CHARACTER OF BISHOP RIDLEY. From Hone's Lives of eminent Christians.

Divine Providence had appointed Bishop Ridley's lot in the world in times of no ordinary character, when the mind of man was just breaking loose from the bondage in which popery had long retained it. Being endued with an active and inquiring mind, and a strong and vigorous understanding, he was gradually led to expunge from his belief all the errors of the Romish religion, in which he had been trained, and to embrace the religion of the gospel, in its native simplicity and majesty .-Proceeding cautiously and circumspectly, and never taking a step forward without being previously convinced that it was right and necessary, he spent many years in ted the best interests of a nursery education. reflection and research, before he arrived at those views of divine truth, in maintenance of which he was content infancy. A very affecting circumstance accompanied to undergo the agonies of a fiery death; but as he ad- the death of one of them, and was a severe trial to her vanced in knowledge of the word of God, and in the maternal feelings. Her then youngest child, a sweet study of history and theology, he continually perceived little boy, just two years old, was, through the carelessexcellence of the Protestant faith. It is generally ad-Testament to memory.

Being fully persuaded in his own mind, he endeavoured to spread abroad the knowledge which he possessed; he brance of the struggle between the natural feelings of was a faithful, bold, and diligent preacher; and in his the mother, and the spiritual resignation of the Christian. for slaves; and, on the occasion of a famine in England, made that famous uproar, crying out, Great is Diana of the Ephehousehold was found apt to teach, and anxious to promote the spiritual welfare of his servants. We think with interest and gratitude of his success, in eradicating trouble. Frequently, during that day, did she retire ished with loss of liberty; but the great supply of slaves prepossessed with admiration of secular wealth, power, and glory, from the mind of Cranmer the heresy of the Church of Rome with respect to the mass. His resolute and judicious episcopal regulations for the suppression of Popish her saying, "If I cease praying for five minutes, I am years, but for no longer. There were not only slaves

and many of them did honour to his choice. Bradford, Rogers, and Grindal, are names ever memorable in the church, and they were fostered and advanced by Bishop

His active benevolence sheds a charm over his whole character; his heart and his hand were open to the cry of distress; and his efforts and plans for the comfort his injured relatives, all combine to place him before us in an amiable point of view.

which relate to his imprisonment, and its appalling ter- may I one day meet you both in heaven!' mination; and these afford most satisfactory evidence contemplation, and prayer; -we see him humbling himprotection, persuaded that, except the Lord should assist him, he should have no courage in the time of trial,more than God permitted, -examining the grounds of his faith, and building his hopes of a blessed immortality | the Rev. Legh Richmond. on the merits of a crucified Saviour,-resolved, by God's grace, to honour his Master by steadfastness even unto death,-and trusting that the "God of all mercies" would comfort, aid, and strengthen him evermore," even unto the end, and to the yielding up of "spirit and soul into his holy hands." We fail not to hold his memory in the deepest reverence, when we read his letters of reconciliation and encouragement to his brethren and fellow-sufferers, and listen to him relating how graciously God had supported and comforted him, and how confident he was that the same all-merciful Lord would continue to succour and defend to the last, all who suffered in his cause. Finally, we behold, not only with wonder, but with thankfulness to God who sustained him, how cheerful he was in the endurance of persecution and the prospect of death,-how happy, like those of old, who sang hymns in their prisons, and rejoiced that they were

venly crown of glory. It may mitigate the apprehensions of the timid, and remove the despondency of the afflicted, to consider attentively this example of calmness and patience, this exhibition of the sufficiency of divine support in the greatest exigency, this evidence of the truth of the promises vouchsafed to those who trust in God,-As thy days, so shall thy strength be ; - My grace is sufficient for thee ;- I will never leave thee, nor forsake thee.

