PAGES FROM AN UNPUBLISHED WORK EN-TITLED THE MILITARY CHAPLAIN.* NO II.-THE OBSERVANCE OF THE SABBATH.

Mr. Mordant had volunteered his services to preach in a country church about six miles from the Garrison in the absence of the Clergyman who usually officiated there, and I was on my way to join the congregation when I overtook him as he walked along the road on his Canadian pony. He was in earnest conversation with a young man who was with difficulty reining in a very spirited horse, and in whom I recognised a medical student from the town. I thought at first that the boy was also on his way to church, but on hearing the conversation which was passing I found my mistake. The dialogue was, as nearly as I can remember, in these words:

"Well, let us argue the point then in your own way," said the Chaplain, "What have you to say in your defence?"

"That I am shut in an office all the week, and have no opportunities for exercise or relaxation except on Sundays,"

"Admitted; but for what master are you labouring for six days in the week, and to what purpose are you devoting, during these days, your talents, your time, the best energies of your best days? To what purposes are they given so exclusively, that your health, bodily and mental, require relaxation on the sabbath-day?"

"What master, do you ask? Why, Mr. Cross to be sure. I have no other master."

"No other! Do you acknowledge no other? no higher power than Mr. Cross to whom you are responsible?" But I do not see, Mr. Mordant, what all this has to

do with my riding to-day instead of going to church." "Oh yes: it is very closely connected with it, Mr. Cross claims six whole days out of the seven to be ex- in his distress, but also to lay by for a day of necessity. pended in his service; and because by your attention to his wishes and directions, you hope to acquire wealth, and distinction, and knowledge, and success during and the father was thrown into a state incapable of work, your short uncertain span of earthly existence, you never by which their little fund in the savings'-bank was nearly think of transgressing his rules, or neglecting his busi- exhausted, when he rapidly declined, and died. "A ness; and so far you are perfectly right. But your good, kind husband Archy was to me," she said; "but Master in Heaven has set apart one day in seven for his the Lord's will be done." I could plainly discover that own eternal interests, and for a closer connection with that her mode of address differed from that disgusting Him-and of this you deprive Him with no better ex- cant by which compassion is sometimes sought. A remainder of your time, and therefore you cannot con-His own.'

"Oh, Mr. Mordant, you are very severe."

" No indeed: I am only trying to shew you the truth from it either in severity or indulgence, I am guilty, and you do right to accuse me."

"But I really have not time for these considerations: my mind is always so completely occupied by my studies refused to accept anything—the offer, in fact, obviousand employments, that I have not a moment during the week, to think seriously."

"Very true : it is well said 'ye cannot serve God and Mammon.' While the interests of this world hold the first place in your estimation, and the safety of your immortal soul is held subordinate to the perishing things of earth, you will find no time. The Prince of this world reverse your allegiance, and your difficulties will vanish

studies, and my profession, and neglect my business, and turn religious and good-for-nothing?"

"Not so fast, not so fast, my young friend. I would have you become religious certainly; but, I believe, that as in the sight of God, not as eye-servants or as men- them near thirty miles' walk." pleasers. A Christian cannot be "slothful in business." is spiritualised. A Christian soldier should be more had thought of her tale of woe. I went to the village ness, and obedience. A Christian is, indeed, bound Her father was in the utmost poverty, and depended pleased God to place him."

At this moment the spirited horse became restless, and the rider not taking any particular pains to restrain him, they bounded off, and the Chaplain looked at me with a smile which seemed to speak at once his forgiveness of the boy's uncourteous manner and his regret that his admonitions had not been better received; and I again met his eye whilst he was giving out his text, and there was a smile of less qualified expression, for our young companion had, it seemed, thought better of his plans for the day, and, galloping up to the church just as the sermon was beginning, he entered and took his seat near the door, assuming at once the looks and manner of a most attentive auditor.

