

Youth's Department.

THE YOUNG CHURCHMAN'S CATECHISM. PART IV. OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Q. 121. Do you content that the Bishops, Presbyters, and Deacons of the Church of England are precisely the same now as the Bishops, &c. were in the Year 1700?

A. We maintain that there have always been Bishops, Priests, and Deacons in the Christian Church since the days of the Apostles; with different powers and functions, certainly, in different countries and in different periods, but the variations they have undergone have only been such as must ever belong to all persons in public stations. The general principles and duties which respectively characterized them were essentially the same.

Q. 122. But are there not other orders in the Church of England, which are objected to as not warranted by the New Testament?

A. As it regards the other officers of our church, if their existence is considered advantageous or necessary to its well-being, no other reason need be sought for; and this has been admitted even by dissenters themselves.

Q. 123. Can any officiate as ministers in the Church of England who have not been ordained by her own Bishops?

A. Episcopal ordination is essential to the exercise of the ministry in the Church of England, and without it no one can receive any benefice, parsonage, vicarage, &c. A person may be ordained twenty-three years of age, or near it; and full twenty-four before he can have any share in the ordination of others.

[Heb. vi. 1. Every high priest taken from among men is ordained for men in things pertaining to God.]

4. No man taketh this honor to himself, but he that is called of God, as was Aaron.

5. Christ also glorified himself to be made an High Priest, &c.

Latke cii. 42. Who then is that faithful and wise steward whom the Lord shall make ruler over his household, to give them their portion in due season?

*A minister needs to have the eye and illumination of an angel, the heart and compassion of a father, the tenderness and indulgence of a mother, the caution and courage of a commander, the vigilance of a watchman, the patience of a shepherd, the diligence and zeal of a lover, the gallantry and honor of an ambassador, (who as he gives no cause, so knows not how with wisdom and discretion of a counsellor; the constancy and resolution of a pilot, when no storm must drive from the steers; and when it becomes to be drowned at the helm.—Gauden.]

A Christian poet, with reference to the Established Church, Entreats that servants may be found

Of those pure allars worthy, ministers Detached from pleasure, to the love of gain Superior, insusceptible of pride, And by ambition's longings undisturbed.

Men, whose delight is to know their duty leads Or forces on them; whose least distinguished day Shines with some portion of that heavenly lustre Which makes the Sabbath lovely in the light Of blessed angels, pitying human cares.

Wordsworth's Excursion, p. 251.]

Q. 124. Is there a close resemblance between the forms of ordination appointed by the Church of England and those described as having been generally received throughout Christendom from the days of the Apostles?

A. It is required that in the course of divine service, notice shall be given in the parish where the candidate has resided, of his desire to be ordained, and the people, who best know his life and conversation, are invited to come forward and state objections. It is also required that the ceremony of ordination shall take place before the eyes of all men, and in the presence of the congregation, who, in the name of God, are urged if they know any impediment or notable crime, at once to declare it.

[Every Clergyman, at his ordination, solemnly promises to use towards those who shall be entrusted to his care, not only public but private admonitions, as need shall require and as occasion shall be given; an important branch of duty which we fear is too frequently neglected. The uses of private instruction are manifold, and its place is not to be supplied by the most able and earnest discourse from the pulpit.—The instruction of young persons proceeds from their being confronted, and also an important branch of clerical duty; and to no one ought to follow the example of those who, after leaving school, are afterwards to be seen in a few sentences in haste and rote, give them tickets for confirmation as a matter of course. Care ought to be taken, not only that they be able accurately to repeat the Church Catechism, but that they be competent to give a clear account of the doctrines and the leading precepts it contains, and also understand the full import of the rites in which they are about to bear a part.—The catechizing of children is a practice required by the canon law of the Church of England, and in many places, has occasioned it to be discontinued.

The institution of Sunday Schools is eminently adapted to remedy the defect; and on that account, as well as according to the rising generation to regular attendance on public worship and to habits of early piety, deserves the warmest support of the parochial clergy.]

Q. 125. What is a Convocation?

A. It signifies an Assembly of the Clergy, in time of Parliament, for a consultation of ecclesiastical matters; and the same privileges, in freedom from arrest, are conferred upon them, as on Members of the House of Commons.

