THE VESTRY MEETING.*

cottagers, who watched their sheep as they browsed on the adjoining hills, or kept a few cows on the narrow slips of meadow land. A clear mountain stream dashed over the layers of rock in a succession of small cascades; and, where it ran more smoothly, the glassy surface was broke in many a circle by the rising of the trout and grayling. Here Herbert, when a boy, used to wander with his angle-rod or his pencil; and often the whole family would pass a summer's holiday amidst the lovely scenery, and spread their repast under the shade of the enormous ash tree from which the valley took its name.

But, alas! a sad change, -sad, at least, in the eyes of the lovers of the picturesque, -had come over that happy valley. A rich capitalist, with "speculation in his eyes," had marked its capabilities for improvement. He had purchased, at a low rate, half a mile or more of the stream and land adjoining, and had built a large factory just at the edge of the most beautiful cascade. The ther factory lower down the stream. The water-power was any jobbing or illegal charge, he should be happy to was soon found insufficient for the growing establishment, and steam-engines were erected to supply the deficiency, which overspread the valley with dense volumes of black were built for their accommodation. In short, a population sprang up scarcely less in amount than that of the village of Welbourne; and this at the distance of three miles from the parish church, which was rarely attended even by a few stragglers from the valley.

One of the first objects of Mr. Herbert, when he became incumbent of the parish of Welbourne, was to endeavour to provide a church for this distant hamlet .-Accordingly he headed a subscription with a handsome donation of a hundred pounds. Ridley wrote down fifty for himself, and a hundred more for his brother, who was abroad. The subscription list was then circulated in the neighbourhood; some received it coldly, others contributed moderately; those who lived near the parish church thought that the people of Ashdale ought to build a church for themselves; those who were not parishioners thought it no concern of theirs. However, some subscribed their guineas, some their five guineas, and some their ten, and thought they had done wonders. After a considerable delay, and a large additional sum from his own pocket, and a grant from the Church Building Society, Herbert found himself at last in a condition to commence building, and the foundation-stone was laid of a small but neat church, which still remained to be endowed; and the endowment was only to be obtained by a considerable sacrifice from his own tithes .-This was anything but reasonable, but Herbert cheer-

Meanwhile the population of Ashdale increased .-Beer-shops, gin-shops, with their accompaniments of spouting clubs, unions, and all the other symptoms of a demoralized and disaffected population, rapidly sprang up. Religion there was little or none, for religion seldom exists without the outward ordinances. The new church, instead of being hailed as a boon, was rather disapproved of as an intrusion. They could do very

When Herbert entered the vestry on the Sunday after his return from town, he found the churchwarden already there, who welcomed him with a cordial shake of the hand, but a very grave face. The cause of his gravity was soon explained. The time had arrived (he said) when it was necessary to give notice for a vestry meeting, in order to levy a church-rate, but he had just learned that it was the intention of the Ashdale people to come in a body to oppose it. The fact was, they had received circulars from some of the London Radicals to get up an opposition, -at any rate to make an agitation; and they had had amongst them some Radical orators, to enlighten

their minds on the subject. Herbert was much annoyed at this intelligence, on ac-What, indeed, could be more galling to a Christian minister than to see strife brought into his hitherto peaceful parish? what could be more cruel and uncharitable than the conduct of those by whom it was fomented? do his utmost to rouse the energy of his friends and meet the opposition with as great force as possible, so as to crush at once the schemes of the malcontents. Accordhe proceeded to consult with the churchwardens, in order to arrange his plans, so that all might be strictly legal; and afterwards he went round personally to all the principal farmers and shopkeepers, and other residents in the parish. His opponents, he feared, would have an advantage over him, inasmuch as men are not disposed to vote money out of their own pockets if they can avoid not disappointed. Scarcely was there one amongst the members of his congregation who did not readily promise to attend at the vestry, and give his vote for the Church. Herbert was much cheered by the heartiness of their zeal, and felt that he had done them injustice in doubting their attachment for a moment. He was particularly gratified by the observations of one of the principal farmers, who called on him the day before the meeting, and placed the affair exactly on the right footing. "We are sorry," said he, "to see you so much put about by this unpleasant business; but you may depend upon it, seen, but says he will do anything to serve you. However, I have told them all, and I am sure you would tell

neighbour to stand up for the Church." Most unusual was the scene which the hitherto peaceful village of Welbourne presented on the morning of the meeting. The farmers were seen coming in from all parts, on foot or on horseback; and, though it was a busy time, they one and all declared, with honest English feeling, that they would lose the whole day sooner than not support the Church. The village doctor had already visited his patients, the shopkeeper left his business in the care of his wife: and the squire put off his that the support of the Church was a more important business than profit or pleasure.