accounted worthy to bear reproach for the sake of

Christ,-and how triumphant in anticipation of a hea-

If, again, we follow him to the bar of judgment, how eminent and dignified he appeared! how learned and scriptural were his arguments! how calm his aspect! how full of resignation, steadfastness, and courage!--Pleading his cause under many and great disadvantages, he yet seemed prepared at all points for the encounter; he disputed from the scriptures, and proved what was the primitive faith and practice, by apt quotations, and references to history. And he corrected the citations of his adversaries, or demolished their erroneous deductions from the authorities which they advanced,-exposed their false interpretations of scripture, and combated their arguments, not by rhetorical flourishes, but by

Watch him as closely as we may, we behold no quivering lip, no downcast eye, no trembling limb; his heart accusers to allege a fault or crime against him. His of fortitude, constancy, and faith, struggling against the the glory be ascribed, as he desired, to God who gave

him the victory! His last hours were the brightest of all. He had long expected to meet a violent and horrid death, and Colonnas, the political opponents of Girolamo. His he was the pilot of the ship,) when he came near to he approached the stake as one well prepared, not with successor, Innocent VIII., gave but a short respite to Palodas, to tell that the great God Pan was dead; which the heated raptures of an enthusiast, nor with the sullen Italy: for in 1492 the ambitious sensualist, Alexander he, doubting to do yet, for that when he came to Palodas, resolution of a suicide, but with the placid feelings, firm having tried and examined the foundation of his religion, Eternal Truth.

FLUENCE OF A PIOUS PARENT.

reason, with what care she laboured to instil into my named Peroto; whom Cæsar remorselessly stabbed to ner in which it ought to be offered up at the throne of in innocent blood himself to have any redress, and Cæsar worth's Greece.

grace. Her way of enforcing these subjects was like remained pre-eminent in Italy while his father lived. one who felt their importance, and wished her child to To signalize the end of such a reign, the pope died by do so likewise. First instructed by her to read, I have eating a poisoned dish, which he had intended for one not forgotten, in my Bible lessons, with what simplicity of the cardinals. and propriety she used to explain and comment on the Word of God, its precepts and examples. These infantine catechetical exercises still vibrate in my recollections, and confirm to my own mind the great advantage attendant upon the earliest possible endeavours to win the attention, and store the memory with religious knowledge. Her natural abilities, which were of a superior character, enabled her to converse with a very little child with much effect; and there was a tenderness of affection, united with a firmness of manner, which greatly promo-

My mother had six children, three of whom died in more distinctly the feebleness of the foundation upon ness of his nurse, precipitated from a bed-room window which the Popish innovations rested, and the truth and upon the pavement beneath. I was at that time six years of age, and happened to be walking on the very foreigners: thus proving the practice of slavery in Engmitted that none of the reformers surpassed him in spot, when the distressing event occurred; I was, there- land many centuries since. learning; he was familiarly acquainted with the Holy fore, the first to take up, and deliver into our agonized Scriptures, and had committed great part of the New mother's arms, the poor little sufferer. The head was cultivated by great numbers of slaves, who were not so fractured, and he only survived the fall about thirty hours. I preserve still a very distinct and lively remem-She passed the sad interval of suspense in almost con- many persons, having no means of subsistence, sold tinual prayer, and found God a present help in time of themselves into slavery. Theft was in some cases pun-He encouraged piety, virtue, and Christian zeal, by all the means in his power; gathered the good around him, and promoted their welfare, and refused his could not induce him to befriend those who were unworthy of his support. He selected his chaplains with care, and many of them did honour to, his choice. Bradford

the bed on which my little brother lay; and kneeling are iron rings, fastened to the wall, which were probably down, she wept for a few minutes in silence; and then to tie offending vassals to; as all lords of manors had taking his cold hand in one of her's, and mine in the this power over their vassals, and had all of them, no but gone before!" She then put his hand into mine, of the great. But the most copious records of his life are those and said-"If you live, my child, never forget this; and