On our way home I reverted to this incident, and asked Mordant if he thought it generally advisable to

introduce these topics into casual meetings, and when the persons addressed were not prepared to listen to them, and were apt to consider them ill-timed. "It may be said with some shew of plausibility," he replied, "that there is a time for all things, and that the name of God and the mention of his Word and Law, ought not to be introduced in the common intercourse of society, that those topics should be kept for a congenial season, and for a company where they are sure to be acceptable. But alas! to many poor human beings those moments of hills; and nothing interrupted the solemn stillness that congeniality and convenience never come, or come too reigned around on all sides, save the bark of the colley late: we must not wait to wrestle with the enemy till he or shepherd's dog, and the rippling over its bed of a presents himself unarmed and submissive before us; but river not unnoticed in Scottish story and Scottish songattack him in his strong-hold, bearing as a security for projection and as a pledge of victory, "the shield of faith," and "the whole armour of righteousness." The first will teach us to depend upon a defence and a strength which is not our own, and which never faileth; and the open, nor their ears hear the bleating of the sheep, nor second will enable us by a consistent Christian conduct to disarm our enemy, and turn his weapons against himself. Our lives are very short at best, and even if the term of our probation is extended to its utmost limits, the needs not the light of the sun to enlighten it. They powers of intellect and the strength of the body are were themselves members of that spiritual flock to whom prostrated before the grave closes over the withered it is said, "Fear not; for it is your Father's good casket of the imperishable soul. Have we, then, time pleasure to give you the kingdom." Their feet shall to waste in waiting for the moment when there shall be tread the hills of the heavenly Zion; and they shall no reason why we should not speak a word in favour of eternally be led by living fountains of waters, where Him whose servants we are? or, shall we be so fearful God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes. of ridicule or opposition as only to name His name to them who already know, and love, and honour him? 'Cast thy bread upon the waters, and after many days thou shalt find it,' is one of the unfailing promises of Holy Writ, and many a kind word of admonition received, perhaps, with derision or resentment, has found its way at last to the heart and brought forth there the seeds of reflection and repentance.'

THE SHIPWRIGHT'S WIDOW.*

"And sadly muse on former joys, Which now return no more.

Those who have travelled the somewhat weary stage from Kendal to Shap will recollect a long steep hill, about midway over which the road winds, and where it is usual for passengers to alight from their carriages for ease to their horses. It was a bright summer afternoon, extremely sultry, when I was on a tour to the lakes with a clerical friend; we had descended from our gig, and were slowly walking up the hill, when we came to a respectable-looking female, dressed in very humble weeds, who, with two children, a boy and a girl, was seatedupon a large stone, partaking of some little refreshment overlooking one of the wild valleys of Westmoreland. The group appeared very faint and weary, and probably had not tasted food for many hours. I was induced to enter into conversation with the little party, and I learned from the mother, that she was on her way to her native parish in Scotland, where her father, once a person of respectability and some little property, now resided, supported by the bounty of others; for bad crops, wet harvests, a not very tender-hearted laird, and an unprincipled relation for whom he had become security, had reduced him to poverty. Her story was sad but simple. She had married a young man to whom she had been sincerely attached from her childhood: they had attended the parish-school together; had there imbibed sound scriptural knowledge; and, with the entire sanction of all friends, were united. He had been bred a shipwright, and earned good wages in a Scottish port; but a year after marriage was persuaded to go to Plymouth, in the hope of bettering his condition.

For some years all went on well. He was civil, sober, and industrious; and by frugality and strict attention to his work, was enabled not only to aid his father-in-law That day arrived. A malignant fever attacked the whole family, from the effects of which one child was removed, special service and worship, for the peculiar care of your the expressions of submission she used were heart-felt; cuse than that another master exacts from you all the bundle, containing a few articles of clothing, and from which a bottle of milk and some bread had been taken, sent to give Him the small portion He has set apart for was spread out before them; and in it was a well-read Bible, and one or two religious books.

After her husband's decease she sold her little furniture; and was now, with her remaining children, rein its own light. I say nothing of myself; there is one turning to Scotland. A kind-hearted master of a vesstandard for us all-the word of God-and if I depart | sel conveyed them gratuitously to Liverpool, and they were proceeding homewards as fast as their strength would permit. She hoped to reach Shap that evening. I offered to add some little to her purse; but she civilly ly pained her: and all that I could do, was to order for her, as I passed through Shap to Penrith, comfortable refreshment and lodging for the night. "A good woman,' said the hostess to me, on my return a few days afterwards, in the almost unintelligible language of Westmoreland-"a good woman. Thankful she seemed for what you ordered her. She sat down in the bar; and is no easy task-master; his subjects are his slaves: but the clerk of the parish came in, and they talked Scripture together, and she beat him out and out. A good woman; for I overheard the children read a chapter, and "But how is that to be accomplished?" retorted the she prayed with them before they went to bed; and youth impatiently. "Would you have me give up my much she said in her prayers about your kindness. Some drovers from the North were in the house when she came in: and one of them told me he knew her well. and recollected her wedding, when he was herd on a neighbouring farm, and said her poor old father had seen being seriously and sincerely a Christian, and by con- better days. Sad, rough chaps are the Scottish drovers, sistently acting under the influence of stern, uncompro- and sadly they drink and swear-whisky is their ruin; mising Christian principles, you would be more likely to but I saw them gather a few shillings, and, unknown to become an ornament to your profession than by any other her, slip them into her bundle; and a carrier to Carlisle means you could adopt; your duties are then performed offered to give them a lift for nothing, and that saved

