### ALBAN, A TALE OF VERULAM.\* CHAPTER VIII .- THE BAPTISM.

was unwearied in his instruction, and taught with such wisdom, tempered with winning sweetness of word and manner, that he must have been finded strength here silently, and preying on the soul, listen than Alban was, who could have profited slightly wherein were deposited his mortal remains, was laid a and bringing him to great prosperity,—whilst what was been gathering strength here silently, and preying on the soul, manner, that he must have been much less disposed to insten than Alban was, who could have product sugard, and preying on the soul, and bringing him to great prosperity, while the soul has not been conscious of it? This is a good reason tombstone, with a shield, distinguished by his armorial called the good-nature of the other led to the tenant's arrive at an unreserved adoption of the doctrines of the bearings and surmounted by a mitre; with an open ruin. Gospel. He opened all his heart to the blessed word, book, and an hour-glass, and other emblems of mortality and it entered in with all its fulness. He felt all the beneath; and with an ill-arranged, ill-spelt, and coarsely bliss of the health of the new man, and hugged to his carved inscription, which has been recorded by Bishop soul the new thoughts, the new feelings, so glorious, so Burnet, though with some inaccuracy, and still exists, landlords we have been speaking of: but of this we are stirring, with which he was now endowed. He felt not but is hardly legible. only created anew, but raised to a higher rank in creaintoxicating sense of intellectual power, which the study from Cavan, about three miles distant from Kilmore, to and that it is far better for a man to feel that he must of the Greek philosophy had inspired. On the contrary his humility increased with his knowledge: thank- these particulars. never went abroad, and having shewn himself for a short I had much difficulty in reading the inscription; indeed, the best sort of independence.—Cottager's Monthly Vincent abroad, and having shewn himself for a short I had much difficulty in reading the inscription; interval to his household, escaped again to his teacher. it puzzled me twice, and I was perplexed, but determined sitor. So great was the progress which he made, that by the to make it clear. The letters are all raised on a brownend of the week Amphibalus solemnly admitted him by ish slab, broken in pieces, and the edges of the letters baptism to all the privileges of the Christian covenant.

ceremony, thus addressed him:accomplished; and within half an hour we must part letters a little for me, and made my success complete. never to meet again, but at that heavenly table which The inscription then is truly and really this: our blessed Lord and Master has prepared for his faithful in heaven. Nay, start not, Alban; you must be prepared, and, I doubt not, are well prepared for something much beyond this. We must be ever ready, at the sound of his Gospel's trumpet, to throw off every worldly encumbrance, and to march. Friends must be abandoned, yea, life itself must be yielded up, as soon

as his summons shall require us." "And let the summons sound this moment," eagerly interrupted Alban, "and I am ready."

"I thought no less," resumed the other, "and therefore now I disclose to you the notice which I have received in a vision of the night. This is to be a day of fiery trial to you and to me; to my love, and to your fortitude. O, how do I desire to see the reward of my labours in thee: to enjoy the blossom, with its fragrance, of thy growing graces, to taste of the fruit of thy ripened spirit. But alas! it may not be! My lot is cast far away. But why do I dwell on this? Even as I speak I hear the voices of them that shall prove and try thee. I have been the blessed instrument of giving thee the cross, and these are now setting the stumbling-block

before thee-hark!" Alban heard the sound of an innumerable multitude coming down the road from the town. The shouts and tramping of feet grew louder and louder, and he had scarcely gone to the lattice, before the whole populace, as it seemed, of Verulam, heaved like a huge wave round a corner of the road into sight, and in an instant surrounded three sides of the house. The sight was appalling. They were wrought up to the highest pitch of fury: hands were held up with menacing gesture, caps were waved in fierce and frantic exultation, incessant agitation pervaded the living mass, which pressed its billows incessantly onward, and with deepening roar .-Amid the tumult of shouts could be distinguished those of "Long live the august Emperors!" "Long live Cæsar!" "Down with the Christians!" "Away with the cannibals!" "Away with the enemies of the Gods!" "Away with them to the beasts!" Posted at the door with a guard of soldiers, Alban beheld his friend Lucius, restraining, as well as he was able, the impatience of the crowd, now using force, and now entreaty. There was not much time to be lost in viewing this fearful scene: leave me to arrange this business, said Alban to Am-

