#### CHURCH CALENDAR.

June 6 .- Trinity Sunday. - 11 .- St. Barnabas - 13.-1st Sunday after Trinity. == 20.—2nd do. do. ---27.—3rd do. do. \_\_\_\_ 29.-St. Peter.

### THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.\*

Our lot is given us in a land Where busy arts are never at a stand; Where Science points her telescopic eve-Familiar with the wonders of the sky; Where bold Inquiry, diving out of sight, Brings many a precious pearl of truth to light; Where nought eludes the persevering quest, That fashion, taste, or luxury suggest.

activity of mind which prompts men to be continually a mixed multitude, who came to hear what was going on. service. [The reader will, no doubt, observe how faithfrom the commercial spirit of the nation, which, in its a table raised on a slight elevation, and covered with dissenting bodies with a Protestant designation.—ED.] turn, it fosters and extends. Most English towns con- various instruments of science and articles of curiosity, to suggest the adoption of schemes for the improvement | was a pair of globes; an electrical machine; three cases of the place and neighbourhood. It is manifest, how- of stuffed birds, and one of reptiles; five glass bottles, ever, that there is a great difference in the character of hermetically sealed, containing preparations in spirits; or school for religious instruction, has not lived in vain. or violence. He is a fellow-worker with God: generations after him will benefit by his good deeds; and if they have been for the imperfect manner in which the specimens were done in faith and charity, they will in no case lose their reward. Such was the character of Mr. Walton's activity: presentations of valuable articles which had been recently he was always ready for every good work. It was he who had been principally instrumental in establishing the national schools, as well as the savings-bank; and been on the Roman emperor was stuck on the calf's the dispensary, though it had existed before his time, yet owed its enlargement and efficiency to his judicious Roman emperor. However, all passed off very goodsuggestion. And he had the rare excellence of perseverance, as well as energy. Some men will shew great examined and admired, the president proclaimed silence, eagerness in forming a new and useful institution; but and requested Mr. Walton to deliver his lecture. Mr. when their object is accomplished, they grow tired of it. Walton accordingly rose, and spoke as follows:-Not so Mr. Walton:-he continued with unwearied patience to uphold and carry out whatever useful work had been projected.

It were well if the activity of the present age always flowed in such beneficial channels. But, alas, how many clever and able men in our towns and cities are there, whose talents are devoted to the worst purposes; and bring a curse, instead of a blessing to the generation in which they live; and treasure up for themselves wrath against the day of wrath. A sort of political mania has infused itself into the present generation. Men have taken it into their heads, that our old English constitution, under which we have flourished for so many years, must be altered. You will meet with people of this sort in every town-mad about reform and politics: some really so-some, I fear, affecting it from selfinterest, or from the love of consequence. All the activity of these restless persons, which might have contributed to the good of men and the honour of God, is absorbed in schemes of local or general politics. An election is to them a festival or holyday: their whole minds are set on preparing for these great events of their lives. Politics are their meat and drink; their business is neglected; their home deserted; their evenings are devoted to going round to the beer-shops and public-houses; and when men's senses are stupified, or their passions excited, with strong drink, they flatter the vanity of the most ignorant and immoral of the people, and infuse into them what they are pleased to term "liberal politics." It is incredible the pains and assiduity with which certain men, in almost every town, will pursue this course, and the unscrupulous and dishonest means which they will use thus to gather around them a host of angry disaffected spirits. These men are manifestly doing the devil's work, and will be rewarded according to their deeds.

But, besides those which have been mentioned, there are a number of active men, whose energies are directed to matters which are in themselves indifferent-mere matters of business and convenience. Such persons there must be in every town, or we should never get on with the rest of the world. In truth, there is no reason, whether we live at Churchover or elsewhere, why we should be the last to adopt the new inventions of the age. Other towns are lit with gas; why should we go on with our old dull lamps? Let us form a company,subscribe for shares, -build a gasometer; and who knows whether by good management we may not put something into our pockets, as well as save our neighbours and ourselves from tumbling into the gutters? The next town has got its main street Macadamized, why should we go on with our old rattling, jolting pavement? Then, again, why should not we club together, and have our reading-room, and get the principal daily papers, instead of each taking in his weekly journal, and having his news seven days old? In all these schemes of improvement Mr. Walton gladly concurred: sometimes suggesting them himself, but generally leaving them to be worked out by those who were most interested about them: gladly affording them the benefit of his able advice, if he saw them bungling the matter.