Q. 126. Does this Assembly also consist of two distinct Houses?

A. It does: the one is called the Upper House, where the Archbishops and Bishops sit severally by themselves; the other the Lower House, where all the rest of the Clergy are represented by their deputies or proctors, consisting of all the deans and archdeacons; of one proctor for every chapter, and two for the clergy of every diocese, in all one hundred and forty-three dioceses; viz. twenty-two deans, fifty-eight archdeacons, twenty-four proctors, and forty-four proctors of the diocesan clergy.

Q. 127. How is a Convocation summoned?

A. By the King's Writ directed to the Archbishop of each province, requiring him to summon all Bishops, Deans, Archdeacons, &c.

Q. 128. What jurisdiction do the Clergy exercise in convocation?

A. They exercise authority in making Canons—but these must have the King's assent: they have also the power of examining and censuring all heretical and schismatical books and persons. An appeal, however, may be made to the King in Chancery, or to his delegates; and their whole powers are limited by statute 25 Hen. vii. cap. 19.

HODNET CHURCH.

I sat down upon an old bench of heavy black oak in the rector's chancel of Hodnet Church. The day was very beautiful; it was one of those mild sunny days that come, many of them together, before the blackthorn blossoms and the sharp east wind sets in, making a second, though a short-lived winter. Through the Gothic archway of the little chancel-door, all seemed bright and cheerful in the open air, the atmosphere full of golden light, the springing grass in the church-yard, the young fresh leaves just opening, the ceaseless cawing of the busy rooks in the high trees about Hodnet Hall, and the sweet songs of a hundred jocular birds.

The solemn quietness and mellowed light within the church were better suited to my mood. I was thinking of Reginald Heber. It was in that church that he had led the worship of the great congregation, during the period of his ministry in England, until he was made bishop of Calcutta. How often had his untravelled heart turned to his beloved parishioners in dear, dear Hodnet; and doubtless that country church and the old familiar faces there, had often and often risen up before him, and been welcomed with blessings from his kind and loving heart. I thought of his farewell sermon in the midst of his sorrowing flock, and of the affecting description given of his departure from Hodnet. "From a range of high grounds near Newport, he turned back to catch a last view of his beloved Hodnet; and here the feelings which he had hitherto suppressed in tenderness to others, burst forth unrestrained, and he uttered the words which have proved prophetic, that he 'should return to it no more!'" As I thought of him I blessed that gracious Master, who in calling his servant from the charge of a few sheep in this quiet and

remote spot, to make him the shepherd of the flocks upon a thousand pastures, had so graciously fitted him for his high calling, not only bestowing upon him many splendid gifts, but those meek and lowly graces without which no gifts of genius could have made him fit to be the minister of Him, who is at once meek and lowly in heart, and the Great Shepherd and Bishop of our souls. I thought of that which has always appeared to me the most blessed assurance of his growth in grace, and his ripeness for eternity, the prayer found after his departure in his book of private devotions, bearing date the 28th of March. (He entered into his rest on the 3d of April.) "Oh my Father, my Master, my Saviour, and my King, unworthy and wicked as I am, reject me not as a polluted vessel; but so quicken me by Thy Spirit from the death of sin, that I may walk in newness of life before Thee! Convert me first, O Lord! that I may be the means in Thy hand of strengthening my brethren! Convert me, that I may be blessed to the conversion of many! Yea, convert me, O Jesus! for mine own sin's sake, and the greatness of my undeserving before Thee, that I, who need Thy mercy most, may find it in most abundance! Lord, I believe—help Thou mine unbelief! Lord, I repent—help Thou mine impotence! Turn Thou me, O Lord, and so shall I be turned! Be favourable unto me, and I shall live! and let what remaineth of my life be spent in Thy service, who livest and reignest with the Father and the Holy Ghost, now and for ever! Amen." And as I thought upon this prayer of a contrite and believing heart, I felt how many of those who praise Reginald Heber for the natural sweetness of his disposition and his character, naturally lovely among men, how many think nothing of that disposition and that character which distinguished him as a renewed and spiritual man before his God. Had he rested in his natural character, it might have been said of him, "And Jesus beholding him loved him, and said unto him, One thing thou lackest;" he did not however, rest in that fair and amiable character, but was taught by the Gospel to form his opinion of himself, and on his tomb it might have been written, and written in sober truth,

"Blessed are the poor in spirit, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven." But how am I writing on, forgetting that I sit down to give some account of Hodnet. Ah! who that enters Hodnet Church will not sometimes forget every thing but Reginald Heber! We will go to his tomb, not his grave, for his honoured remains rest in another quarter of the globe.

