUTHER?

So now for my story in answer to your question, where was our Church before the time of Henry the Eighth? I think it was of the Black Abbey in Kilkenny that I heard the story, it was a noble building, built on a very extensive plan, the chief corner stone was of fine marble, the pillars solid black oak, firm, steady and upright, the building was erected for the service of that God, who must be worshipped in spirit and in truth: it was admired and revered by many, though there were not wanting ome who tried to find fault with it. Years past, it still stood unimpaired; at length a person to whose care it had been intrusted, having a large stock of lime on hands, thought he might dispose of it to advantage and give the Abbey a gayer look, he therefore summoned a meeting of the proper officers, and laid before them his plan of improving the building, carefully keeping his hopes of profit out of view. Novelty will ever find advocates, the simple beauty of the edifice was now thought to require ornamenting. Many were eager to propose new plans, but the first proposer declared that the right belonged to him, that unity of purpose could alone support their measures, he then informed them, that he would adorn the building, but must be well paid for doing so; all agreed, for all hoped to share in the gain; to work they went, the walls, the pillars, the corner stone, were daubed with lime-wash of various colours, red, green, vellow, &c. As years rolled on, each new superintendent added new embellishments, pictures were painted to conceal the walls, and fix the attention of the crowd who bowed the knee within the now disfigured building. A large and gaudily dressed figure of a woman was painted on the corner stone, and the value and beauty of that stone seemed lost for ever; to cause men more completely to forget its high price, the book in which the beauty of the building was recorded, was ordered to be sealed. saying it was only to be opened by a privileged few, and in its stead a tradition was handed down to explain, the bey," though its chief colour was scarlet. The people were told, a holy man on a holy day, met the devil, they fought, the holy man, though he gained the victory and beat the devil, was so mauled in the contest he was black from the bruises of his adversary, he built this edifice in commemoration of his victory, and called it black in remembrance of the bruised state in which the buffets of

tory as it seems to be to himself. He speaks and preach- the legend, if any doubted, they were silent from life, and for every blessing which renders life comfortable,—when fear, but the building, though disfigured, was still the same! The record, though concealed, was still preserved! At length a man who had the care of that part called the Library, containing few books, found one hid beneath much rubbish; curiosity led him to wipe the dust from it, he opened, he read, and to his great surprise found that the Black Abbey was so called from its beautiful corner stone of black marble, and its solid upright pillars of black oak. He made his discoveries known without delay, at first he was laughed at, then called a pestilent fellow, then persecuted; roused by injustice, he consulted the book more than ever, and every day convinced him that the beautiful building had been disfigured to serve the ends of mercenary men; he therefore boldly determined to convince his countrymen that he told only the truth; he watched his opportunity, and observing one portion much saturated with fresh limewash, he pressed strongly against it, a heavy mass fell and displayed a portion of the beautiful black oak; great was the uproar this event caused, but supported by some steady friends, as determined as himself, the load of disfiguring daubery was removed, the corner stone was cleansed from its disgraceful screen, and again the Abbey stood forth to the world's admiring gaze, a structure as chastely pure as architectural skill could make it. But its chief beauty rested on no man, Christ was its corner stone, faith and holiness the pillars of it. Now friend you may see, your church and mine had the same foundation when the popish church became defiled by gross error, when the record of our faith 'the Holy Bible,' was by priest-craft a sealed book to those for whose instruction and reproof it was written, when Christ's command Search the Scriptures' was disobeyed, when his divine power, as Mediator, was given to the Virgin Mary, then we protested against the errors that concealed the simple beauty and majesty of our church, and I hope friend that you will soon join those of your popish brethren, who are now cleansing the church from the abominations that have so long hid beauty from your view, and that we shall all become one fold under one shepherd, and that our only distinguished name shall be Christians. The axe is now laid to the root of the tree, its fall cannot be far distant, that it may come, and come quickly, is my fervent prayer, he that hath an ear, let him hear what the spirit saith

unto the churches." 'Him that overcometh will I make a pillar in the temple of my God, and he shall no more go out, and I will write upon him the name of my God, and the name of the city of my God, which is new Jerusalem, which cometh down out of heaven from my God, and I will write upon him my new name.'-Rev.iii. 13, 13.-Achill Missionary Herald.