One day he was waited on by three gentlemen, who were well known as being amongst the most active in the town in matters of this sort. "They came," they said, "to request his advice and concurrence in a scheme which they had been concocting, in order to improve the morals and enlarge the understanding of the lower orders. It was wonderful, they said, to observe the great want of intellectual cultivation which existed, even in these enlightened times, amongst those who got their living by their daily labour. Why might they not be induced to spend their leisure-hours in more refined enjoyments, and the improvement of their minds, and acquiring a knowledge of the wonders of art and nature? In short, to come to the point, why should they not have a Mechanics' Institute? There was a Mechanics' Institute at Sutton, and Norton, and Weston, and Easton, why should they not have the same advantages at Churchover. which might enlighten and humanise the minds of their humbler fellow-townsmen?"

Mr. Walton was rather amused at the wonders which they expected to arise from the establishment of a Mechanics' Institute; and though not quite so sanguine as his visitors with regard to its beneficial results, yet he did not think proper to make any objection to the scheme, provided it was not made a political affair. He was well aware that an institution of this sort depended

ing lecture, on condition that they should allow him to deluded people. decline the honour of accepting the presidency; -and so it was agreed.

The day at length arrived for the opening of the One peculiar feature in the English character is that the Institute; and in the rear, half-way down the hall, the Pope gave him a reward of 2000 ducats for his good active men, and in the value of their activity; and that, specimens of minerals, duly labelled with the names of dance in the corners of the pews, round the pillar of while a well-directed activity may produce the most the donor and the place from which they were brought; the pulpit, and above the altar window of a large counbeneficial results, the activity of bad men can yield little there were specimens of coal from Newcastle, slate from try church—a pale gleam of winter sunshine streaming but evil. One man shall look with the eye of Christian Penrhyn, tin-ore from Cornwall: then there were various on the white wall, lent a more than usual light to the love and pity on the multitudes perishing around him interesting antiquities, and other miscellaneous objects company who still waited in the aisles, and in separate for lack of knowledge, and shall feel his spirit stirred -a brick from Babylon, a veritable portion of the groups, at the conclusion of the afternoon service. There within him, and shall set his mind on procuring for them | coctilis murus built by. Semiramis; bows and arrows from the means of worshipping God, and receiving pastoral Otaheite; a broken terra-cotta vase from Sicily; and a charity was supplying its dole-a worthless offeringinstruction, and educating their children in God's true calf with two heads, which was produced in farmer religion. He shall give freely of his money; and if Yolkham's cow-house. In addition to these, the presi- were orderly classes of the elder school children ranged "silver and gold he has none," he shall devote his dent presented the institution with an ancient bust, behind the font with their prayer-books in their hands, talents and time to the cause:-it shall be his dream which had been dug up in his own garden, and from the that they might follow word for word the service which by night, and his occupation by day, until his object shape of the nose was generally considered to represent their kind teacher had lately brought before their noticebe accomplished. It is incredible how much may be one of the Roman emperors, though others contended effected even by one mind zealously set on a given object; that the peculiar conformation of the nasal organ arose and he who has occasioned the building of one church from some injury which it had received either by time to praise God for mighty mercy once and again vouch

> arranged, in consequence, as he said, of the numerous received, -and certainly some apology was needed; for amongst other mistakes, the label which ought to have head, and that intended for the calf's head was on the humouredly; and when all the things had been duly

[ To be concluded in our next.]

### FAITHFUL COMMIN; OR A NEW BULWARK OF POPERY. From Bishop Lavington's "Enthusiasm of Methodism."

In the year 1567, the 9th of Elizabeth, one Faithful Commin, a Dominican Friar, a person generally reputed a zealous Protestant, much admired and followed by the people for his seeming piety, but more particularly for nveighing in his pulpit against Pius V., then Pope, was accused of being an impostor, and examined before the Queen and Privy Council, by Matthew Parker, Archbishop of Canterbury. Part of his examination is as

Arch.—Faithful Commin, of what profession art thou?

F. Com.—Of Christ's order. Arch.-Were you ever ordained?

F. Com.—Yes, I was ordained.

Arch .- By whom?

F. Com.—By the Cardinal (meaning Poole.) Arch.-Had you not other certificate under any of

the Bishops' hands, since the Reformation?

F. Com.—Not any.

Arch.—Wherefore would you dare to preach, having not got a license under some of our Bishops' hands? How shall we be assured that you are not of the Romish F. Com.—There are several have heard my prayers

and my sermons, and can testify that I have spoken against Rome, and her Pope, as much as any of the clergy have since they have fallen from her: I wonder, therefore, why I should be suspected.