Years passed by, and in a Scottish tour I had occasion "He is fervent in spirit serving the Lord." To him to pass not far from the village where I recollected the every duty even in the most ordinary transactions of life, shipwright's widow told me, her father resided; for I careful and exemplary in his duty than any other. A to inquire after her, and found that she had arrived with Christian servant, a better example of diligence, faithful- her children in safety, but all her little store was gone. to adorn his profession of religion by the strictest at- only on a small pittance allowed him by the Kirk-session, tention to his duty in that state of life in which it has as it is termed, (and of that he was a member, for he was an elder,) and the bounty of the minister. "A sad altered woman was Jessy," said my informant, "from the day of her wedding, when there was not a brawer couple on -----water," mentioning the stream near which the village stood. She had tried for a time to support her father and her children; but it was too much for her sickly frame: the journey had enfeebled her, and she gradually sunk into the grave. Her children, with their grandfather, had in a very few years followed; and all that served to mark their existence on life's busy scene, were four hillocks in a quiet churchyard in a pastoral glen, far from the remains of her hus-

> The widow sank, but she sank not without hope. That religious principle which had been engrafted in her bosom in early years—that faith in the merits of a Saviour which had whispered peace to her dying husband, was her stay in life, and support in the hour of death. Fully had she experienced that,

"E'en while the mourner's eye is wet. With nature's tears for nature's woe. There is a balm, a solace yet, For all that wrongs or wounds below."-DALE.

The scene around me, as I stood by these graves, amidst the brilliancy of a setting sun, was deeply interesting. The sheep were browsing on the neighbouring that river by which, when young, Archy and Jessy had played in early childhood, and walked in the pale moonlight in the sweet season of youth's early love. On those peaceful mountains their eyes should never again the soft music of the stream; but newer and brighter scenes awaited them, to be shared with the dear children whom God had given them, in that blessed land which

CHARACTER OF CROMWELL.

It was in a skirmish near Gainsborough, that the first military exploit occurred, by which Cromwell made his name a familiar word throughout England. Enough, indeed, had already been seen of his character, to enable discerning observers to perceive that it embodied, in a shape of prodigious but coarse energy, the spirit of the

* From the Church of England Magazine.

age-its serious eloquence, running in him into affected that they should "remember the Sabbath-day to keep it holy." mysticalness and heavy verbiage; its steady valour, But in what company do we find it? We find it joined with the changed to calculating fierceness; its intense religious affections, perverted to stern fanaticism. Into the deep focus of his strong and ambitious mind, Cromwell had bear false witness. And are those commandments binding on the gathered those characteristics, and now sought to send them forth again in a form moulded by his will, and made subservient to his designs. He saw around, and felt no less convincingly within himself, that the age of loyalty was gone; and that religion, as a social and political force, was to supply the place of loyalty; but religion, uninformed and unregulated by the Church, and, therefore (such will ever be the case, when it is thrown wholly upon individual feeling), taking the characteristics of fanaticism-religion tortured, at least in ords, to every vulgar appliance, and hence often no more than the cloak of the hypocrite. These were the elements that composed this extraordinary person; and to this model he effectually moulded his instruments. Like the national festivals, it would have fallen to the ground, Collecting about him a band from those classes among whom, in every age, such dispositions most readily meet, and in whom the thirst of freedom is generated by a sense of independence—the sturdy yeoman, the easy, thriftful, conceited burgher, he wrought them, by the aster power of his energy and genius, into an engine which he doubted not-and he was not deceivedwould effectually resist, and finally explode, the dreaded chivalry of the eavaliers, animated as it was by the lingering breath of fealty in the nobles, and by piety, if by little else, in the sovereign. These stout-hearted associates he armed, mounted, trained, and disciplined himself. He was their comrade, as well as their chief; associated with them at all seasons, and in all moods, he could lay by the part of the drill serjeant, and, equally for their behoof, assume the office of the preacher. Crafty and stringent was the creed he taught them. The Gospel, as exhibited in Puritanism, liberty as exemplified in the parliament, constituted the cause of God. The King had allied himself with Popery and malignancy; to fight against him, while fettered by those fiendish confederates, was to fight, not for themselves, not for their families and country only, but for God and truth. Should they conquer, they would be glorious and happy; should they fall, it was good to forfeit life in such a cause! Faith grew, as confidence increased with increasing strength. Here was the germ of a military and religious desposism. From this little fulcrum was launched the powe: which finally scattered all that remained of Church and parliament, including the first instigators of the war themselves; frighted this great nation into submissive dumb despair, and