phibalus, and went down to the door. No sooner had he opened it and appeared upon the steps, than a tremendous shout of rage and execration was raised. "Bring forth the traitor," they cried, and made a simultaneous rush, which nearly overthrew both officer and guard. "You see our purpose, Alban," said Lucius, as soon as he could command a moment of calm. "Some one has secreted in your house the leader of the Christians. Of this of course you are ignorant. But I must beg of you to lose no time in discovering his hidingplace, and producing him. You see with what extreme difficulty I keep back the crowd from violating the sanctity of your house. I really cannot undertake to secure your door for many minutes longer. So for your own sake, I implore you, be speedy." "I will seek for him sake, I implore you, be speedy." "I will seek for him and produce him immediately," answered Alban, and quitting the door returned to Amphibalus.

"All is safe, my friend," he cried; "I have secured your retreat. This way, follow me." So saying he led him forth into the most secret part of the garden, and down a closely shaded alley into the fields. "O, Alban!" cried Amphibalus, as he went along, "how gladly would I spare you this danger and trouble; gladly would I die and be at rest. But my hour of release is not yet come: I have it still in charge to preach the Gospel in other climes, to invite other Albans into the fold; but never one more dear and precious to my soul than thou art. A distant and barbarous country awaits me; I go to hunger, imprisonment, and stripes, and then to the death from which I am now unwillingly flying .- Farewell !- farewell !" The friends here em braced. Alban saw his friend gain a distant thicket. "Now he is safe," he cried, and hurried into the house.

## BISHOP BEDELL.

Of the Irish prelates two were taken prisoners by the rebels, Webb, bishop of Limerick, and Bedell, bishop of Kilmore; of whom Bishop Webb died the same year in captivity; and Bishop Bedell was seized and carried with his family to the castle of Longhouter, built in a small island, and encompassed with deep water, at a few miles distance. He suffered much from the ruinous state of the building, and its exposure to the inclemency of the weather and the winter's severity. There, after about twenty days' imprisonment, he was exchanged for certain prisoners of distinction among the rebels; but although previously promised, he was not allowed to proceed to Dublin, the usual place of refuge for the outcast and distressed; and he died shortly after, his death having been hastened by the weight of his sorrow, and the hardships of his confinement. The persecutions of that excellent man are related at length in his life by Bishop Burnet; and they offer an example of piety, resignation, fortitude, and forbearance, worthy of the primitive and best days of Christian martyrdom: an example which, though it was lost upon the titular intruder, who supplanted him in his dwelling, and for a while, in a fit of intoxication, excepted against the burying of the heretic's body in the consecrated ground of his own church-yard, was more duly estimated by another minis-

"O may my soul be with Bedell!" probable condition of a departed spirit, that of Bedell it, and that he must be ruined. may have been well supposed to be translated to the

In the year 1820, a gentleman visited the spot; and communicated the result in a letter dated July the 8th,

"I had," he observes, "in consequence of the gross are so rounded by time, that there is little shade from On that day Amphibalus, at the conclusion of the them, so as to recognize them from the plain surface. I accordingly awaited the bursting out of the sun, which, "Alban, the final object of my mission hither is now as the shadows from the index of a dial, relieved the

> Gulielmi Bideli quondem Kilmorens is Episcopi Depositum.

"As a few years will remove all, I wish you to keep this as the fruit of accurate inquiry, and the more especially as I could not obtain any aid in making the matter more easy. I have seen some notices of the inscription, but they are all incorrect. The grave is in a retired part of the churchyard, and a sycamore tree, of at least twelve feet in circumference, the growth of ages, is flourishing near it, and flinging its time-honoured arms over the hallowed spot."