vote for the rate, but because it is our duty to God and our

The village clock had struck the hour of twelve, and the friends of the Church, already assembled, were rather surprised that their opponents had not made their appearance, and began to think they had given up their intention of opposing the rate. However, their hopes were soon dispelled when they heard a loud shouting, and saw the malcontents walking in a body three and three abreast straight up the middle of the village, followed by a crowd of boys from the factory, and carrying a flag, borrowed from an adjoining borough, bearing inscribed on it in large letters "Civil and religious liberty."

* From the Rev. W. Gresley's Portrait of an English Church-

vote that they might be taxed.

It was out of the question that so large a body, or a tenth part of it, should get into the vestry; so there was no alternative but to make use of the body of the church, much to Herbert's regret, who grieved to see the holy greater part of the cottages in Ashdale, -Mr. Stubbs's place made the scene of ungodly contention.

Unwilling to set an example of speechifying, Herbert opened the proceedings by simply reading the notice the force of his argument; the tide of opinion suddenly which had called them together, and requesting the churchwardens to give in their estimate, and state the

amount of rate which it would be requisite to levy. The churchwarden accordingly read to the meeting the calculated expense for the current year, and briefly added that it had been made out with all possible regard speculation prospered, and led to the erection of ano- to economy. If any gentleman present suspected there give an explanation. It was true that in former years when the parish was unanimous, certain charges had been inserted in the church-rates, by common consent, smoke. Workmen, with their families, were brought which were not strictly legal,-such as for the moles, from the adjoining districts, and rows of brick cottages hedgehogs,* and organist. In justice to the manufacturing interest, the former charges would in future be defrayed by the farmers solely, and the latter by the congregation who occupied pews in the church. The estimate which he now had the honour of presenting to the vestry was confined strictly to the necessary repairs of the fabric, and the decent maintenance of public wor-

This speech, of course, gave little satisfaction to the malcontents. A call was made for Mr. Stubbs. This gentleman was the principal shopkeeper who supplied the Ashdale population with the necessaries and luxuries of population was soon prevailed on to attend divine worlife,—as bread, butter, cheese, tea, tobacco, and snuff;— ship, and a marked change became apparent in the comand having, unfortunately for himself, a gift of talking, munity. None complained but the owners of the beer he was put forward as the spokesman on the occasion .- | and gin shops; not even Mr. Stubbs, -- for his opinions One cause also of his selection for this honour was, that on religion and politics quickly suited themselves to those he professed to be a member of the Church, and on the of his customers. score of lounging into his pew about once a month when the service was half over, considered himself an excel-

I cannot but here remark of how little use it is for elergymen to go out of their way to conciliate these mongrel sort of people; at least, I mean, by any departure rom the straight line of duty. They are sure to desert the Church at the hour of peril, and their desertion is then more mischievous than it would have been had they never professed themselves its members.

Well, up stands Mr. Stubbs on the seat of one of the pews, and vows he is strongly attached to the Churchnone can be more so. He only wished that the Church could see her true interests. For himself, though a Churchman, he scorned to put his hands into the pockets of the conscientious Dissenter. All men ought to pay for their own religion. He would rather pay twice the amount of rate, provided it was by voluntary subscription—he would, upon his word. It was not that he had any fault to find with the estimate of the churchwarden, well, they thought, without it. In short, the delay in | but it was the principle of the thing which he objected building, unavoidable as it was, had been productive of to. He, for one, would never consent to call on Dissenters to wash the parson's dirty linen. (Loud applause followed this piece of wit, for it is a standing joke amongst the opponents of church-rates to apply this phrase to the parish surplice.) When the applause subsided, Mr. Stubbs having no further arguments to offer, concluded by moving that the meeting be adjourned to that day six months.