that, in the martyr we behold the saint. If we look history with the more minuteness, because she has frethrough the bars of his cell, we see him engaged in study, quently told me, that it was not only the greatest shock tenants, or vassals, as they were called, held land upon self under the hand of God, confessing that God alone that she was persuaded it was overruled by God for the the Norman Conqueror, among whom he parcelled out tion to any man to forget God and his soul; but notwithstanding could give him strength,—casting himself upon the divine most salutary purpose, as it concerned the spiritual diswore a little locket attached to her watch; it contained feudal system. The occupiers were tenants of the land almost wholly taken up with the thoughts of the vast eternity looking up, therefore, for strength from the "mighty a lock of her poor little Henry's hair; and she often and vassals of the lord. But the vassal could not alienspirit of grace," confident that the enemy could do no looked at it, and spoke of it, as a remembrance of God's ate or dispose of such possessions, without the consent world, this vast and howling wilderness, this rude and barbarous

STATE OF THE POPEDOM IN THE FIF-TEENTH CENTURY.

By Professor Ranke of Berlin. So eminently was this era of monarchical growth, that the popes themselves were infected with the example, and in the last half of the fifteenth century were busy about nothing so much as to found an Italian empire. Greek literature had been recently imported into when it fell into the hands of the Ottomans; the rage for classical Latin was already at its height, and cardinals were projecting it as a valuable work to rewrite the old papal bulls into a Ciceronian idiom. The learned Italians sympathized so intensely with the ancients, and despised so thoroughly the impostures passed off as religion, that infidelity was widely spread; and the pope found no check in public opinion against his assuming the air of a mere secular prince. So little restraint did the clerical profession place on any of them, that it excited not a whisper of disapproval that these men, who were too holy to marry, had avowed sons and grandsons. The son of Innocent VIII. was married to the daughter of Lorenzo de Medici, 'the magnificent;' the son of Alexander VI. was a monster whom we must more particularly notice; the grandson of Paul III. broke his heart by rebellion. When such things were too common to excite reproof or wonder, the affairs of the church were likely to be administered with barefaced secularity. Ecclesiastical offices were conferred for any or every reason rather than the spiritual fitness of the receiver; direct payment of money for them was far from uncommon; the purchaser was of course greedy to indemnify himself by every extortion; children were made bishops and cardinals, the pope's sons or nephews were always first to be provided for, and (when it was to be had) a dukedom was still better than a bishopric. Sixtus IV. (1471-14-84) conceived the plan of founding a principality for his nephew Girolamo in the rich and beautiful plains of Romagna; but the Medici of Florence were in his way. Most opportunely, a conspiracy was formed by a Florentine family, the Pazzi, to assassinate both brothers on stands fast, for he trusts in the Lord; and while he con- the steps of the cathedral altar. Guliano de Medici fesses himself "a miserable, wretched sinner," who has was killed, but Lorenzo escaped. The father of the great need of "God's help and mercy," and who "daily faithful, careless that all the world believed him an accalls and cries for the same," he is bold to challenge his complice in the murder, proceeded to excommunicate trial certainly presents an admirable and noble spectacle | Florence. Hostilities followed, in which the pope inseverity of the world, and the terrors of death. Let all convenient to make peace, he excommunicated all May, "about the time that our Lord suffered his most step, and dignified demeanour, of a rational being who Borgia, having conquered their opponents by the help in the sea unmoored, he was forced to cry aloud that had counted the cost, and of a Christian who was ready of the Orsini family, and others of the Guelph faction, Pan was dead; wherewithal there was such piteous outto make any sacrifice, endure any cruelty, rather than entrapped their own supporters with long-calculated cries and dreadful shrieking as hath not been the like. purchase immunity at the expense of his soul; and who, falsehood, and put them to death in cold blood. But By which Pan of some is understood the great Sathanas, had ascertained it to be no other than the Rock of his brother, and threw his body into the Tiber, because and the gates of hell broken up; for at that time all hired assassins to stab his brother-in-law on the palace to delude the people, henceforth held their peace." LEGH RICHMOND'S MOTHER; OR, THE IN- steps; but the wounds not being mortal, Cæsar himself The words in which Milton refers to this incident, in burst into the chamber, where his sister was nursing her his Ode on the Nativity,sick husband, and had the unfortunate prince strang-I well remember, in the early dawn of my expanding led before his eyes. Alexander had another favorite,