The Garner.

THE EXAMPLE OF CHRIST.

Jesus Christ willed that He should be acknowledged as being God indeed, and man indeed. He therefore proved himself God, by his miracles; and man, in his sufferings. There is not a single action in his mortal life, which does not exemplify one or the other

Men seek after the riches of the world with insatiable ardour Jesus Christ willed to be born in poverty. Our pride makes us indignant at the smallest outrages; he experienced every description of insult. We revolt against the most trifling injury; he suffered injustice, even permitting it to lead him to death. To us pain is insupportable; he allowed himself to be lacerated with scourges, pierced with thorns and nails. We fear nothing so much as death; he submitted to it voluntarily. The death of the cross was regarded as the most opprobrious of any, and it was upon a cross that he was willing to die; in short, in foregoing for himself all the goods, the love of which draws us into the commission of evil, and in exposing himself to all the evils of which the dread turns us away from the search after Divine Truth, he has subjugated both the one and the other, alike, beneath our feet; for every sin we commit has its origin either in the love of some one of the goods which Jesus Christ has despised, or the fear of some one of the evils which he has endured. There is not a single incident in the life of this God-Man which does not serve us as a lesson for the regulation of our own; and in it we find a complete treatise of

THE SHAME OF THE CROSS.

It is hard to say, of these two, which is the harder to bear : which is the greater cross, the Cross or Shame. Or rather, it is not hard. There is no mean party in misery, but, if he be insulted on, his being insulted on more grieves him, than doth the misery itself. But to the noble, generous nature, to whom the value of his honor is above all value, -to him the Cross is not the cross : Shame, is the cross. And any high and heroical spirit beareth any grief more easily, than the grief of contemptuous and contumelious usage. King Saul showed it plainly, who chose rather to run upon his own sword, than to fall into the hands of the Philistines, who (he knew) would use him with scorn, as they had done Samson before him. And even he (Samson too) rather than sit down between the pillars and endure this, pulled down house and all, as well upon his own head, as theirs that so abused him. Shame then, is certainly the worse of the twain. Nor, in His death, it is not easy to define, whether pain or shame had the upper hand: whether greater, the Cross or the shame of the Cross .- Bp. Andrewes.

To the Gentile world the very name of repentance was an unknown sound. The Roman satirist who had studied the tendencies, and laid bare the diseases of our moral nature, and who has lescribed with most vividness and power the appalling terrors of a guilty conscience, complains that it was an evil without a remedy -that there was no stop or stay in the descent of sin-that experience afforded no example of that contrition which terminates in change of life : and, indeed, in that portion of historical evidence with which alone he was conversant, we shall see much to confirm this melancholy assertion. Turn, for instance, to the annals of imperial Rome: select a few of those conscience-stricken men who were lords of all but their own sensations; one of them, the consummate master of dissimulation and artifice, is unable to conceal the dreadful secret within: his own epistle to his assembled flatterers alludes to the torments that consumed him, in tones so pregnant with woe, that the most hardened could not repeat them without shuddering and mental recoil. Another, who to the mere crowd without seems capable of no thought or feeling but of reckless bursts of a ferocious pleasantry, betrays, in the silence and solitude of night, the awful throes and workings of a troubled mind : no sleep can close his eyelids; but visions of strange and undefinable horrors beset him, and he wanders in restless anguish through his palaces, watching and invoking the approach of morn. Need I speak of him who hears in every wind, in every moan and murmur of the sea, the reproach of parricide? Of him who sees perpetually beside him the bloody spectre of a murdered brother? All these assuredly felt the power of conscience. Neither the efforts of sneering scepticism, nor the supple words of courtly adulation, nor the loud applause of a corrupted multitude, nor statues, nor thanksgivings, nor deification, could suppress or soothe the tremendous vengeance of their own reflections. But which of these desisted from his fatal course? which of these laid aside his crown and clothed himself in sackcloth and ashes? which of these, meaning of the name it still retained, "The Black Ab- like the monarch of Judes-in an obscurer age-in an obscurer country-fell in humble prostration before the throne of grace and poured forth those strains of penitential prayer, in which the deepest contrition unites itself with the most enlightened faith ?-Rev. J. A. Jeremie.