Great was the thumping and shouting which followed the conclusion of Mr. Stubbs's oration; and he sat down with the air of a man who had surpassed even himself. There was some little pause, and at last it was announced that Mr. Owen would be glad to address the meeting .-"Mr. Owen! (said Herbert to himself,) who is Mr. Owen?" He looked up and saw, to his surprise, the shrewd and and thus a complete chapel was formed about sixty feet good-tempered face of his talkative fellow-traveller. square. On a platform, at one extremity, was a pulpit The cause of Mr. Owen being there was simply this; __ and a communion table, and the rest of the area was occount of the ill-will which it was likely to breed in his that, about a year before, he had purchased one of the parish. It was a very unpleasant business,—the most factories in Ashdale. The business had hitherto been unpleasant which had occurred since he had been rector. conducted by a foreman,—he himself having been de- and Bishop Chase proceeded to read his episcopal adtained elsewhere; and he had just arrived to superintend his works in person. Herbert was rather curious to know what his dissenting friend would say, but expected, like the rest, that he had risen to second Mr. Stubbs's motion. However, after much consideration, and prayer to God It being the first time of Mr. Owen's appearance before to aid his judgment, he resolved that it was his duty to the Welbourne public, great attention was paid to his

"Gentlemen." said Mr. Owen, "this is the first time that I have had the honour of appearing within these ingly, no sooner had he risen on Monday morning, than walls, and it may naturally be expected, that, having purchased a considerable property in the parish, and having now come to reside in your neighbourhood, I should avail myself of the opportunity to state what are my sentiments on this occasion. Gentlemen, I am a Dissenter from the Church of England; (Hear, hear, from Mr. Stubbs and the Radicals,) I have been born and bred a Dissenter, and still remain so. The laws of the it. However, he trusted to their good feeling, and was country allow a perfect freedom to every one to hold his own religious opinions, provided he does not interfere with those of his neighbour. I have come here, gentlemen, because I understood there was to be an opposition to a grant of Church rate. (Loud cries of Hear, hear!) Perhaps I shall surprise some of you who are present, but I here declare plainly that, as an honest man, I cannot vote against the Church rate. (Loud murmurs, and exclamations of surprise from the Radicals, and triumphant shouts from the Church party.) I have given the matter a good deal of consideration, especially during the last few days, (here the speaker looked at Mr. Herbert,) sir, we'll stand by you. There is not one, that I have and if you will favour me with your attention, gentlemen, I will briefly give you my reasons

"When I purchased my property in Ashdale, I calcuthem so too, that that is not the reason why we ought to lated all the outgoings and expenses; I reckoned up the taxes, poor rates, tithes, Church rates; and, allowing for these drawbacks, I paid accordingly; I gave so much less for my purchase than I should have done had there been no drawbacks. Therefore I say, gentlemen, that having bought my property subject to a certain deduction for Church rates, I cannot, as an honest man, turn round and vote against a Church rate, and so put the money into my own pocket: it would be a robbery to do so.

"Another reason why I cannot vote against the Church rate, is, because I have a respect for the law of the land, and it is the law of the land that a Church should be kept shooting party, that he might not be absent. All felt up in every parish, by a general assessment on property; and, so long as that law remains unrepealed, I am not the man to disobey or evade it.

"A third reason is, that I consider that by refusing the Church rate, I should be robbing the poor, who have a right, by law, and long prescription, that a place of worship should be provided for them by the owners of real property, without exception: the property of dissenters is equally liable with that of others.

"And, lastly, I will not vote against the rate, because I do not consider it of sufficient importance to quarrel about. It is but a few shillings, after all, and I do not think it is worth disturbing the peace of the parish for

*In country parishes it is, or rather was, not uncommon to find such items in the church rates as "mole-catcher's salary," "paid

tle more than the usual number of attendants at the vestogether. I, for one, will not be made their tool; but try meetings, and that they should carry their point by a take the liberty of judging for myself. And I think, coup de main. It never occurred to these liberal-minded gentlemen, if you would do the same, you will see that individuals that a whole parish would meet together, to it can answer no good purpose to carry on this opposition any farther. If you had come to me for advice, I should have said, you had better never have begun it.'

This speech of Mr. Owen made a marvellous impression on the assembly. Mr. Owen was owner of the amongst the rest, and his tenants did not much care to vote in opposition to their landlord. Some perceived changed, and many acknowledged that they did not know why they had made all this uproar and confusion.

The consequence was, that when it came to the show at least three to one.