Arch.-By your answer, Mr. Commin, I perceive you would have any one preach, so that he spake but against

the Pope in his sermons. F. Com.—Not every one, but he whose function it is.

and he who hath the Spirit. Arch.-What Spirit is this you mean?

F. Com .- The Spirit of Grace and Truth. Arch.—But is this Spirit that is in you either the pirit of grace or truth, that doth not comply with the

orders of the Church, lately purged and cleansed fromschism and idolatry? F. Com.—Therefore I endeavour to make it purer, as

far as God permits. Arch.-How do you endeavour to make the Church

F. Com .- I endeavour it when I pray to God that he would open the eyes of men to see their errors, and several have joined with me when I have prayed among them; and I have both given and taken the Body of

Christ to those of tender consciences, who have assembled with me in the fear of the Lord. Arch.—By your words, then, you have a congregation

that follows you. F. Com .- I have.

Arch.-Of what parish, and in what Diocese? F. Com.-Neither of any certain parish, nor in any

Arch.-Where, then, I pray? F. Com.—Even in the wide world, among the flock

of Christ scattered over the whole earth. Queen.-Your Diocese is very large, Mr. Commin.

(The witnesses were then called in and examined.) Queen .-- Mr. Draper, what have you to say to this Faithful Commin?

Draper.—He came to my house at Maidstone, with several of his followers. I shewed him a room, and perceiving several to come and enquire for this Mr. Commin, and by chance going up the stairs I heard one groan and weep, which caused me to lift up the latch: at first I was startled, but enquiring of one of his followers, what ailed the man, he replied, "do you not see we be all at prayers?" The maid, wondering where I was, came to seek me, and can testify the same.

Maid.—I saw this Faithful Commin, and thought he

was distracted when I heard him pray. Queen.-Though you have preached against the Pope, yet you have usurped over the power both of Church and State.

F. Com.—Give me time to consider, and prepare myself, and I shall give your Grace a further answer in

Council had acquitted him, and that he was warned of in downright assurance. As soon as he hath touched on any meanest of his creatures is forgotten before God; how much less Rev. S. D. L. Street,

# THE CHURCH.

The Christmas evergreens were still in fresh abunwere some very old and poor, to whom the hand of only an acknowledgment for undeserved mercy. There the service for the public baptism of infants. There were several mothers come with weak but thankful hearts safed to them-once again having received strength for Mr. Sprightly, the secretary, made many apologies it, they presented themselves in the presence of the Lord's people, in the courts of the Lord's house, in the midst of Thee, our Jerusalem.

And they did not kneel alone-the dearest friends, those who had watched them with anxiety in the hour of suffering, and had sympathised in the weak time of slow recovery, knelt by them. And there came also the young children-young, but old enough to have felt lately the absence of a watchful mother's care-old enough to be glad to see the colour return to her cheek, and herself in her accustomed place-and well instructedthey came also to join their thanks with hers; and prayers shall arise for these weak ones to Him who, to them that have no might, increaseth strength, that to them he may be a strong tower from the face of their enemies. But the winter sunshine is fading into twilight, as the candles are placed upon the font, and around it is gathering a scene of yet deeper interest. Lift the little children upon the bench, that they may watch the moment when their infant brothers and sisters are received into the number of Christ's flock. Teach them to look on with deep silence and solemn attention; and remind them when they go home, that once so they were receivedthat such vows are upon them-to them, as now to these present infants, this baptism may, through God's mercy, be a means of grace. Oh, it was a lovely sight.

Each mother thought her own lamb the most precio and the fairest; and as the old clergyman took him in his arms, felt that he too was the father of a large family who so gently and favourably received him, as in the person of Christ himself. But I pause; troubles there have been, great evils there have been, yet, thank God, still is our scriptural liturgy untouched-still our sacramercy realized. Yes! look now-blessed are all they without them, but with the most greedy and fervid ambition that fear the Lord, and that walk in his ways. Look pursue after such an acquaintance with His Divine Spirit as may how that hoary hair shines—a crown of glory—as the breathe an inward life through all the powers of their souls, and Israel. It is his own youngest grandson. Is it not a and heirs of the promises, to whom all are made Yea and Amen in holy hour? For this noisy and troublesome world, is it | Christ Jesus; these are they which shall abide in the house for inside the church.