FAMILY WORSHIP.

When we reflect, that all that we possess, and all that we entemporaneous eloquence, as unexpectedly to his audi- Satan had left him. All who crowded the walls believed joy, is the gift of our God,—that we are dependent upon him for

the health of our families, and every domestic enjoyment, flow from the Giver of every good and perfect gift, surely we cannot think it too much to consecrate to his service a few moments every morning and evening for domestic worship? How pleasing to see a master erecting in his house an altar to the God of Israel! The cares and vicissitudes of life for a short time flee away, and the sacrifice of holy devotion ascends; while the band of worshippers unite in fervent prayer to Him whose they are, and whom they delight to serve. In that house God is hououred; there his ark finds a resting-place; there a temple is consecrated to his service; and there he commands his blessing, even life for evermore. When morning dawns, they unite in thanking God for the kindness which has shielded them through the night, and imploring the same kindness to shield them through the day. When evening returns, they bow together at the footstool of mercy, grateful for the goodness which has attended them through the day, and entreating the same goodness to guard them through the night. In the morning, prayer unlocks the treasures of heaven to their souls; in the evening it secures them under the protection of Omnipotence. - Rev. J. Clarkson.

ADMIRATION OF FORMER TIMES. The admiration of former times is a feeling at first, perhaps engrafted on our minds by the regrets of those who vainly seek in the evening of life, for the sunny tints which adorned their morning landscape; and who are led to fancy a deterioration in surrounding objects, when the change is in themselves, and the twilight in their own powers of perception. It is probable that, as each age of the individual or the species is subject to its peculiar dangers, so each has its peculiar and compensating advantages: and that the difficulties which, at different periods of the world's duration, have mpeded the believer's progress to Heaven, though in appearance infinitely various, are, in amount, very nearly equal. It is probable that no age is without its sufficient share of offences, of judgments, of graces, and of mercies, and that the corrupted nature of mankind was never otherwise than hostile or iudifferent to the means which God has employed to remedy its misery. Had we lived in the times of the infant Church, even amid the blaze of miracle on the one hand, and the chastening fires of persecution on the other, we should have heard, perhaps, no fewer complaints of the cowardice and apostacy, the dissimulation and murmuring inseparable from a continuance of public distress and danger, than we now hear regrets for those days of wholesome affliction, when the mutual love of believers was strengthened by their common danger; when their want of worldly advantages disposed them to regard a release from the world with hope far more than with apprehension, and compelled the Church to cling to her Master's cross alone for comfort and for succour .- Bishop Heber.

Advertisements.

RATES.—Six lines and under, 2s. 6d. first insertion, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ d ach subsequent insertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d. first insertion, and 1s. each subsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line first insertion, and 1d. per line, each subsequent insertion. Advertisements, without written directions to the contrary, (post paid,) inserted till forbid and charged accordingly.

From the extensive circulation of "The Church," in the Pro-

vinces of Upper and Lower Canada, as well as in Great Britain and Ireland, and other portions of Her Majesty's dominions, it will be found a profitable medium for the advertising of Real Estate, &c

A GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY of cently arrived in this country, is desirous of ob-GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD, retaing employment as a Teacher in a school, or as a Tutor in a private family. He is a young man of good family, and was educated at one of the first public schools in England. Reference may be made to the Rev. H. J. Grasett, Toronto. October 10th, 1839.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully announce having now got to hand the most of their FALL GOODS, being by far the and the most of their FALL GOODS, being by far the largest and best assorted Stock they ever imported, and which having been purchased on very advantageous terms, they are enabled to offer them much below the usual prices. The following comprises a part of their Stock, and Country Merchants would do well examine it before purchasing elsewhere:

Broad Cloths, all colours and prices; Plain and Fancy Cassimeres and Buckskins; Plain and Plaid Pilots and Beaver Cloths and Flushings; Tweeds and Gallashiel's Cloths; Plain and Twilled Prints, Ginghams, and Furniture Chintz; Plain and Printed Moleskins and Drills; Blankets, Flannels, Baizes, Serges, Carpets and Rugs;