The sycamore-tree here mentioned has the traditionary character of having been planted by the hand of Bishop Bedell, and is known by the name of Bedell's tree; being situated at the outside of the churchyard wall, and at one end of a noble terrace, contiguous to the old episcopal residence. When I visited the scene in 1833, about thirteen years after the date of the foregoing narrative, it presented an appearance of singular stateliness and beauty, and extended its branches far beyond the boundary which separated the churchyard from the bishop's demesne, and over the last restingplace of the venerable prelate whose name it bore. then transcribed the inscription with difficulty, which has been increased, no doubt, by the decay of the intervening years; for a copy of it, recently made by my desire (October, 1839), has been forwarded with the remark, "I send it as it stands: the first letter, like C, is of course G, and the first word in the second line quondam. But the inscription is not at first sight inover the stone to make out the sense by means of fingers

as well as eyes." To those who can pass with "frigid philosophy" over scenes that have been dignified by virtue, wisdom, and piety," the foregoing detail may need some apology.-To those who are alive to the influence of local associations, this digression to the resting-place of Bedell will plead its own excuse.....

For they had often said, that as they esteemed him the no service is acceptable without it; but the external worship of punishment will be as terrible as his hopes were glorious.—Rev. best of the English bishops, so he should be the last to God in his Church is the great winess to the world that our heart survive among them. And one of a pensive and de- stands right in that service of God. Take this away, or bring it sponding mind, pondering the actual state and the im- into contempt, and what light is there left to shine before men, mediate prospects of the Church, of which he was so that they may see our devotion, and glorify our Father which is distinguished a governor, might not unreasonably, per- in hearen? And to deal clearly with your Majesty [Charles I.], haps, have caught in that sound the requiem for the these thoughts are they, and no other, which have made me labour Church herself. She was well nigh spent with her af- so much as I have done for deceacy and an orderly settlement of diction. During the six years, indeed, of war and tu- the external worship of God in the Church. For of that which mult, which filled up the interval between the Irish is inward, there can be no witness among men, nor no example massacre and the murder of the king, she struggled, for men. Now, no external action in the world can be uniform mutilated as she was and enfeebled, to keep up a pre- without some ceremonies. And these in religion, the ancienter earious existence. But although, on the one side, the they be, the better, so they may fit time and place. Too many noble Marquis of Ormonde, the Lord Lieutenant of overburden the service of God, and too few leave it naked. And Ireland, was exerting his influence to secure or recover scarce any thing hath hurt religion more in these broken times, her buildings, her benefices, and jurisdiction; on the some unnecessary, and many superstitious ceremonies upon the other side the Popish hierarchy were here assuming the Church, therefore the Reformation must have none at all; not titles of the episcopacy of the kingdom, and occupying considering therewhile, that ceremonies are the hedge that fence the the Church's palaces and temples, and claiming her substance of religion from all the indignities which profaneness and there the parliament of England was putting forth its not to see the strength which ceremonies (things weak enough in her beauty of holiness, and reducing her to a level with Laud. the sects and systems of human and modern invention: till at length the iron hand of Cromwell, red with the blood of his sovereign, laid its strong grasp upon her, and extinguished nearly all that remained of her spirit, and left her but the shadow of a name. - Bp. Mant's History of the Church of Ireland.

# THE TWO LANDLORDS.

A poor man complained to a neighbour, a year ago, of the hard-heartedness of his landlord: he said that he paid half-a-crown a week for the room that he lived in. and that his landlord would make him pay the rent at the end of every week, whether he had work, or whether he had none, and he thought this very hard; for how could he pay when he had nothing coming in to pay with? we do not like hard landlords, but it is right to hear both sides of every question. When this tenant took the room, he agreed to pay half-a-crown a week.-The landlord knew that the man sometimes had work the room unless he could have made sure of the rent. The tenant took the room upon these terms: and he money for the rent, so that he might keep to his bargain, whether he was in work or not. In truth, the man has done so, feeling obliged to do it, and the consequence the plan of keeping up regular payments in other things the ark is sea. The bottomless and boundless sea of Rome will have a risen from the habit of laying by something in a hope to swallow us, if we dis-unite ourselves in uncharitable misprosperous week: so that the poor man, who complained interpretations of one another.—Dr. Donne. a year ago, has now seen that the landlord's exactness has been all for his good; he does not owe a farthing to