But the twilight has faded into winter evening, and 1618, d. 1652.] the rising wind moans through the dead branches, and sweeps across the rough grass of the churchyard. Why are those busy and eager people crowding each other, pushing to look in at the belfry door? Is there anything there but the spades and pickaxes that they use to break since Scripture is silent. And for the lamentable spectacle before us. The darkness is no darkness to Thee. May God give repentance where man ought not to forgive; but I could not, on this Sunday of my child's baptism, hear of this awful circumstance without being struck with it, and pausing a moment to consider the contrast of Within and Without the church.-British Magazine.

# The Garner.

THE VANITY OF THE SCORNER.

As there is no one quality that sticks more closely to a scorner than that of pride, so is there none that doth more evidently obstruct right reasoning, and an impartial search after truths of all kinds, especially those which relate to virtue and piety. And no wonder, therefore, if on this account the scorner, though he "seek wisdom," yet "findeth it not." Pride makes a man seem sufficient in his own eyes for all manner of speculations and inquiries; and, therefore, puts him indifferently upon the pursuit of all knowledge, and the determination of all doubts, without giving him leave to distrust himself in the least, or once to consider, which way his genius and abilities lie. Hence it happens, that the man, not being duly qualified for every search, or, if he He was then bound over for his appearance for farther were, yet not having leisure and opportunity enough to go through examination, to another day. But coming from the with it, is fain to take up with slight and superficial accounts of on his knees before them. But the providence of God is as surely Council, he told his followers that Her Majesty and the things; and then, what he wants in true knowledge, to make up over those who fall, as over those who are preserved. Not the

very much on the way in which it was taken up and God to go beyond the seas, to instruct the Protestants science or study, he immediately seems to himself to have mastered those who are most precious to him; and whose value in his sight countenance and support. The three gentlemen were being God's cause, he would undertake it out of charity. if the thoughts of his whole life had been directed that way only: highly pleased with Mr. Walton's consent, and still more This speech set them a weeping, especially the women; which is, as if a coaster, who had gone from port to port only, with his subscription; and strongly urged that he should and £130 was collected for him; besides what the com- should pretend to give a better description of the inland parts of accept the office of president, and open the institution passionate sex gave him, unknown to their husbands .- a country, than those who have travelled it all over. But this, with an address. Mr. Walton did not wish to identify His followers said before the Council, in their opinions I say, is the mischievous nature of pride; it makes a man grasp himself so completely with a scheme, of the beneficial they had never seen so zealous and heavenly a man, as at every thing, and, by consequence, comprehend nothing effecresults of which he was not entirely convinced; and he seemed to be; and discovered the particular sums of tually and thoroughly; and yet (which is worst of all) inclines therefore compounded with them to give them an open- money, of which this religious juggler had cheated these him to despise and contradict those that do. It gives him just enough understanding to raise an objection or a doubt; but not Commin, in the mean time, had escaped out of Eng- enough to lay it; which as it is the meanest and most despicable, land; got safe to Rome, and assured the Pope, "that so it is also the most dangerous state of mind a man can be in; his spiritual and extempore prayers had so much taken and by so much the more dangerous, as the subject upon which institution. The people of Churchover were assembled | with the people, whom he instructed, that the Church | his inquiries turn is more important, and the errors more fatal in the town-hall. In the front row sat the gentry; of England had become as odious to that sort of people, which he runs into, for want of a due knowledge of it. He that behind them the trades'-people; next the members of as Mass was to the Church of England." Upon which is but half a philosopher, is in danger of being an atheist; an half physician is apt to turn empiric; an half-bred man is conceited in his address, and troublesome in his conversation. Thus it is in aiming at advancement and improvement in every depart- The committee, consisting of the doctor, the lawyer, the fully this account of Faithful Commin has been copied all matters of speculation or practice; he that knows but a little ment of life; -a disposition resulting in a great measure | curate, and others of the principal inhabitants, sat round | by the expressions, sentiments and conduct of many | of them, and is very confident of his own strength, is more out of the way of true knowledge, than if he knew nothing at all. Now there is, I say, a natural tendency in pride, towards putting a tain certain busy, active-minded men, who are the first which had been presented by different persons. There A CONTRAST; OR, WITHIN AND WITHOUT man's mind into such a situation as this; and, therefore it must needs be a quality very opposite to the search and attainment of true wisdom.-Bp. Atterbury.

PRIDE.