One more scandal, different in kind, was yet to be added. Pope Julius II. labored to extend the papal dominion in Italy for the benefit of the papacy itself, not for the aggrandizement of his own family; and, bold in his comparative innocence, appeared himself at the head of his troops as their general. At the storming of Mirandola, the aged pontiff marched through the breach over the frozen ditches. By his military talents and indefatigable exertions, he reduced the fairest part of Italy under his power; and, as Macchiavelli observed, "caused even a king of France to stand in awe of it."

SLAVERY OF THE FEUDAL SYSTEM.

Under the Anglo-Saxons, parents are known to have exposed their children for sale in the market-place, like cattle; and an old historian accuses the Anglo-Saxon nobility of selling their female servants as slaves to

All landed estates amongst the Anglo-Saxons were much the property of the master, as, so to speak, that of the soil; the two being bought and sold together .-

The day after the infant's death, she took me to is a dungeon fourteen feetdeep: about four feet high

What is called in history the feudal system, which was at its greatest height under William the Conqueror, a few days and everlasting ages; would we but sometimes repre I have dwelt upon this part of my dear parent's was throughout a scheme of shvery. It was, indeed, a duties .- Domestic Life in England.

THE CONVENT OF ST. BERNARD.

In the Alps, in Switzerland, about eight thousand feet above the level of the sea, is the convent of St. Bernard. The mountain on which it is built rises still three thousand feet higher than that part on which the convent stands. These high mountains, are on the upper parts, covered with snow, which causes the passing over them to be attended at times with great danger. The monks who live in the convent are celebrated for Italy by the learned men who fled from Constantinople their hospitality, affording food and shelter to the travellers who have occasion to pass over these desolate regions: and they have opportunities of saving many a fear; without which there could be no security for virtue, no repoor wanderer from perishing in the snow. "The office of these monks, of whom there are always eight at the hospital, is to receive all travellers without distinction of rank or nation, and to entertain them gratis for three days, should they need to stay so long. Travellers in easy circumstances generally put something into the poor box in the chapel, which is employed for the purpose of feeding those who are not able to pay anything. In foggy and tempestnous weather the monks go out with their servants, in all directions, to give relief and guidance to travellers who may have lost their way. The expense of such an establishment must be very great, for in the summer season they have a great number of persons at a time, to accommodate with food and lodging. In May 1800, it is said that the French army, consisting of 30,000 men, underthe command of Buonaparte, crossed, with cannon and cavalry, before the battle of Marengo, and every one of them received a glass of wine. meet the expense they have property in Switzerland: and they make also an annual collection through that country. The convent was built in this situation, for the purpose of affording rest and hospitality to travellers passing into Italy. After a deep fall of snow, the dogs of St. Bernard are of great service in discovering where any lost traveller may lie buried, and they will by scratching in the snow frequently be the means of preventing him from perishing, and he then receives every attention and care, till he is able to pursue his journey. These dogs are noble animals, very large, and some of them milk white. - Cottager's Monthly Visitor.

THE ISLAND OF PAXO.