that he lived in, and that he never could pay it: he was to have paid half-a crown a week, but his landlord was

plary life, in drawing forth that memorable exclamation, on from week to week, and now he wanted the money in the habit of living in the commission of any thing contrary to to pay his own debts with, for he was not a rich man the will of God? There is no peace while you are serving idols. And surely the wish might reasonably be indulged, himself. The rent had now run up to between six and Throw them away to the moles and to the bats. Approach the

> It seems then that the landlord who was called hardhearted was the means of making a man of his tenant, deeper into the deceitful human heart, and ask, Has pride not

Now, we repeat, that we don't like hard-hearted men of any kind, whether landlords or not; and we do not praying to God, to bless the painful dispensation, this night of know what was the real disposition of either of the the soul, in which the believer must mourn the absence of his his way as he goes, will be far better off than if any good-natured man encouraged him to get into debt: come at last, and then comes ruin. If a man has no compared the uneasy and fruitless excitement of his ignorance regarding Bishop Bedell in this county and one who is severe in keeping him to prompt payment, compared the uneasy and fruitiess excitement of his former studies and pursuits, with his present calm and town, determined to set this day apart for inquiry at the former studies and pursuits, with his present cann and cown, determined to set this day apart for inquisy at the cool tranquillity. As seldom as possible was he apart place of his remains, and in tracing accurately the inplace of his remains and the inplace of his remains accurately the inplace of his remains accurately the inplace of his remains accurately the inplace from his spiritual guide; yet occasional absence was scription, and I accordingly succeeded beyond my idea. He will find that the strictness which he thought hard necessary, lest suspicion should be awakened. But he The annexed is a tolerably correct sketch of the slab. at first, has shown him the way to ease and comfort, and

#### THE FIRST SABBATH.

Twice had the sun risen on the earth, and during each of these two days he beheld some of the magnificent operations which were then going on. But on the third day of his rising, the seventh from the first creation, all around was silent and still; no little modest flower sprung up at once by the river side; no tall trees lifted their heads anew from the mountains, as escaping from confinement from the dark caves beneath; no new flocks browsed on the hills; no new herds roamed in the forest; no new fishes glistened in the waters; no new birds or insects glanced in the sun-beams; no second Adam and Eve appeared in another paradise, to hail, with their eyes turned towards the east, the first rays of the sun. But the same flowers blushed in the deep valleys, the same waving trees looked down from their lofty thrones, the same sheep, the same cattle, the same inhabitants of air and water were seen; seeming by their peaceful silence, to partake the universal repose of nature. And the same man and woman, sovereigns of the new-made world, were seen sitting under the shady bowers of Eden, prolonging the conversation of the previous day, and occasionally interrupting the general silence of creation by their songs of praise.

Ch, how sweet, how peaceful was the first sabbath! No want, no pain, no fear; and, above all, no sin, could disturb its hallowed tranquillity. Happiness, with steady and gentle light, beamed on every hill and valley, on every lake and river, on every lifeless, and on every living thing, but chiefly on those two favoured beings, who, gifted with intelligence greater than that of brutes, possessed a pleasure superior to that of every other creature. Oh could we have seen the countenances of that happy pair, on this glorious day, what peace, what joy, what a heavenly radiance would have been reflected there. For how could they fail to be supremely happy, when they looked around on the earth covered with beauty, above on the heaven filled with Divine glory, telligible, and it took half an hour's constant kneeling and within on their own hearts, which were inhabited by every holy feeling, and even the chosen dwelling-place of the Spirit of God .- J. S. Carmichael.

## The Garner.

IMPORTANCE OF ORDER.