"Hewed the throne "Down to a block!" -Rev. R. Cattermole's Historical Annual.

A BEAUTIFUL CUSTOM.

The poor people here [Abergavenny] have a custom which I never knew observed any where else, and which very poetical, and very affecting. Once a year (on Palm Sunday) they get up early in the morning, and gather the violets and primroses, and the few other lowers which at this season are to be found in the fields, and with their little harvest they hasten to the churchyard, and strew the flowers over the graves of their nearest relations. Some arrange their humble tribute of affection in different forms with a great deal of taste. The young girls, who are so fortunate as never to have ost any near relation or any friend, exert themselves that the tombs of the strangers who have died in the village, at a distance from all who knew them, may not be left unhonoured; and hardly a grave appears without some of these affectionate ornaments. I came here withering each in the place in which it had been fixed. quitted .- Memoirs of Sir Samuel Romilly by himself.

THE RUINS OF NETLEY ABBEY, PRESERVED FROM SACRILEGE.

Walter Taylor, a builder, of Southampton, soon after dwelling-houses at other places. * * *. After Mr. Taylor had made his contract, some of his friends observed in conversation, that they would never be conerned in the demolition of holy and consecrated places. dreamed, that, in taking down the Abbey, the key-stone yet this advice being insufficient to deter him from assiswas not thought mortal; but, in the operation of extractspeak more justly the proper and solemn awe, ED. CH.] which it generated, has had an evident tendency to the preservation of the ruins in more modern times.—Brayley's and Britton's Beauties of England, &c.

HOOKER.

Let Hooker's works be considered, and weighed and studied, as a kind of warning voice from antiquity, a will not brook to dwell in a soul that is subject to sin. It will treasure of primitive catholic maxims and sentiments, seasonably provided for his church. Let this be done with the Bible in our right hands, with the faith and truth as it is in Jesus in our hearts, and then we cannot greatly fall. But to those who forget antiquity, and lay hands on orthodoxal truths only to pull them down, -to those who would wrest Hooker's meaning to senses he never thought of- we suggest the lines following for their consideration.

So should an idiot, while at large he strays, Find the sweet lyre on which an artist plays, With rash and awkward force the chords he shakes, And grins with wonder at the jar he makes; But let the wise and well instructed hand, Once take the shell beneath his just command, In gentle sounds it seems as it complain'd Of the rude injuries it late sustained; It sounds Jehovah's name and pours his fame along.

British Critic.

The Garner.

THE SABBATH A CHRISTIAN ORDINANCE, Scripture acquaints us, that, from the first, "God blessed the seventh day, and hallowed it." Why, then, should we suppose, that the Sabbath is only a Jewish ordinance, and was done away when the Jewish law was superseded by the gospel? Doubtless, it is found among the commandments given of God to the Israelites,