Mr. Herbert briefly addressed the assembly. He was orry that any difference of opinion should have arisen in the parish; but it was so far satisfactory, that it had proved to him the sincerity of the friends of the Church, and had shewn that even its opponents were not indisposed to listen to sound reason. He assured them that nothing should be wanting on his part to promote good neighbourhood so long as he lived amongst them, and he had great hopes that, when the new building at Ashdalc was completed, his parishioners on that side would then become aware of the value of the Church.

And so they separated, better satisfied with each other than when they assembled.

Herbert's predictions were not disappointed. Ashdale church was consecrated during the summer, and an active curate established there. Some little jealousy remained for a while, but by kindness and attention, the

CHURCH SCENES IN OHIO.

Camp-meetings, as such, are never held by Episcopalians. Yet occasionally, for want of a church, our ser- and real in our actions and intentions. For this is the sinlessness vices are performed in the open air, and I recollect with that God requires of us all; this is that "sinless state," in which pleasure an interesting occasion of this kind in Delaware county, Ohio. The place of worship was a beautiful if he does find us, we shall certainly be saved by the blood of Jeorchard, and the time was the month of May, when the sus. For, in the style of scripture, "to be sincere, and to be abundant blossons of the apple and the peach filled the air with their deicious odour. A table for the communion was placed on the green grass and covered with a find no wickedness in me." He that endeavours this, and hopes cloth of snowy vhiteness. Adjoining the rustic altar a this, and does actions and uses means accordingly, not being delittle stand was rected for the clergyman, and a num- ceived by his own false heart, nor abused by evil propositions—this ber of benches vere provided for the congregation. A large number of persons attended, who behaved with though he cannot challenge heaven by merit, yet he shall receive the strictest decorum and propriety. Besides the service it as a gift, by promise and by grace. God takes no judgment of for the day, bartism was administered by the missionary to three or four adults, a stirring extempore sermon was delivered, and the Lord's Supper completed the solemni-

I happened to be witness of a curious scene in a simiar place of worship near Kenyon College. It was the time of the annual convention of the diocese of Ohio, and the clerical and lay delegates assembled at Gambier. It was also the period appointed for the annual commencement of the college, and a great gathering of the neighbouring population was expected. Rosse chapel being incomplete, there was no room in Gambier sufficiently capacious for the occasion, and accordingly a large arbour was erected for temporary service. It was formed of a number of poles fixed in the earth, united at the top by cross pieces, and covered with a profusion of green boughs. The sides were protected in a similar manner, cupied by benches. The convention assembled and was duly organized, after which morning service was performed, dress in the presence of a numerous congregation. In the course of this address, he animadverted severely on the conduct of the Rev. Mr. West, in respect to his agency in England in behalf of Kenyon College. Just as the condemnatory expressions were about to issue from his lips, a tall figure in black was seen gliding behind the boughs, and Mr. West himself, who was supposed to be at least a thousand miles distant, quietly entered the arbour, and, unobserved by most of the assembly, seated himself in front of the bishop. Bishop Chase not perceiving him continued his address, and at the conclusion was about to give out a hymn, when, to the surprise of all, Mr. West stood up, and requested that a copy should be furnished him of that part of the address relating to himself. The bishop complied with his request, and on the following day Mr. West was heard in his defence. It will be recollected that the same Mr. West afterwards asserted his Episcopal character on the ground of an alleged consecration by Bishop Chase, and made some ineffectual attempts, near Liverpool, to produce a schism in the Church of England. He has since been suspended

from the performance of the clerical office. Places of worship like those mentioned above are certainly very agreeable during the warm days of an American summer. But it is obvious, that, even in the most sequestered regions, all who have any relish for the regular service of the sanctuary will desire something more permanent and better adapted to the great varieties of weather. Accordingly the erection of a log-church is often one of the first efforts of the well-disposed settlers of the western forests. Such a church was that at Perry in the vicinity of Gambier. It was the work of a few Irish Episcopalians who had been educated in the established religion, and who in this distant land remained faithful to the Church of their fathers. Their pious undertaking was quickly accomplished. They sallied forth into the woods with their axes, and, having chosen a spot, felled the tall trees, hewed them square, cut them into regular lengths, and with their united efforts heaved up the great logs and constructed the walls of their sylvan temple. The floor was soon formed of planks, and the roof was easily superadded. Benches supplied the place of pews, and the same stand answered for both the reading-desk and pulpit. In a building of this kind, of course, both tower and bell are out of the question, and nothing can be expected in the way of decoration.-Rev. H. Caswall's America and the American Church.