On the side wall of the southern chancel, just beyond and just above the very spot where the good rector of Hodnet had so often stood, is a tablet of white marble, upon which the finely shaped head and intelligent features of Reginald Heber have been cut in bold relief by Chantry. The tablet itself, and the folds of rich drapery partly veiling it, are extremely elegant. There is a long inscription—too long for the monument of Heber, and too commonplace. I was glad, however, to find an English epitaph over a minister of the Church of England, which the poor and unlearned of an English congregation can read for themselves.

Sacred to the memory of the Right Reverend Father in God, REGINALD HEBBER, Who was born April 21, 1783; Instituted to the Rectory of this parish, 1807; Chosen Preacher at Lincoln's Inn, 1822; Consecrated Bishop of Calcutta, 1823; And died at Trichinopoly.

This monument is erected at the request of His maternal uncle, the Reverend G. Allanson, late Rector of this Parish;

In honour of one whose virtues will long be held in pious remembrance here, Where the poorest of his Parishioners regarded him as a friend, And where he administered to the temporal and spiritual wants of all.

As a Father and a Faithful Guide, One whose preaching was Simple, Impressive, Charitable, Earnest, and Eloquent;

Fitted alike to move the affections and convince the understanding; Whose life was a beautiful example of the Religion to which it was devoted;

And who in every state to which he was called, Performed his humblest, as well as his highest duties, diligently and cheerfully,

With all his heart, and with all his soul, and with all his strength.

I have had more facilities than a mere visitor would have had for learning something of the history of Hodnet Church, but very slender materials are to be found at the place itself. Leland's description of it in one word exactly suits it now: "Hodnet, a townlet." It is neither a village nor a town, but consists of little more than two streets of irregular buildings. At the upper end of the higher street stands the church. The whole church-yard and many parts of the "townlet" are bedded on a huge mass of rock, the old red sandstone which is often, I believe, a projecting stratum in this part of Shropshire. The church is built of the same kind of rock. There are two small chapels of ease to the church of Hodnet, for the parish itself is very extensive, and consists of thirteen townships; but the clergyman of the little churches of Moretonsea and of Weston do not officiate in Hodnet Church.

The work of spoliation seems to have been carried on at Hodnet with a bold and reckless hand during the rebellion. The rector, Dr. John Araway, Archdeacon of Lichfield, being devotedly attached to the royal cause, was driven from Hodnet by the garrison of Wem. His rectory and his books were burnt, and not merely to the rector, and his own personal possessions, did this persecution extend,—the church was stripped of its ancient memorials, even the registers were destroyed. Dr. Araway has related part of his sufferings* in two little pieces called "The Tablet," and "An Alarm." In one of them he says, "they offered me £400 per annum, sweetened with the commendation of my abilities to bow to it (meaning the covenant). I replied I had rather cast my staff and tackling all overboard to save my passenger and pinnace (soul and body) than sink my passenger and pinnace to preserve my staff and tackling." Again he complains that his persecutors left him not a Bible of his library to comfort him, nor a sheaf of his means to nourish him, nor a suit of his clothes to cover him, nor use of common air to refresh him. He lost a large fortune, which he did not lament in his extreme penury, and never recovered either his books or papers, but after being imprisoned and very ill-used, he fled first to the Hague and then to Virginia, where he died in poverty before the Restoration. "He was a very worthy and excellent man; he yearly clothed a certain number of poor old people (I think they were twelve), and dined as many every Sunday at his table; and his loyalty kept pace with his charity, for he furnished out no less than eight troopers for his Majesty's service, which alone is sufficient to account for the true reason of all his troubles."† After the turbulent times of the Rebellion, a most extraordinary carelessness and negligence seem to have prevailed for many years about Hodnet Church.

The spacious church is divided into two broad aisles and chancels by a row of six pillars, five of them circular and one octagonal, running lengthways the whole extent of the building, and supporting five circular and two pointed arches; the capitals of the pillars are without any ornament. The ceilings of the north and south chancels are panelled with dark oak, and small, but flow-

ered, bosses. The Royal Arms are painted between the south aisle and the chancel, with the date 1660. The church is dedicated to St. Oswald. At the principal entrance is a small open box for alms, with two locks, and the words "Remember the poor" in raised carving upon the front of it.