Plain and Twilled Shirting Stripes and Apron Checks; Turkey Stripes, Derrys and Drugets;
A great variety of Tartans, Plaid Sbawls, and Handkerchiefs;
Twill Sacking and Russia Sheeting;
Osnaburgs, Canvas, Brown Holland, Dowlas, Diapers and

Huckabacks; Brown and Bleached Table Cloths; Linens and Lawns; Hats, Caps, and Scotch Bonnets; Hosiery and Gloves; Silk and Cotton Umbrellas; Gentlemen's Waterproof Cloaks; Lambs' Wool Shirts and Drawers; Silk and Cotton Bandanas and Barcelonas; Black Bandanas and Stocks; A large assortment of Small Wares, &c. Writing and Wrapping paper; 3-4 and 6-4 Plain and Figured Merinos; Printed Saxonies and Robe D'Orleans and Muslinde Laines; Shawl Dresses and Fancy Evening Dresses; Plain and Figured Gros de Naples and Persians;

Lutestring, Satin and Gauze Ribbons; Gauze Handkerchiefs and Scarfs, and Artificial Flowers; Black Lace and Blond Gauze Veils; Black and Colored Silk Velvets; Bobbinnetts, Quillings, Tattings, Thread Lace and Edgings; Thibet and Filled Shawls and Handkerchiefs;

Superior Furs, in Capes, Muffs, Boas, and Operas; White and Colored Stays: Book, Jaconett, and Mull Muslins.-Also Strined and Checked Muslin Capes and Collars.

ROSS & MACLEOD. Toronto, 26th Sept., 1839.

THE Subscriber having taken out letters of Administration to the Estate of the late Robert Craig, late of the Township of Cramahe, in the Newcastle District, hereby requires all persons indebted to the Estate to make immediate payment to Charles Short, Esq., of Presque Isle, who is empowered to grant receipts for the sameand all persons to whom the Estate is indebted will please present their claims.

DAVID JOHN SMITH, ADMINISTRATOR.

Kingston, 30th Sept. 1839.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

THE NEWCASTLE DISTRICT COMMITTEE of this Institution, have just received a large supply of Bibles, Testaments, Prayer Books, and other Books and Tracts, which they offer for sale, at reduced prices, at their Depository, at Messrs. Graveley & Jackson's,

The Books of the Society will also be found for sale at Mr. Charles Hughes', Druggist, Port Hope; -and may be procured at Peterboro' on application to the Rev. C T. Wade; in Cavan, from the Rev. S. Armour, and in Darlington, from the Rev. T. S. Kennedy. Cobourg, July 16, 1839.

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

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

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY.

MRS. BROWN begs respectfully to acquaint her friends and the public, that she has removed from her former residence to that large and commodious house in the town of Cobourg, formerly occupied by the Bank of Upper Canada; where the business of her school will be conducted as usual, and two additional boarders can be accommodated.

The usual branches of a complete English education will be taught; and the accomplishments, where required, of French, Music, and Dancing.

Terms for Boarders, comprehending the ordinary branches of education, £40 per annum, exclusive of washing. Bedding and towels to be furnished by the pupils. Terms for Day Scholars, in the ordinary branches of

an English Education, - - £1 5 0 pr. Qr. do. to pupils learning music, 1 0 0 do. Music, with use of piano, extra, 1 15 0 do. French, extra, - - - 1 5 0 do. Dancing, extra, - - 1 5 0 do.

As the number of the boarders will be limited to six, an early application is requested. The present vacation will terminate on the 24th July, inst. Cobourg, July 6, 1839. 2-3m.

THE HOME DISTRICT SCHOOL. HIS Institution is now in successful operation. An additional number of in-door pupils can be con-

veniently received and comfortably accommodated. TERMS OF TUITION, BOARD, &C. For pupils under 10 years of age, £32 per academi-

al year. For pupils in or above their 10th year, £36 per do. Cards of particulars may be had on application to the Principal, personally, or by letter [post paid].