The Garner.

THE GOSPEL PREACHED TO ALL.

You may know it is the spirit of God by this. That Spirit it s: and they that anointed with it, take care of the Poor. The spirit of the world, and they that anointed with it, take little keep to evangelize any such, any poor souls. But in the tidings of the Gospel, they are not left out; taken in by name (we see). In sending those tidings, there is none excluded. No respect of persons with God: None of nations; to every nation, Gentile and Jew: None of conditions; to every condition, poor and rich. To them, that of all other are the least likely. They are not troubled with much worldly good news: seldom come there any

The Radicals came up at a brisk pace, but were evi- such a triffe. My maxim is, 'If it be possible, live peace- posts to them with such. But the good news of the Gospel reachdently somewhat disconcerted at the respectability, and ably with all men.' And I have no notion of being dic-In the outskirts of his parish there was a wild and beau- still more, at the numbers, of the opposite party. They tated to by a set of selfish fellows in London, or any where be general (this news): if to them, that of all other least likely, tiful valley, called Ashdale, formerly inhabited by a few expected that they should have had to contend with litelse, whose purpose it may suit to set us at loggerheads then certainly to all. Even to the poor is (as if he had said) even to poor and all, by way of extent: but no ways to engross it, or in the town of Cobourg, formerly occupied by the Bank appropriate it to them only. The tidings of the Gospel are as of Upper Canada; where the business of her school well for Lydia, the purple-seller, as for Simon the tanner; for the Areopagite, the judge at Athens, as for the gaoler at Philippos; for can be accommodated. the elect lady, as for the widow Dorcas; for the lord-treasurer of Ethiopia, as for the beggar at the beautiful gate of the temple; for the household of Cosar, as for the household of Stephanas; yea and (if he will) for King Agrippa too .- Bishop Andrewes.

REPENT.

Repent. This is the main purport and end of God's message o man in all times, by ail that he hath sent, prophets, apostles, Jesus Christ and his forerunner; and still all his ministers under the Gospel, have no other in effect to say, but to call man to repentance, to bring them home to God. Man is naturally turned of hands, some had quietly left the Church, others did away from God, and is still further running away and hastening not vote at all, and the Churchmen were in a majority of to the pit, and God is calling after him, Do not destroy yourselves, I will receive and pardon you, Oh! return, why will ye die? And yet men will not hearken, but run to their ruin. This word is daily preached; and yet who almost is persuaded so much as to stop his course a little and consider what is propounded to him, much less to break off his course and return. Oh! the bountifulness and graciousness of God, that thus entreats, and still entreats base worms, whom he might tread on and crush in a mo ment! Oh! the wretchedness and madness of man that refuses, and still refuses those gracious entreaties! You have been called to in these terms, and where are they that return? Where are hearts breaking for their iniquities, and breaking away from them, mourning after the Lord, and longing for a look of his countenance, and desiring nothing else? Oh! that some soul might now be stirred up, and set but upon thoughts of repenting, -serious real thoughts that would not die. The Lord will reach forth his hand and draw it to himself, though it find it cannot stir, yea in that very desire of returning to him, he hath presented it and touched it, and will not lose it, will not suffer it and his begun work in it to perish .- Archbishop Leighton.

GOD'S JUDGMENTS.

If God did proceed against us as we do against one another, no man could abide innocent for as much as one hour. But God's own judgment is otherwise: he inquires if the heart be right, if our labour be true, if we love no sin, if we use prudent and efficacious instruments to mortify our sin, if we go about our religion as we go about the biggest concerns of our life, if we be sincere if God does not find us, we shall never see his glorious face; and without offence," is all one. Thus David spake heartily, "I am utterly purposed that my mouth shall not offend; and thou shall man will stand upright in the congregations of the just; and, us by any measures, but of the commandment without, and the heart and the conscience within; but he never intended his law to be a snare to us, or to entrap us with consequences and dark interpretations, by large deductions and witty similitudes of faults; but he requires of us a sincere heart, and a hearty labour in the work of his commandments; he calls on us to avoid all that which his law plainly forbids, and which our consciences do condemn.-Bishop Jeremy Taylor.

Advertisements.

RATES.—Six lines and under, 2s. 6d. first insertion, and 71d each 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 Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, as well as in Great Britain and Ireland, and other portions of Her Majesty's dominions, it will found a profitable medium for the advertising of Real Estate, &c The space allotted to advertisements will be limited to three

CUTLERY, MILITARY & FANCY STORE.