There is little that is attractive either to the antiquary or the man of elegant taste in Hodnet Church. The font is very old and grotesque, but some village painter has exerted his barbarous skill to spoil its old rough carving of griffins and other monsters, by a smooth surface of white paint, smeared and striped with grey, intended to represent marble. In the broad and lofty mullioned window that fills up the whole eastern end of the northern chancel, there are one or two fragments of coloured glass, no more. Beneath this window stands a reading desk, of carved oak, to which some old books are fastened with chains. But Fox and Jewell and the other few ancient volumes are now seldom opened.

"All needless now their weight of mummy chain, Safe in themselves the once-loved words remain; No readers now invade their still retreat, None try to steal them from their parent seat; Like ancient beauties they may now discard Chains, bolts, and locks, and lie without a guard." Crabbe's Library.

On the south wall, but upon the chancel wall higher up, are two other monuments, the most simply elegant of any in the church, both possessing a melancholy interest; for they are memorials of the graves of two young clergymen, Thomas Cuthbert Heber, and Chas. Cowley Cholmondeley,* the first the younger brother, the latter the husband of Reginald Heber's only sister. Both of them were tenderly loved, both are still deeply lamented, and both were well worthy to be loved and lamented with no common affection.

Hodnet is worthy of notice as being the native parish of the high and truly honourable family of the Hills, of Hawkstone. The family vault, bearing the date of A.D. 1500, is beneath the pavement of the north chancel.—Sir Rowland Hill, already mentioned, an ancestor of the present family, was born at Hawkstone, in the parish of Hodnet, in the reign of Henry the Seventh. He was one of the most opulent merchants of his time, and possessed immense wealth. Fuller has given this fine testimony to his character,—"Being sensible that his great estate was given him of God, it was his desire to devote it to his glory;" and he seems to have acted according to this desire, for he was not only prayerful, conscientious, and watchful, but distinguished for his good deeds and his merciful spirit.

There are several monuments in Hodnet Church sacred to the memory of members of this excellent and much respected family. In a corner, where it cannot be generally seen, is the monumental tablet of Sir Richard Hill, the elder brother of that generation of which the late Rev. Rowland Hill was now the only survivor.

Another curious circumstance is worthy of note, as connected with Hodnet Church. The sum of £2, 15. 2. s. is paid yearly, according to some old agreement, by the Rector of Hodnet, to the Pedrills of Bosobel, the family in whose house Charles the Second was concealed. Perhaps the patron in those days, as well as the rector, Dr. Araway, was devotedly attached to the Royal Fugitive, and consented to pay of part of the King's debt of gratitude by allowing such a tax to be laid on the income of the living of Hodnet.

* See Walker, Part II, p. 40. † See Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy.

erely. Their grandeur, their length, and breadth, and depth, and height, will be measured only by the spirits of just men made perfect, when the glorified soul and glorified body shall be fitted with all the fulness of God.—Rev. R. P. Buicknam.

Advertisements.

FAMILY AND INDIVIDUAL PRAYERS.

JUST PUBLISHED, Second Edition, price one shilling and six pence, FAMILY & INDIVIDUAL PRAYERS, FOR EVERY DAY IN THE WEEK, by the Rev. James Thompson, Agent for the British & Foreign Bible Society, sold at the Bible & Tract Depositories in Montreal & Toronto, and in Cobourg by Messrs. Gravelly & Jackson.

These prayers are recommended by various Ministers whose testimonies may be seen prefixed to the book. 43—6m

MIDLAND DISTRICT SCHOOL.

THE REV. R. V. ROGERS, Principal. MR. C. B. TURNER, B.A., BARRIOU COLLEGE, OXFORD, Assistant.

TERMS.—For Day Scholars, fixed by the Trustees. The quarter having been entered upon the whole will be charged. For Boarders, £40 per annum. A limited number only will be taken.

It is therefore requested that a quarter's notice be given previously to the removal of a pupil. Each Boarder is to provide his own washing, bed, and bedding, and silver dessert spoon.

For further particulars apply, if by letter post paid, to the Principal.

A Candidate for the Ministry would be taken on the same terms, if willing to render occasional assistance in the School, as a compensation for the superintendence of his studies by the Principal.

N.B.—The next Term will commence on Monday, May 4th, 1840. 44—4f.