No constitutional temperament seems less disposed to the Patent Grand Square Piano-Fortes, 6 oct reception of the gospel, or to coalesce with its pure unworldly character, than that which gives a man a kind of inherent independence, and self-support. While buoyed up with this temporary prop (for all will fail him, when this earthly tabernacle is dissolved) he wants no arm to lean on, no bosom where to reclire his fainting head. "Come unto me, all ye that labour and are leavy laden, and I will give you rest;" this voice holds out consolations, and speaks of comforts, which correspond with no breathings of his heart, no hungerings and thirstings of his soul. Much admired as that man often is, who, without the succours of Gd's grace, has firmness to suffer unmoved "the slings and ariows of outrageous fortune," as if a match for all the storms and waves that go over him; such, nevertheless, appears to me to be the unhappiest mould in which the human character can be cast. For, as long as this life lasts, one thus fortified by his own insensiblity or pride, (and what else can support him), is better able to dspense with religion and to live without a sense of God, than those of any other moral or physical construction which it is possible to imagine And thus, while what the world would call a Price 2s. 6d.

Toronto, Feb. 20, 1840. reaker character, first bends to the storm, and then flies from it to the only refuge; while the prodigal, pining with hunger, and envying the swine, nevertheless is not too proud to own his misery, and to cast himself in self-abasement in the dust,-while he urises, and goes to his father, and enjoys the fulness of his house; s to the self-supported hero of this world, who wants no help from above, if it be inquired, "And what shall this man do?" I answer God forbid that I should judge him so as to apportion the awful etribution that awaits him. This, however, I will say, that if nen were, in the strictest sense, the artificers of their own fortunes, and the carvers of their own destinies in eternity, he would be rewarded for all his firmness and all his fortitude, by becoming, like Lot's wife, "a pillar of salt."-Rev. H. Woodward.

## THE HUNGRY WHOM GOD FILLS.

They are the hungry and thirsty souls, always gasping after the living springs of Divine grace, as the parched ground in the desert doth for the dew of heaven, ready to drink them in by a constant dependence upon God,-souls that, by a living, watchful and diligent faith, spreading forth themselves in all obsequious reverence and love of Him, wait upon Him as the eyes of an handmaid wait on the hand of her mistress:-these are they that He delights to satiate with His goodness. Those that being mastered by a strong sense of their own indigency, their pinching and pressing poverty, and His all-sufficient fullness, trust in Him as an Almighty Saviour, and in the most ardent manner pursue after that perfection which His grace is leading them to; those that cannot satisfy themselves in a bare performance of some ments duly administered, and still each prophecy of external acts of righteousness, or an external observance of a law enerable and beloved pastor takes that fair baby in his beget in them a vital form and soul of Divine goodness; these are He sees his children's children, and peace upon the spiritual seed of faithful Abraham, the sons of the free wo not a blessed scene, and a scene of peace? This is ever, when the sons of the bondwoman, those that are only Arabian proselytes, shall be cast out .- Rev. John Smith, [b.

QUENCHING THE HOLY SPIRIT. Prove to the covetous miser, out of the Book of God, that his covetousness is idolatry, and his extortion will exclude him for ever out of heaven, (and, indeed, there is nothing in religion more up a grave, -a broken piece of a coffin, it may be, or a easy to be proved), and though you convince him, yet you shall breastplate, clotted with mud, and illegible, -a bucket not persuade him; but he shuts the book again, just as he does half full of foul water, the bier, a few rough stones, and his bags, and looks upon them both alike, both fit to be laid aside, perhaps a broken tombstone, put up but few years back, as too sacred for any common use. Prove to the licentious and already unfaithful to its trust. Oh, for a better prodigal, that his folly is as scandalous as his vice (a truth so selfregister. But what do these people crowd for to the evident, that there is nothing in nature more easy to be proved), usual gloomy lumber of such a place? It is bitterly give him demonstration, that his prodigality will not only destroy cold, and nearly dark; some one carries a lanthorn, his soul, but, that which is much dearer to him, his body also and and, by way of satisfying the eager curiosity manifest- estate; and, though he believes you, yet he will hate you too; ed, holds it toward the object to which their attention is will throw your pearl and his dirt together in your face; and directed. With what an expression of horror and pity affront that Word of God which he cannot answer. Preach up do they turn away! with what a shudder of disgust! unity, and peace, and charity to a factious man (and there is Oh! it is a corse; and how can we think other-the nothing in this world more necessary to be preached), and orse of a murdered infant, found yesterday in one of presently he sets not only himself but his whole family against the coalpits, and brought hither to-day for the view of you, and calls you a mover of sedition, or an enemy to the state. the coroner's jury. Poor, wretched creature, surely no Just like the Jews, who, to revenge themselves upon the prophet mother welcomed it with tears of joy, no father hailed it | Jeremiah for repining of their evil ways, cried out, Thou art gone with thanksgiving. It was never brought to the holy over to the Chaldeans. All this is quenching the spirit with a font, never offered to its merciful Redeemer. It is not vengeance. All these, and all other sorts of resolute, obdurate that we question his grace and wisdom. This one, in sinners, do not only quench the Spirit, but grieve it, and provoke its own person innocent, yet so evidently a sufferer, being it too, and despitefully use the Holy Ghost. They come readyvisited so awfully for the sins of its parents in this world, armed and pre-engaged against the gospel, not with a design to may yet, through that one all-sufficient mediation, be judge of their lives, according to their agreement with the holy safe in the land of sinless rest. Of this we inquire not, Word of God, but to pass a judgment upon that word, according to its agreement with their unholy lives .- Bishop Hickman.