The Island of Paxo, in the Ionian sea, has been made Lorenzo, and laid an interdict on the whole territory of an object of much interest, of which every one who passes duced the Venetians to join him; but when he found it the words of the old annotator on Spencer's Pastoral in Venice, because they persisted in the war. In Rome bitter passion, certain persons sailing from Italy to he acted the usual policy of despots against an aristo- Cyprus, at night, heard a voice calling aloud, Thamus, cracy, ferociously and treacherously murdering the noble Thamus! who giving ear to the cry, was bidden, (for VI., began his impudent career. He and his son Cæsar there was such a calm of wind that the ship stood still Cæsar tyrannized over his father too. He murdered whose kingdom was at that time by Christ conquered, the father was fond of him. For the same offence he oracles surceased, and enchanted spirits that were wont

"The lonely mountains o'er, And the resounding shore

A voice of weeping heard, and loud lament,"mind a sense of the being of God, and of the reverence death, while clinging to the pope's side for protection, will recur to the memory of the English traveller, as he which is due to him; of the character of a Saviour, and and hiding under his mantle. The blood gushing out sails over this spot, particularly if it be in the darkness his infinite merits; of the duty of prayer, and the man-sprinkled the pope's face. But he was too deeply drenched of night, by the Island of Paxo.—Christopher Words-

The Garner.

THE RESURRECTION NOT THE OFFSPRING OF IMPOSTURE. It was no fine story apt to please the lusts, to flatter the humours, or to gratify the fancies of men; but rather very distasteful to flesh and blood, (whose inclinations it mainly thwarted,) likely to offend the ears of all men who should hear it; apt to raise fierce anger and indignation in Jews, great contempt and scorn in Gentiles towards it, The Jews, to whom it was first addressed, it did plainly charge with heinous iniquity and impiety, in cruelly murdering a person most innocent, most excellent in virtue and dignity, most dear to God; it withal defeated their longings for a gaudy Messias, who should restore and rear them to a lofty state of temporal prosperity, substituting in the room a spiritual King, with overtures of felicity invisible and future, little suiting their gross conceit and carnal gust of things; it also imported the abrogation of those ritual laws, and revolution of those special privileges, wherein they did so please and pride themselves; it opened the enclosures of God's favour and grace, making them common to all people; it crossed their secular interests of emolument and honour annexed to the present outward frame of religion which it dissolved; it menaced severe vengeance and horrible desolation to their nation and city: and was such a report likely to be entertained by them otherwise than with displeasure and detestation? Neither unto the Gentiles was it likely to be acceptable; for it did also subvert all the religion established among them by law and custom, destroying consequently all the interests of those There are some instances of freemen selling themselves who were concerned in upholding thereof; such as those who sians: it seemed to thwart the common maxims of policy, and dictates of worldly prudence; it could not but appear, to men with me; and, as I knelt beside her, she uttered the arose from the capture of prisoners of war. A father a story most ridiculously extravagant, that so pitiful and wretched feelings and desires of her heart to God. I remember had the power of selling his son into slavery for seven a person, as Jesus seemed in the eye of the world to have been, should in this miraculous way be declared the Son of God and

The resurrection of Christ from the dead assures us of a future judgment, and of the recompences and rewards of another world. That Christ was raised from the dead, is a demonstration of another life after this; and no man that believes the immortality of other, she said, -"Lord, if it had not been thy good doubt, such places for their unishment. Aubrey adds: our souls, and another life after this, ever doubted of a future pleasure, it had not been thus. Thy will be done! I "it is well known that all tastles had dungeons; and judgment; so that by the resurrection of Christ from the dead, and reformation of the poor of London, his generous hospitality to the mother of Bonner, and his affectionate to wean me from the world. Forgive my sins, O God! So, I believe, had monasteries; for they had often within to wean me from the world.

So, I believe, had monasteries; for they had often within to wean me from the world.