NO. 120, KING STREET, TORONTO. THE Subscriber tenders his grateful acknowledgments to his numerous customers, for the liberal encouragement he has eceived since his commencement in this City, and respectfully inorms 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 words; Frog & Sling Belts; Staff Officers' Belts; Sabre Dashes; Swords; Frog & Sing Belts; Stan Officers Belts; Sabre Dashes; Cavalry and Infantry Shells and Scales; best quality Infantry and Navy Regulation Buttons; Navy Lage; Gold and Silver Lace, va-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 Razors; Penknives; Seissors; 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 reasonable 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 Cutery, Military Goods, and Surgeons' Instruments, in a manner suerior to any thing heretofore done in the Country, and as good if

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.

EDUCATION

MR. HUDSPETH, Classical Teacher in the U. C. Academy, will, at the close of his engagement there on the 15th Oct. next, open classes in Cobourg, for the usual branches of a liberal Education.

ay-pupils, privately, mornings and evenings. Board, exclusive of Washing, £30 per Academic year, for Young Gentlemen under 14 years of age, and £40

In the mean time, Mr. H. will take a limited number

f Boarders, and will be happy to meet with intending

for those above that age. Book-Keeping, the Classics, Mathematics, and higher

ranches charged extra. Students can also be accommodated with Board, &c., n one or two respectable families in the village. Further particulars may be known by application to

Mr. H., if by letter, post paid. Cobourg, 20th August, 1839.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

of Bibles, Testaments, Prayer Books, and other Books and Tracts, which they offer for sale at reduced a large supply hill; the Rev. A. N. Bethune, Rector of Cobourg, Rips, and Tracts, which they offer for sale at reduced arises. and Tracts, which they offer for sale, at reduced prices, ston; the Rev. H. J. Grasett, Asst. Minister at their Depository, at Messrs. Graveley & Jackson's, James's Church, Toronto;—to any of whom com

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 addressed. Darlington, from the Rev. T. S. Kennedy.

Cobourg, July 16, 1839.

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

will be conducted as usual, and two additional boarders 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 ordinar, branches of education, £40 per annum, exclusive 6

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. Dancing, extra,

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in early application is requested. The present vacation will terminate on the 24th July, inst. Cobourg, July 6, 1839.

As the number of the boarders will be limited to sta

THE HOME DISTRICT SCHOOL.

HIS Institution is now in successful operation. additional number of in-door pupils can be conveniently received and comfortably accommodated. TERMS OF TUITION, BOARD, &C.

For pupils under 10 years of age, £32 per academic 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,

Toronto, May 24, 1839.

THE JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT SCHOOL. THE Midsummer Vacation will terminate on Tuesda,

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. Theo logical Pupils, £50 per annum. Each Boarder is provide his own Washing, Bed and Bedding, Towels and Silver Spoon. For particulars apply to the Principals he Rev. H. Caswall, Brockville, U. C.

HENRY ROWSELL. BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER

KING STREET, TORONTO.

HAS just returned from England with an extension and varied assortment of Books, comprising pictures. torial, Historical and Scientific works, and several of the most recent popular and useful publications. He also a large stock of the Church of England, Saturday and Penny Magazines, and of the Penny Cyclopædia, besides a variety of Theological works, and Church England Tracts, to which the attention of the Clergy respectfully invited.

His stock of Account-Books, and of Stationery plain and ornamental,—is large and diversified: and this he has added a collection of Engravings, including portraits of Her Most Gracious Majesty by several diff

ferent artists. His assortment of Bibles and Prayer Books, is also very large, and consists of handsomely bound and opies, as well as others of the plainest and cheapet

description. Toronto, 28th June, 1839.

OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, Coach Builders, (fro London,) King Street, City of Toronto. All Cart riages built to order warranted 12 months. Old Car

riages taken in exchange. N. B.—Sleighs of every description built to order

SUBSCRIBERS TO THE UPPER CANADA CHURCH of the England Diocesan Press, are requested to pay to undersigned, on or before the tenth day of July next en suing, Five PER CENT on the amount of their respectit shares, or five shillings per share. Remittances, when more convenient, may be made to the Editor of the Chui H. J. GRASETT,

Secretary and Treasur

Toronto, June 8, 1839.

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