command to serve and worship the one true God; not to profane his name: to honour parents, to do no murder: not to steal, or Jews alone? Are they not binding upon all, who have the means of knowing, through the Scripture, the will of God? Would these have been set aside by the Gospel, if no passage in the New Testament had happened to enforce them? These were among the laws of which Jesus so plainly said, "Think not that I am come to destroy the law, or the prophets: I am not come to destroy, but to fulfil."-If, indeed, we had found the appointment of the Sabbath among those other institutions of Moses, which were intended, partly to separate his people from other nations, and partly to prepare the way for the religion of Christ; then there might be reason for supposing, that the command had lost its force, when, in the fulness of time, Christ came and drew men towards God, by a better law than that of types and ceremonies when the Jews were no longer a chosen nation. Like the daily sacrifice offered for sin, it would cease, when the one great sacrifice had been made; like the ordinance of the passover, when Christ our passover was sacrificed for us, we should no longer keep that feast. "When that which is perfect is come, then that which is in part shall be done away." And when that which is perfect is come, then the institution of the Sabbath shall be done away. The earthly Sabbath shall cease, when men enter into that eternal rest, which remaineth for the people of God." Then, and not before. The reasons why God separated to himself a seventh part of time, why he "blessed the seventh day, and hallowed it," were asons, not lasting for a certain period, or suited to a particular purpose only, but for all times, and all human beings. Those ons will last, as long as men are the creatures of God, and God the Governor of men: as long as men are liable to forget God, and to be engrossed by the business of this world: as long as they are ferced to "eat bread by the sweat of their brow:" as long as they have a soul to save, or lose, and an everlasting condition to prepare for. So long will the Sabbath be needful for them: and so long will it be the distinction of those who are earnestly seeking the kingdom of God, that they may "reverence his Sabbaths."-Dr. J. B. Sumner, Bishop of Chester.

In the free justification of the sinner before God, and giving him acceptance and peace of conscience, the gospel displays its nower unto salvation. It comes to the penitent transgressor as a nistration of righteousnes, as a word of reconciliation and peace. It opens the prison doors, and bids the captive go free. The power of the law was great, as represented in the mighty thunderings with which it was given; but, in comparison with the gospel, the law was weak, and could make nothing perfect. The power of the law was for destruction. The power of the gospel is a life-giving power. The law could only hold down the man who was down before; it could never give him life again. But the power to give life is far greater than the power to kill. The gospel is thus mighty to pass by transgression and sins, to set at liberty the souls that are bound, and to give boldness in the presence of the King of saints to the poor captives of Satan. When the sinner's heart is brought under the influence of the gospel by the power of the Holy Spirit, it takes away the burden of guilt; it silences every accuser; it fills the believer with the confidence of hope; it forbids every weapon to prosper which is formed against him, and condemns every tongue which rises up in judgment against his soul. The justification which the gospel gives is a perfect and entire one. The sins of a life, however accumulated, however aggravated, are blotted out in one moment, and that for ever. A new and perfect righteousness is bestowed upon the pardoned sinner; and he stands before God, not only without a stain of guilt, but with a character as perfect, and a title to an inheritance of glory as entire, as if he had never transgressed against God. In the justification of the believer, the gospel makes every thing sure. "Who shall lay any thing to the charge of God's elect? It is God that justifieth: soon after this ceremony had been observed, and was who is he that condemneth? It is Christ that died, yea rather, surprised on walking through a churchyard, to find in that is risen again; who is at the right hand of God for ever." it the appearance of a garden; and to see the flowers | And where he is, his followers are also to be. In this total change in relation of a sinner towards God, the gospel shows its power; I have been the more delighted with my excursion hith- it turns aside the edge of judgment, and rejoices in a victory over er, from the contrast it forms to the noise, the hurry, the | condemnation; and relieving a soul from fear, from danger, and crowd, and the contentions of the courts I have just from death, it shows itself to be the power of God unto salvation -Dr. Tyng.

THE CHRISTIAN'S PROBATION.