This I have observed further, that no one thing hath made rebels assembled, out of their singular value for his exfor her all that was possible of her rights and privileges, than an opinion in too many men, that because Rome hath thrust possessions, and asserting a paramount dominion; and sacrilege too commonly put upon it. And a great weakness it is powers for depriving her of her apostolical eminence and themselves, God knows) add even to religion itself.—Archbishop

PATIENCE.

The first blow makes the wrong, but the second makes the fray; and they that will endure no kind of abuse in State or Church, are many times more dangerous than that abuse which they oppose. It was only Christ Jesus himself that could say to the tempest, "Peace, be still" (Matt. iv. 39); not a blast, not a sob more: only he could calm a tempest at once. It is well with us if we can ride out a storm at anchor; that is, lie still, and expect, and surrender ourselves to God, and anchor in that confidence till the storm blow over. It is well for us if we can beat out a storm at sea with boarding to and again; that is, maintain and preserve our present condition in Church and State, though we increase not, that, though we gain no way, yet we lose no way while the storm lasts. It is well for us if, though we put to take in our sails, and to take down our masts, yet we can swell it out; that is, if in storms of contradiction or persecution, the Church or State, though they be put to accept worse conditions than before and to depart [part] with some of their outward splendour, be yet able to subsist and swim over water, and reserve itself for God's and sometimes had not; but he would not have let him farther glory after the storm is past. Only Christ could becalm the storm. He is a good Christian that can ride out, or board out, or hull out a storm—that, by industry, as long as he can, knew that when he had work it was his duty to save and by patience, when he can do no more, overlives a storm, and does not forsake his ship for it—that is not scandalised with that State nor that Church of which he is a member, for those abuses that are in it. The ark is peace: peace is good dispositions to is, that he is altogether out of debt: the strictness of one another; good interpretations of one another; for if our imthe landlord has been greatly for the tenant's good; and patience put us from our peace, and so out of the ark, all without

LOST PEACE.

I would address those who were once conscious of possessing Another poor man, the other day, came in great distress, saying, that he owed a year's rent for the room many instances. Do you inquire the cause? Have you not

ter of that communion; and contributed with his exem- a very good-natured man, and he had let the rent run human heart in which God himself delights to dwell. Are you Alban both of knowledge and of zeal. His aged friend scious of having grieved the Holy Spirit by rebellion, descend sciousness of peace. Visit a throne of grace, and persevere in God; and pray for growth in humility and every other grace, till Jesus visits you again, and says, "Peace be unto you." You who have been brought to God from a worse than Babylonish captivity, remember your continued dependence upon him. Do not suppose that because you have enjoyed a most delightful sense of the presence of God, that is enough to enable you to go on. Do not deceive yourselves. The Lord only gives us a sense of his presence to encourage us to follow him, to wait on him continually, in moments of darkness, distress and desertion; not to puff us up

> GOD TO BE REMEMBERED IN PROSPERITY. Pre-eminently as it may display the Divine goodness to turn to the prayer of the poor destitute, and to despise not the sighing of a contrite heart, yet assuredly we approach God comparatively with a bad grace, if we have turned from Him as long as we could find any other friend, or betake ourselves to any other shelter .-In a chequered world like this, cloudy and dark days will come: but in the deepest gloom joy will mingle with our sorrow, if we can call to mind that we made God the companion of our happier hours. There is an unspeakable consolation in such remembrances, and in such a testimony of the conscience. In human matters it is felt, and in most cases the feeling is fully acted on, that if a man disowns us in his prosperity he has lost all claims on us in his adversity. And though His thoughts are not our thoughts. neither are our ways His ways, still the principle cannot but in some degree apply in our relation to Almighty God. If we would therefore have aid and consolation in our distresses let us acknowledge Him, and yow our choicest vows of fidelity and love when our cup is full, and when the sunshine of his beneficence cheers our path. Let this be the rule we walk by. If He often repays multiplied ingratitudes, not with wrath, but with the plenitude of mercy,-if He often turns to the wretch in his misery who turned from Him in his prosperity, let us not calculate upon these wonders of forbearance, traffic on this goodness, or reckon on this long-suffering, that we may abuse it. Oh no. All such calculations are, in point of fact, as false, as they would be doubly base and detestable, if true. That practical ingratitude which results from thoughtlessness may be followed by repentance, and if by repentance, by pardon too: but provocations and offences repeated and persevered in, on a cold and business-like calculation, that because God's patience is boundless, so our ingratitude and contemptuous dealings towards Him may be next to boundless also, -such calculation, I say, will be falsified. Mercy so reckoned on will not be found: for there are limits even to the patience and long-suffering of God. - Rev. H. Woodward.