THE JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT SCHOOL.

THE Principal of the above Institution respectfully informs the public, that in consequence of the increasing number of his pupils, he has engaged an Academy the large and handsome edifice on "Court-House Avenue," Brockville, lately known as the Commercial Hotel.

The accommodations are of a most superior description; the situation is airy and healthy; and the playground is unsurpassed by any in the country. Mr. William Miller, late student of Trinity College, Dublin, has been engaged as second Master. The terms for boarders are as follows. Theological pupils, £50 per annum: other pupils £30 per annum. Various extra charges, exclusive of school-books, from £2 to £8 per annum. Pupils are required to furnish their bed materials and towels; and to provide for their washing. The quarter consists of eleven weeks. No deduction for absence except in case of sickness. All payments for Board and Tuition must be settled quarterly in advance.

Address (post paid) the Rev. H. Caswall, M. A., Brockville. 18—f

A YOUNG LADY who has received a liberal education, is desirous of engaging as GOVERNESS in a family of respectability. She will instruct in the usual branches of a polite female education.

Application (if by letter, post paid) may be made to the Rev. R. V. Rogers, Midland District School, Kingston, U. C. 30—4f.

REMOVAL.

CHAMPION, BROTHERS & CO. IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE, MANUFACTURERS OF CHAMPION'S WARRANTED AXES, AND

AGENTS FOR VAN NORMAN'S FOUNDRY, HAVE removed their business from 22 Yonge Street, to 110 A King Street, where their friends will find a well assorted Stock of Hardware, Cutlery, &c. &c. suitable for this market.

Toronto, December, 1839. 26—4f

OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, Coach Builders, (from London,) King Street, City of Toronto. All Carriages built to order warranted 12 months. Old Carriages taken in exchange.

N. B.—Sleighs of every description built to order. 47—4f.

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 14th day of April, 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 14th day of April, to be then fixed by the Local Boards. The books will close, preparatory to the dividend, on the thirtieth day of March, between which time and the fourteenth day of April, no transfers of shares can take place.

By order of the Court. G. DE B. ATTWOOD, Secretary.

London, 7th December, 1839. 4w39

TO BE SOLD OR LET IN THE TOWNSHIP OF SEYMOUR.

THE South-East half of Lot No. 16 in the 7th 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. Douglass Esq. Belleville, or to Robert Elliott, Cobourg. If by letter post-paid. January 1st, 1840. 27tf

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN THE TOWNSHIP OF SEYMOUR.

A FARM, beautifully situated on the west bank of the River Trent, consisting of 245 Acres of Land, 70 acres of which are under cultivation—with a new fallow of 7 acres just cleared and ready for a crop.

THE BUILDINGS CONSIST OF A GOOD LOG HOUSE,

35 by 23 feet, with good log cellar and kitchen beneath. A back kitchen in the rear, a large wood-shed, store house and boiling house, and good piggy and poultry houses. A CAPITAL FRAMED BARN, just erected, 60 by 40 feet, with stable and extensive accommodation for cattle beneath.

A beautiful living stream of excellent water runs between the House and Barn, and is well calculated for a Distillery, Tannery, or other works requiring water-power.

This Farm from being situated in the centre of the Township, and opposite to the only Ferry across the river for many miles, is admirably calculated for a Store or Tavern. The Post-Office is now kept there, and would be a great advantage to a person keeping a Store. There is a good Grist and Saw-Mill within a mile and a half of the premises. A portion only of the purchase money would be required to be paid down, the remainder to be secured on the Property.

For particulars apply to D'Arcy E. Boulton, Esq. Cobourg, or to the Proprietor, on the Premises. ST. JOHN C. KEYSER.

Seymour-West, Oct. 14th, 1839. 24—4f

VERY EXTENSIVE STOCK OF SPRING DRY GOODS.

THE Subscribers beg to intimate to the Trade, that they are now opening out a more extensive and general assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, Than they ever before imported.

This stock was laid in during the autumn,—a period of the year when goods not suitable to the coming Winter Trade can generally be picked up much lower from the English manufacturers than in spring, when such fabrics are in active demand; and last year, the extremely depressed state of the Home markets offered unusual inducements to purchasers, able to lay in stocks nine months in anticipation, and having a trade to justify their buying large lots.