Whatever may be our state in this world, whatever be our blessings or our trials, we are, as Christians, in a course of spiritual The materials of the whole fabric were sold to a Mr. training, -we are, as disciples of Jesus, under the guidance of His Spirit, perhaps to be made perfect through suffering, perhaps he beginning of the last century, for the purpose of to triumph through thankfulness, perhaps to go to rest after having emoving them, to erect a town-house at Newport, and been the instruments of bringing many souls to glory, perhaps to remain unnoticed and desolate, yet by the cheerfulness of patient submission to put on more and more the mind which was in Christ Jesus. Many and different are the ways in which we may be called upon to do the will of God, -yet, in all, it is These words impressed his memory so strongly, that he one and the self-same Spirit who helpeth our infirmities, and who will never leave us nor forsake us. And what do we gather from of the arch over the east window fell from its place, and all this? Simply thus much-whatever be our faith, whatever killed him. This dream he related to Mr. Watts, be our hope, still if we are not seconding, as it were, the gracious (father of Dr. Isaac Watts,) who advised him not to purposes of God to our souls-if we are not making progress in have any personal concern in pulling down the building; this our spiritual training, we are less than the least in the kingdom of heaven. For here must ever lie the practical part of ting in the work, the creations of sleep were unhappily religion. If a man slanders his neighbour, or cherishes malice, or realized; for, on endeavouring to remove some boards turns a deaf ear to his poorer brother, or encourages high thoughts within the east window, to admit air to the workmen, a of himself, he may, perhaps, believe the truths of the Gospel, he stone fell upon and fractured his skull. The fracture may think he has a good hope through grace, but he cannot so far blind himself as to fancy that he is advancing in the school of ing a splinter, the surgeon's instrument entered the Christ. He cannot for instance compare his thoughts and doings brain, and caused immediate death. Whether this occa- with the description of Christian charity as it is given in the 13th sioned a direct stop to be put to the demolition of the chapter of St. Paul's first Epistle to the Corinthians, without feeling Abbey is uncertain, but the superstitious gloom, [or, to that he is not going on to perfection,-that he is resisting the Holy Ghost, and quenching the Spirit of grace.—Bramston.

THE HOLY SPIRIT.

The Spirit of God is first a renewing Spirit. It createth a new heart in a man, whereby he becometh a kind of new creature: it disposeth him to obedience. And true obedience submitteth to the commander's will entirely; it doth not pick and choose. The Spirit of God is, secondly, a holy Spirit; and such a holy Spirit endure no such inmate: they can no more dwell together than light can fellow with darkness. The Spirit of God is also a loving Spirit, and sheddeth abroad the love of God in every heart it taketh possession of. And love is so comprehensive a grace, that it includeth all the rest; and so is in effect the fulfilling of the whole law. There is a thread of love that runneth through all the particular daties and offices of the Christian life, and stringeth them, like so many rich pearls, into one chain.—Bp. Sanderson.

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 the habit of temporarily residing at the principal Hotels, he has opened a commodious room, in Church Street, adjoining the Ontario House, for SHAVING, HAIR DRESSING, &c.

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

**Toronto Sentember 17, 1840.

short notice. Toronto, September 17, 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 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,

Toronto, 10th October, 1840.

WM. STODART & SONS. PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS

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

& W. ROWSELL, having been appointed Agents by Messrs.

Stodard & Sons for the sale of their PIANO-FORTES in Canada, will be happy to receive orders for any of their Instruments, to be imported from England. The following is a List of the various Instruments, with prices in Sterling money, to which 50 per cent. must be added for cost of packages, difference of exchange, freight, insurance.

Patent Horizontal Grand Piano-Fortes, with 6½ octaves — polished 120
Patent Semi-Grand, 6 octaves ... do. 90
(The above with circular ends, 5g. extra.)
Cabinet, 6 octaves, metallic plate and ogce
front ... front

Do. 6½ octaves, do. do.....

Cottage, 6 octaves, metallic plate and ogee

nuare Piano-Fortes, 6 oct. and met. plate
o. do. do. do. and
circular corners
o. 6 octaves, bar and metallic plate
o. do. do. do. and circular corners
tent Grand Square Piano-Fortes, 6 oct.
o. do. do. do. 6 oct.

One-fifth of the price must be paid on ordering the instrument, and the balance on delivery, for which 10 per cent. discount will be llowed. A discount of 15 per cent. will be deducted, if the whole mount is paid at the time of giving the order.

Orders given immediately, can be executed so as to be shipped by the

arliest spring vessels.

A SQUARE PIANO-FORTE, by Stodart & Son, on Sale, price £55 arrency. Enquire of Henry Rowsell, King Street.

THOMAS STINSON, GENERAL DEALER IN BRITISH, AMERI-CAN, AND INDIA GOODS, HAMILTON,

CONSIDERS it his duty not only in justice to himself, but also for the benefit of Town and Country purchasers generally, again to all their attention to his present STOCK OF GOODS in the above ine, which far exceeds both in quantity and quality his purchases during my previous year; on which account he has thought it expedient to nake it generally known, by thus giving it publicity.

The Subscriber has been principally induced to enter into the Trade o extensively this Fall, on account of the great bargains which were resented him: knowing well that A LARGE STOCK OF GOODS are below the usual prices, cannot fail to attract the notice of the Public renerally.