> > RESPONSIBILITIES OF A CHRISTIAN.

As a wicked Christian is more inexcusable than those who sin with less knowledge of their duty, and less experience of the Divine goodness; so will his punishment be more severe. Mercy is indeed the most amiable attribute of the Almighty. He doth not afflict willingly, nor grieve the children of men. But there is a time when mercy, even the divine mercy, abused, is turned to vengeance. The goodness, and love, even of God himself, become to the incorrigible and obstinate, only the foundation of fear and danger. Every blessing he hath bestowed, or offered, the regeneration of baptism, the communion of the body and blood of Christ, the love of God, the gift of his dear Son, the mission of his Holy Spirit, and the everlasting habitations prepared in heaven, if we refuse to hear, now when they call us to amendment, hereafter will rise up against us, and condemn us. A Christian stands not conscientious men more wavering in their own minds, or more on the same level with other men. As his virtues ought to be more eminent: what he does amiss, is more criminal. God hath cellence, and discharged a volley of shot over his grave, fessed in the Church of England, than the want of uniform and provided for him the highest mansions in the kingdom of glory, cenence, and discharged a voney of shot over his grave, crying out in Latin, "Requiescat in pace ultimus Ancrying out in Latin," Requiescat in pace ultimus Ancrying out in Latin, "Requiescat in pace ultimus Ancrying out in Latin, "Requiescat in pace ultimus Ancrying out in Latin," Requiescat in pace ultimus Ancrying out in Latin, "Requiescat in pace ultimus Ancrying out in Latin," Requiescat in pace ultimus Ancrying out in Latin, "Requiescat in pace ultimus Anc

## Advertisements.

A CARD.

HEUGHEN begs leave to intimate to visitors to this city, and the public generally, that at the solicitation of several gentlemen in habit of temporarily residing at the principal Hotels, he has opened commodious room, in Church Street, adjoining the Ontario House, habit of temporarily resulting the Unitario House, commodious room, in Church Street, adjoining the Unitario House, SHAVING, HAIR DRESSING, &c.

SHAVING, HAIR DRESSING, &c.

A select assortment of Perfumery, Stocks, Collars, and every other dicle in his line, will be kept on hand.

Wigs, Scalps, and Frizettes, always on hand, or made to order on trade.

Toronto, August 29, 1839. Wigs, Staips, short notice.
Toronto, September 17, 1840.

STATIONERY AND SCHOOL BOOKS. THE Subscribers have always on hand a large and general assortment of PLAIN, FANCY, AND MISCELLANEOUS STATIONERY

nsisting, among other articles, of— FOOLSCAP, POTT, AND FOTE PAPERS, of every description and quality, Quills, Black Lead-OTE PAPERS, of every description and quality, quills, Black Leadaeils, Slates, Slate-pencils, Ink, Ink-powders, Drawing Paper, Drawing endis, Cards, Wax, Wafers, Memorandum Books, Copy Books, &c., ich, as they import direct from the English and Scotch manufacturers, y can supply to Merchants, Stationers, and others, on advantageous me

This.

Their stock of SCHOOL BOOKS is also extensive, having received rge supplies of those in general use in Canada, and published cheap rge supplies of Murray's large Grammar, Murray's abridged do., Walkingsame's Arithmetic, Manson's Primer, the Primer, by Peter Parley, jun., and the Canadian School Atlas, containing ten coloured maps.