God hath given assurance unto all men of a future judgment, and the mother of Bonner, and his affectionate to wean me from the world. interference, at the close of his useful life, in behalf of and let me not murmur." Then looking at the cherub even the porter's lodge had adungeon, and was a place The consideration whereof ought to have a mighty influence upon countenance of her babe, she added — "Thou art not lost, of smaller punishment for the servants and dependants us, to raise our minds above the present enjoyments of this life. Were but men convinced of this great and obvious truth, that there is an infinite difference between time and eternity, between sent to ourselves, what thoughts and apprehensions dying men how like a pageant and shadow it looks, as it passeth away from which her feelings were ever called upon to sustain; but condition of certain services to the lords, or followers of them; methinks none of these things could be a sufficient temptacipline of her own heart. To the end of her life, she fee, feud, or fief; hence the conditions were named the strongly intent upon the concernments of another world, and goodness to her at a most trying season.—Memoirs of of the lord, upon the performance of certain oppressive country which we are but to pass through, which should detain and entangle our affections, and take off our thoughts from our everlasting habitation, from that better and that heavenly country, where we hope to live, and to be happy for ever? - Abp. Tillotson.

BELIEF OF A RESURRECTION.

This is indeed the centre of all religion, the main point to which all spiritual precepts tend; 'tis our faith in this point that supports our hope, 'tis our hope of this that encourages our obedience, and enables us to run through all the difficulties of this life, in a full assurance of better things in the life to come. "Tis this doctrine alone that restrains the extravagancy of men, and keeps them within the bounds of reason, puts a curb upon the looseness of their will, and gives check to their unmanly affections, and moderates all their courses with the powerful motives of both hope and straint for vice. In a word, without the belief of a resurrection, there could be neither religion, nor government in the world .-Bishop Hickman.

"THE HOPE OF THE RESURRECTION."

Christ is our hope: why, hope is joined to the living (saith the wise man:) Christ is dead, buried, last Friday. If he be our hope, and he be dead, our hope is dead too; and if our hope be dead, our labour will not live long; nay, both are buried with Christ in his grave. It was their case that went to Emmaus; say they-supposing Christ to be dead-we were once in good hope with him, that is, while he lived; as much to say, as, now he is in his grave, our hope is gone; we are even going to Emmaus. But then after, as soon as they saw he was alive again, their hope revived, and with their hope, their labour; and presently back again to Jerusalem, to the Lord's work, and bade Emmaus farewell. So he leads us to labour; labour, to hope; hope, to our restoring; our restoring, to Christ; who, as he hath restored himself, will restore us also to life. And this keeps us from going to Emmaus. It is used proverbially; Emmaus signifieth a people forlorn; all that have lost their hopes are said to go thither; and thither we should all go, even to Emmaus, but for the hope of the resurrection, without which it were a cold occupation to be a Christian. This then is the hope, worth all hopes else whatsoever. All hopes else are but hopes while we breathe. This is the hope, when we can fetch our breath no longer. The carnal man, all he can say, is, his hope is as long as his breath, (dum spiro, spero.) The Christian aspireth higher; goeth further, and saith, dum expiro, spero: his hope fails him not, when his breath fails him. Even then this hope, and only this, is laid up in our bosom; that though our life be taken from us; yet-in Christ-we, to it; and it, to us, shall be restored again .- Bp. Andrewes.

Advertisements.

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

Mrs. Cromnie's Seminary will also re-open on the 6th, the Wednesday following.

M. C. CROMBIE,

BROCK DISTRICT SCHOOL. ANTED, a TEACHER to the Brock District School. References as to Qualification, &c. to be forwarded to H. C. BARWICK. Woodstock, 16th February, 1841.

JUST PUBLISHED THE CANADA SPELLING BOOK,

BY ALEXANDER DAVIDSON.

BEING an introduction to the English Language, with An Appendix, containing several useful Tables; the Outlines of Geography, a comprehensive sketch of Grammar, with Morning and Evening Prayers for exercise. every day in the week.

For sale at the following places:

Henry Rowsell's, King Street, Toronto.
Methodist Book Store, No. 9, Wellington Buildings, Toronto.
Gazette Office, Hamilton.
Alexander Fisher's, Port Hope.
C. H. Morgan's, Cobourg.
D. Perry's, Churchville.

PRINTING INK,

October 10, 1840.