The subscribers have been determined by the heaviness of the operation, and by the present prospects of the country,

To offer the greatest inducement to small as well as large cash buyers.

appearing in Toronto with the opening of the navigation, to avail of the advantage now for the first time secured to the trade of Upper Canada, of being able to procure stocks of Spring and Summer Goods

AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE SEASON, instead of after the proper time for sales is more than half over.

ISAAC BUCHANAN & CO.

N.B.—I. B. & Co. will also receive an assortment by the Spring ships, containing the newest styles in FANCY GOODS.

Front Street, Toronto, } 13w36
16th Feb., 1840.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully announce having now got to hand the most of their FALL GOODS, being by far the largest and best assorted Stock they ever imported, and which have been purchased on very advantageous terms, they are enabled to offer them much below the usual prices. The following comprise a part of their Stock, and Country Merchants would do well to examine it before purchasing elsewhere:—

- Broad Cloths, all colours and prices; Plain and Fancy Cassimeres and Buckskins; Plain and Plaid Flats and Beaver Cloths and Flushings; Tweeds and Galashiels' Cloths; Plain and Twilled Prints, Gingham, and Furniture Chintz; Plain and Printed Moleskins and Drills; Blankets, Flannels, Bales, Serges, Carpets and Rugs; Grey and Bleached Cottons; Plain and Twilled Shirting Stripes and Apron Checks; Turkey Stripes, Derrys and Druggets; A great variety of Tartans, Plaid Shawls, and Handkerchiefs; Twist Sacking and Russia Shelling; Osnaburgs, Canvas, Brown Holland, Dowls, Diapers and Huckabacks; Brown and Bleached Table Cloths; Linens and Lawns; Hats, Caps, and Scotch Bonnets; Hosiery and Gloves; Silk and Cotton Umbrellas; Gentlemen's Waterproof Cloaks; Lamb's Wool Shirts and Drawers; Silk and Cotton Bandanas and Barcelonas; Black Bandanas and Stocks; A large assortment of Small Wares, &c. Writing and Wrapping Paper; 3-4 and 6-4 Plain and Figured Merinos; Printed Saxoniaes and Rob's DVOlrees and Muslinde Laines; Shawl Dresses and Fancy Evening Dresses; Plain and Figured Gros de Naples and Persians; Lutestring, Satin and Gauze Ribbons; Gauze Handkerchiefs and Scarfs, and Artificial Flowers; Black Lace and Blond Gauze Veils; Black and Colored Silk Velvets; Bobbinetts, Quillings, Tatting's, Thread Lace and Edgings; Thibet and Filled Shawls and Handkerchiefs; Superior Furs, in Capes, Muffs, Boas, and Operas; White and Colored Stays; Book, Jaconet, and Mull Muslins—Also Striped and Checked do. Muslin Capes and Collars.

Toronto, 26th Sept., 1839. ROSS & MACLEOD. 16—4f

BRITISH SADDLERY WAREHOUSE.

Removed to Wellington Buildings, King-St. 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, viz:— 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 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. Hoarse Clothing and Blankets, of the first quality. Breaking Bridles, Cavalrons, &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.

Toronto, August 29, 1839. 15tf

CUTLERY, MILITARY & FANCY STORE.

NO. 120, KING STREET, TORONTO.

THE Subscriber tenders his grateful acknowledgments to his numerous customers, for the liberal encouragement he has received since his commencement in this City, and respectfully informs them, that he has received direct from England, a well selected Stock of articles in the above line, partly consisting of— Infantry and Cavalry Regulation Swords; common Cavalry Swords; Frog & Sling Belts; Staff Officers' belts; Sabre Dashes; Cavalry and Infantry Shells and Scales; best quality Infantry and Cavalry Buttons; Navy Laces; Gold and Silver Laces, various qualities and patterns; Light Infantry and Battalion Sashes; Gold and Silver Sword Knives; real Silver Epaulettes; Gold and Silver Buttons; 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 anything 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.

Toronto, Sept. 12th, 1839. SAMUEL SHAW. 17f

The Church

WILL for the present be published at the Star Office, Cobourg, every Saturday.

TERMS. To Subscribers resident in the immediate neighborhood of the place of publication and to Postmasters, TEN SHILLINGS per annum. To Subscribers receiving their papers by mail, FIFTEEN SHILLINGS per annum, postage included. Payment is expected yearly, or at least half-yearly in advance.

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[R. D. CHATERTON, PRINTER.]