BLANK ACCOUNT BOOKS of every description for sale, or made

ARMOUR & RAMSAY.

Montreal, September, 1840. TENDERS will be received by the Committee of the House of Industry, for supplying the following articles, for the use of that astitution, viz:—
FIRE WOOD, best quality, per cord.

MILK, per gallon.
WATER, per puncheon.
WATER, per puncheon.
Tenders will be opened on Saturday, the 10th October, at 12 o'clock,
Tenders will be opened on Saturday, for further information, to
at the House of Industry. Application, for further information, to
JAMES CURRAN, Superintendent.

Toronto, September 25, 1840. 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.

EXTENSIVE IMPORTATIONS. FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS. THE Subscribers are now receiving part of their Fall Importations, and they are advised of the arrival of several vessels at Quebec and Montreal, with large shipments on their account. They, therefore, beg to intimate to their correspondents and the trade generally, in Upper Canada, that by loth proximo, (September), they will have on show a cheaper, more varied, and more extensive assortment of FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS, than has ever before been offered in this province; and as they have further shipments coming forward by most of the regular traders, to arrive this season, from the different ports of Great Britain, the extent and variety of their stock will be maintained during the next three months.

ISAAC BUCHANAN & Co.

ISAAC BUCHANAN & Co.

Front Street, Toronto, U. C., August 21, 1840. 8-8w August 21, 1840.

I. B. & Co. beg to direct the attention of the trade of the Western part of the province, to the advertisement of their Hamilton firm—Buchanan, Harris & Co.,—who are importing very large stocks of Groceries, Lquors, &c., besides an assortment of Dry Goods, equally extensive as their imports for Toronto.

TORONTO AXE FACTORY, JOHN C. CHAMPION begs to inform the dealers in AXES, that he is now conducting the above establishment on his own account, and respectfully solicits a continuance to himself of those orders which have heretofore been so liberally given for Champions' Axes.

Hospital Street, 22d July, 1840.

TORONTO AXE FACTORY. JOHN C. CHAMPION,
MANUFACTURER OF
CHAMPION'S CAST STEEL
WARRANTED AXES,

Hospital Street, Toronto.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF EDGE TOOLS MADE AND REPAIRED, AND ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Toronto, August 29, 1840.

CHINA, CUT GLASS, AND EARTHENWARE. THE Subscribers are receiving, direct from the first manufactories in England, a very extensive assortment of CHINA, CUT GLASS.

AND EARTHENWARE SHUTER & PATERSON. Toronto, 26th September, 1840.

AMERICA AND THE AMERICAN CHURCH, BY the Rev. Henry Caswall, price 12s. 6d. for Sale at Henry Rowsell's, King Street, Toronto.

JUST PUBLISHED, BY Henry Rowsell, Toronto, CAMERON'S DIGEST, of cases determined in the Court of Queen's Bench, from Michaelmas Term, 10th George IV, to Hilary Term, 3d Victoria. Price—10s.

Toronto, August 27, 1840.

TO SUNDAY SCHOOLS, &c. JUST PUBLISHED, by Henry Rowsell, at "The Church" Office, Toronto, a new edition of THE CATECHISM OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND, taken from the Common Prayer Book.—Price—one penny each, or six shillings per hundred.

Toronto, August 27, 1840.

NOTES OF MR. BUCKINGHAM'S LECTURES. E MBRACING Sketches of the Geography, Antiquities, and present condition of EGYPT and PALESTINE.

FAMILY AND INDIVIDUAL PRAYERS. Just published, Second Edition, price 1s. 6d.

FAMILY AND INDIVIDUAL PRAYERS, FOR EVERY DAY
IN THE WEEK, by the Rev. James Thomson, Agent for the
British and Foreign Bible Society, sold at the Bible & Tract Depositories
in Montreal & Toronto, and in Cobourg by Messrs. Gravely & Jackson.
These prayers are recommended by various Ministers, whose testimonies may be seen prefixed to the book.