# USE OF GOOD MEN IN BAD TIMES.

It is very necessary that good men should live in very bad times, not only to reprieve a wicked world, that God may not utterly destroy it, as he once did in the days of Noah, when all flesh had corrupted its ways; but also to season human conversa tion, to give check to wickedness, and to revive the practice of virtue by some great and bright examples, and to redress thos violences and injuries which are done under the sun; at least to struggle and contend with a corrupt age, which will put some sto to the growing evil, and scatter such seeds of virtue as will sprin up in time. It is an argument of God's care of the world, tha antidotes grow in the neighbourhood of poisons; that the mos degenerate ages have some excellent men, who seem to be made of purpose for such a time, to stem the torrent, and to give some ease to the miseries of mankind. - Dean Sherlock.

GOD'S CARE OF HIS SAINTS.

Precious in the sight of the Lord is the condition of his saints An angel is not always sent to release them, as when Peter wa delivered from prison. The mouths of lions are not alway stopped, nor the violence of fire quenched. An earthquake woul not ordinarily be commissioned to break open the doors in which apostles were confined, and loose their hands, and bring their jailo

managed; and therefore he deemed it best to give it his there;—that he had not a farthing to support him, yet it; is as positive in his opinions, and as hearty in his assertions, as has been evinced by this, that for them "Christ died." Fear not therefore. "He that shall endure unto the end, the same shall be saved."-Dr. J. B. Sumner, Bishop of Chester.

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TORONTO AND HOME DISTRICT GRAMMAR SCHOOL. THIS School will be re-opened, after the Christmas Recess, on Monday the 4th of January, 1841.

MROW GRONNIE'S Seminary will also re-open on the 6th, the Wednesday

M. C. CROMBIE. Toronto, Dec. 28, 1840.

# STEAM BOAT NOTICE.

THE Steamer GORE will until further notice, leave Toronto for Rochester every Sunday and Wednesday evening, at 9 o'clock, and Rochester for Toronto every Tuesday and Friday morning, calling at Cobourg both ways; commencing on Sunday evening the 4th inst.

Toronto, 2nd April, 1841.

# HAT, CAP, AND FUR MART.

CLARKE & BOYD, grateful for past favors, respectfully announce arrival of their Fall and Winter Stock of LONDON HATS, the most approved makers, and of the very latest London and fashions, with a choice stock of FURS, suitable for the climate. King Street, Toronto, 18th Sept., 1840.

# AXES! AXES! AXES!!

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that in addition to his former business, he has commenced the manufacturing of CAST STEEL AXES, of a superior quality, which he can commend with confidence, as they are manufactured under his own spection, by first rate workmen.

Storekeepers, and others in want of the above article, will please to II and examine for themselves. Every Axe not equal to the operation ine for themselves. Every Axe not equal to the guarant

SAMUEL SHAW, Toronto, 10th October, 1840.

To be Sold or Let in the Township of Seymour THE South-East half of Lot No. 16, in the seventh Concession containing 100 acres, more or less, of good hard-wood land, 25 of which are cleared and well fenced, with a small house and barn thereon. y to B. Dougal, Esq., Belleville, or to Robert Elliot, Cobourg.-

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

Toronto, Nov. 13, 1840.

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DR. CAMPBELL will attend to professional calls at the house occupied by the late Dr. Carlile. 51-tf Cobourg, June 19th, 1840.

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

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