SUCH as is used in the printing of this Newspaper, imported from London, in kegs, 24 pounds each, and for sale by the keg, at 2s. 6d. per pound, by

WM. STODART & SONS, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS

TO HER MAJESTY AND THE ROYAL FAMIL No. 1, GOLDEN SQUARE, LONDON.

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Lanada, will be happy to receive orders for any of their Instruments, to

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100 One-fifth of the price must be paid on ordering the instrument, and the balance on delivery, in Cash, or approved endorsed notes, at 90 days, with interest, for which 10 per cent. discount will be allowed. A discount of 15 per cent. will be deducted, if the whole amount is paid at the time of giving the order.

Orders given immediately, can be executed so as to be shipped by the earliest string vessels.

ON SALE. A SQUARE PIANO-FORTE,

(BY STODART AND SON,) Price £55 currency. Enquire of Henry Rowsell, King Street.

HAT, CAP, AND FUR MART.

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

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 recommend with confidence, as they are manufactured under his own inspection, by first rate workmen.

Storekeepers, and others in want of the above article, will please to call and examine for themselves. Every Axe not equal to the guarantee will be exchanged.

SAMUEL SHAW,

SAMUEL SHAW, 120, King-Street, 15-th Toronto, 10th October, 1840.

Just Published, and for sale by Henry Rowsell, Bookseller and
Stationer, King Street,
CAMERON'S ANNUAL DIGEST OF DECISIONS IN THE
QUEEN'S BENCH AND PRACTICE COURT for 1840Price 2s. 6d.
Toronto, Feb. 20, 1840.

TO SUNDAY SCHOOLS, &c. Just published, & for Sale by HENRY ROWSELL, King-st. Toronto,

NEW EDITIONS OF THE FOLLOWING: THE CATECHISM OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND, taken from the Book of Common Prayer. Price One Penny each, or Six

illings per Hundred.
THE CATECHISM OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND BROKEN TO SHORT QUESTIONS, with the Answers at length, to which is appended Glossary, &c. Price Three-pence each, or Two Shillings and Six-pence

per Dozen.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CARDS, No. 1, containing Alphabets, Figures, 2nd's Prayer, Child's First Prayer, and Grace before and after Meals-Price Three-halfpence each, or One Shilling and Three-pence per dozen. SUNDAY SCHOOL CARDS, No. 2, containing Lessons in One and Two Syllables, Elementary Scripture Questions and Answers, Morning and Evening and other Hymns. Price 2½d. each, or Two Shillings per lozen.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

THE COURT OF DIRECTORS hereby give notice that a Half Yearly Dividend of Fifteen Shillings, Sterling, per share will become payable on the shares registered in the Colonies, on and after the Third day of August, during the usual hours of business, at the several Branch Banks, as announced by circular to the respective parties.

The Dividend is declared in Sterling money, and will be paid at the rate of Exchange current on the third day of August, to be then fixed by the Local Boards.

rate of Exchange Current
the Local Boards.

The Books will close, preparatory to the Dividend, on the Nineteenth
day 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,

Secretary.

London, June 3, 1840. P. CAMPBELL will attend to professional calls at the house occupied by the late Dr. Carlile.

Cobourg, June 19th, 1840.

51-tf

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. Apply to B. Dougal, Esq., Belleville, or to Robert Elliot, Cobourg.—

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.

BILTON, Woollen Draper and Tailor, 128, King-street.—Always

on hand a large assortment of West of England Cloths, Cassies, Tweeds, &c. &c. Clergmen's and Barristers' Robes made on shortest notice. Macintosh Waterproof Coats made up in the neatest.

Naval and Military uniforms. rtest notice. Macintosh Wate Naval and Military uniforms, into, Nov. 13, 1840.

> TORONTO AXE FACTORY. JOHN C. CHAMPION. MANUFACTURER OF

CHAMPION'S CAST STEEL WARRANTED AXES, Hospital Street, Toronto.

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