43—6m

THE HOME DISTRICT SCHOOL.

THIS SCHOOL will be re-opened, after the summer recess, on Thursday, the 20th instant. On the re-opening of the School, new classes will be formed in the various English and Commercial branches; in Latin, Greek, Mathematics, &c. A French master is engaged to attend the School.

The business of Mrs. Chombie's Seminary will be resumed on the grown day.

Mrs. C. can accommodate three or four additional in-door pupils.
M. C. CROMBIE, P. H. D. S. Toronto, August 11, 1840.

JOHNSTONE DISTRICT SCHOOL

THE SUMMER VACATION of this Institution will terminate as

follows:—
Male Department—Tuesday, August 18th.

Francia Department—Saturday, August 22d. Female Department—Saturday, Apply to the Rev. H. CASWALL, Brockville. August 1, 1740.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA. THE COURT OF DIRECTORS hereby give notice that a Half
Yearly Dividend of Fifteen Shillings, Sterling, per share will be
me payable on the shares registered in the Colonies, on and after the
ird day of August, during the usual hours of business, at the several
anch Banks, as announced by circular to the respective parties.
The Dividend is declared in Sterling money, and will be paid at the
e of Exchange current on the third day of August, to be then fixed by
Local Boards.

The Books will close, preparatory to the Dividend, on the Nineteenth The Books will close, preparatory to the Dividend, on the Nineteenth Cay of July, between which time and the Third day of August no transfers of Shares can take place.

By Order of the Court, (Signed) G. DE BOSCO ATTWOOD, Sccretary.

4tf

London, June 3, 1840.

DR. CAMPBELL will attend to professional calls at the house occupied by the late Dr. Carlile.

Cobourg, June 19th, 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, 20 of which are cleared and well fenced, with a small house and barn thereon. Apply to B. Dougal, Eq., Belleville, or to Robert Elliot, Cobourg-If by letter, post-path.

January 1st, 1840.

REMOVAL.

CHAMPION, BROTHERS & Co. PORTERS OF HARDWARE, MANUFACTURERS OF CHAMPION'S WARRANTED

AGENTS FOR VANNORMAN'S FOUNDRY, HAVE removed their business from 22, Yonge Street, to 110A, King.

Street, where their friends will find a well assorted stock of Hardware, Cutley, &c. &c. suitable for this market.

Toronto, December, 1839.

CHAMPION, BROTHERS & Co. HAVE ALREADY RECEIVED
TONS Vannorman's celebrated Cooking and other STOVES, of
new patterns, which (with their former stock) are now very
complete, to which they beg to call the attention of the trade.

110, King Street, Toronto.

BRITISH SADDLERY WAREHOUSE. Removed to Wellington Buildings, King Street, 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 assortment of SADDLERY GOODS,

Equal in quality to any in the first houses in Britain, which he is resolved to sell at the lowest Cash prices.

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

Silver mounted Carriage, Tandem, Jockey, and Ladies 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. &c.

N.B.—Every description of single and double harness, manufactured with English Leather, constantly for sale, with every other article in the trade.

CUTLERY, MILITARY AND FANCY STORE. NO. 120, KING STREET, TORONTO.

THE Subscriber tenders his grateful acknowledgments to his numerous customers, for the liberal encouragement he has received since his seceived, direct from England, a well selected stock of articles in the department of the property of the seceived of t

commencement in this city, and respectatory, of 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 and Sling Belts; Staff Officers' Belts; Sabre Dashes; Cavalry and Infantry Shells and Scales; best quality Infantry and Nary Regulation Buttons; Navy Lace; Gold and Silver Lace, various 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; Scissors; Ladies' and Gentlemen's 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 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.

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

1. Toronto, Sept. 12th, 1839.

Toronto, Sept. 12th, 1839. OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, Coach Builders, (from London), King Street, City of Toronto. All Carriages built to order warranted twelve months. Old Carriages taken in exchange. N.B.—Sleighs of every description built to order.

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