He does not consider it to be a duty incumbent on him to apologize for thus calling on the public for their patronage, from a sincere consciousness that it will be, in many instances, a saving of at least 20 per cent to those who may receive their supplies from him.

In a previous Advertisement the Subscriber mentioned that he was en abled to sell his Goods TEN PER CENT CHEAPER than if he has imported them himself; but he now confidently asserts that he can sell the can be abled to sell the can be a supported them himself; but he now confidently asserts that he can sell the can be a supported them himself; but he now confidently asserts that he can sell the can be a supported them himself; but he now confidently asserts that he can sell the can be a supported them himself; but he now confidently asserts that he can sell the can be a supported them himself. mported them himself; but he now confidently asserts that he can sent spresent Stock at least 20 per cent. less than he could afford, were he

imported them himself; but he now confidently asserts that he can sell his present Stock at least 20 per cent. less than he could afford, were he necessitated to pay the various charges attending their transportation to the Canadas which he avoided, by purchasing Consignments in Montreal, far below the Sterling cost.

On account of the LARGE SUPPLY at present on hand, the Subscriber is well aware that were his Purchasers this Winter, confined merely to Hamilton and its vicinity, the consumption would be far too limited to exhaust his present Stock, previous to the arrival of his Spring supply; for which reason he would respectfully invite Customers from a distance,—well convinced that they will be fully recompensed for any addition to their journey in coming to his Establishment.

The extensive patronage which the Subscriber has heretofore received from the Public he considers a sufficient guarantee that the advantages he now offers will be fully appreciated by them; on which account he is emboldened to call on them still for a continuance; assured that his Old Customers will be still more gratified from an examination of the present prices of his Goods.

The Subscriber considers it not only vain, but useless for him to attempt to enumerate within the compass of an Advertisement, the different articles and quality of Goods comprising his Stock. Suffice it to say, that almost every article in the above line, suitable for the Season, may be had at his Establishment: and Purchasers may also rely on immediate attention being paid to them, as there are at present an increase ed number of hands in the Establishment.

The Subscriber would merely call attention to a few articles not comprised under the denomination of either DRY GOODS or GROCERIES, viz.: a large quantity of the best

SPANISH SOLE LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOES, PLUSH AND BEAVER BONNETS, of every size and quality. English and Swedish Iron; Cut and Wronght Nails. Of which articles there is a very full supply; all of which will be sold on the same Reasonable.

be sold on the same REASONABLE TERMS !!!

The Subscriber still continues a Store in DUNDAS, where an assortment in the above line may be had at the same reduced prices.

For the information and guidance of Strangers, the undersigned rould particularly point out the situation of the Establishment, as other ise some might not conveniently find it out.—It is situated at the West and of the Brick Block, and next door to Mr. Juson's Hardware force.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

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

to of Exchange current

Le Local Boards.

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

Ly of July, between which time and the Third day of August no trans
rs of Shares can take place.

By Order of the Court,

(Signed) G. DE BOSCO ATTWOOD,

Secretary.

London, June 3, 1840.

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

To be Sold or Let in the Township of Seymon? 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 thereof.

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 espectfully solicits a continuance to himself of those orders which have neretofore been so liberally given for Champions' Axes.

Hospital Street, 22d July, 1840.

G 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.

JOHN C. CHAMPION. MANUFACTURER OF CHAMPION'S CAST STEEL

TORONTO AXE FACTORY.

WARRANTED AXES, Hospital Street, Toronto. EVERY DESCRIPTION OF EDGE TOOLS MADE AND REPAIRED, AND ORDERS

PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Toronto, August 29, 1840. Earthen, China, and Glassware Establishment, No. 10, New City Buildings,

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE ENGLISH CHURCH, KING STREET.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, at the above premises, an extensive and choice assortment of every description of WARE in their line, among which are handsome China, Tea, Breakfast, Dinner and Dessert Sets; Japan and fine Printed Earthenware Sets of ditto, fine Cut and Common Glassware, and a large supply of Ware suitable for Country Stores. Persons wishing to parchase will find it their interest to call.

JOHN MULHOLLAND & Co.

JOHN MULHOLLAND & Co. Toronto, October 30, 1840. 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.

The Church Is published for the Managing Committee, by HENRY ROWSELL Toronto, every Saturday.

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^{*} By a Correspondent of The Church.