M. C. CROMBIE, Principal. Toronto, May 24, 1839.

THE JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT SCHOOL. THE Midsummer Vacation will terminate on Tuesday July 24th. A few boarders in addition to the present number can be received. The terms are £30 per annum, always payable quarterly in advance. Theoogical Pupils, £50 per annum. Each Boarder is to provide his own Washing, Bed and Bedding, Towels and Silver Spoon. For particulars apply to the Principal, he Rev. H. Caswall, Brockville, U. C.

> BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c. IN NIAGARA.

THE Subscriber has just received from England, a general assortment of excellent STATIONERY. He is usually supplied with popular SCHOOL, BOOKS; and he has generally on hand, a pretty large collection of Literary, Religious, and Miscellaneous Works. ALEX. DAVIDSON.

Post Office, Niagara, 29th June, 1839.

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

ALEXANDER DIXON.

SADDLER AND HARNESS MANUFACTURER, RESPECTFULLY informs the Gentry and Public of Upper Canada that he has just received [direct from England] a very extensive and Fashionable assort-

SADDLERY GOODS,

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

Furniture, 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.

N. B.—Every description of single and double harness,

nanufactured with English Leather, constantly for sale, with every other article in the Trade. Toronto, August 29, 1839,

CUTLERY, MILITARY & FANCY STORE.

NO. 120, KING STREET, TORONTO.

HE Subscriber tenders his grateful acknowledgments to his numerous customers, for the liberal encouragement he has forceived since his commencement in this City, and respectfully informs them, that he has received direct forms them. forms them, that he has received direct from England, a well selected Stock of articles in the above line, partly consisting of: Infantry and Cavalry Regulation Swords; common Cavalry Swords; Frog & Sling Belts; Staff Officers' Belts; Sabre Dashes; Cavalry and Infantry Shells and Scales; best quality Infantry and Navy Regulation Buttons; Navy Lace; Gold and Silver Lace, various qualities and patterns. rious qualities and patterns, Light Infantry and Battalion Sashes Gold and Silver Sword Knots; real Silver Epaulets; Gold and Plated do.; Gold and Silver Cord; Gold and Silver Cap Tassels; Cap Mountings; Brass, Steel, and German Silver Military Spurs; Ivory, Buck, and Buffalo Handle Knives and Forks; best quality

Ivory, 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 Cutlery, Military Goods, and Surgeons' Instruments, in a manner superior to any thing heretofore done in the Country, and as good if not superior to any imported from Europe.

not superior to any imported from Europe.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, Surgeons' Instruments, &c. &c., with every other article of Steel, Brass, or Silver, repaired in the best possible manner.

SAMUEL SHAW. Toronto, Sept. 12th, 1839.

CHAMPION, BROTHERS & CO. TORONTO

Importers of Hardware, &c. &c. HAVE on hand a general and well assorted Stock of She Goodssuitable to the country trade, which they will se Wholesale for CASH, or approved three months Paper, at their usual low prices. They have also a large Stock of CHAMPION'S WARRANTED CAST STEEL AXES made at the Factory originally built by the late Harges Shepard, and afterwards occupied by John Armstrong. Shepard's and Armstrong's Axes have been decidedly pro ferred before any others in the Province, it is only necessary to state that Champion's are made by the same workmen

and from the very best material, to insure for them the same continued preference. C. B. & Co. are agents for the sale (to the Trade) Joseph Van Norman's well known Castings, a large Stock of which they have always on hand, consisting of

Cooking Stoves, Six Plate do.

Parlour do. Sugar Kettles, Pot Ash Coolers, &c. &c. &c.

Toronto, July, 1838. WILL forthe present be published at the Star Office

Cobourg, every Saturday. TERMS. To Subscribers resident in the immediate neighbor

hood of the place of publication and to Postmasters Ten Shillings per annum. To Subscribers receiving their papers by mail, FIFTEEN SHILLINGS per annum postage included. Payment is expected yearly, or at east half-yearly in advance.

No subscription received for less than six months; nor the paper discontinued to any subscriber until arrear ages are paid, unless at the option of the Publisher,

[R. D. CHATTERTON, PRINTER.]