THE YOUNG CHURCHMAN'S CATECHISM. PART II .- CONTINUED.

THE REASONS FOR AN ESTABLISHED CHURCH.

Q. 78. But is not corruption the invariable accompaniment of an alliance between the civil and ecclesiastical?

A. This is an idea which seems to have sprung from the corrupt Popery which followed in succession after the establishment of Christianity in the days of Constantine. But this frightful degeneracy had its origin, not in any ascendancy of the state over the church. The matter is now understood. 'On ourselves alone it depends, whether the church now might not be the same holy in all its services.'

holy in all its services.'

[The abuse of a thing is no argument against its use. Were there no corruptions in the church before the time of Constantine? Was the union of the church and state their chief and only cause? Was not heresy upon heresy rife in the professing church long before Constantine was born? and I suppose it will be admitted that heresies are the worst kind of corruptions?]

Q. 79. Have we not instances in scripture of wise and good men refusing to conform to the national established religion?

A. We have Daniel refusing to obey an unjust law,* which he knew was intended for his ruin. It was, however, pious diso-

he knew was intended for his ruin. It was, however, pious disobedience in him, because he had thereby an opportunity of honouring God before a nation of idolaters, and shewing that he preferred his favour, and his duty to him, before life itself. We have also the three Hebrew youths refusing in a similar manner to worship an image which Nebuchadnezzar had set up; that they knew who had said, Thou shalt not bow down thyself to any images, nor worship them; that and in this we must be resolute, and obey God ra-

Q. 80. Ought we to be cautious how we separate from a

Christian and Protestant church?

A. We certainly ought not to leave such a church, unless we can discover reasons for deserting her that will convince our con-sciences we are bound to do so—and it is not a trifling circumstance that will vindicate separation among Christians. 'Where the word of God is heard with reverence, and the sacraments are not neglected, there we discover, while that is the case, an appearance of the church which is liable to no suspicion or uncertainty, of which no one can safely despise the authority, or reject the admonitions, or resist the counsels, or slight the censures, much less separate from it and break up its unity." Our Saviour loved and prayed for unity; and the cultivation of it is a duty most authoritistical. thoritatively enjoined upon all persons in the word of God.§
[* All the old nonconformists thought themselves bound to communicate with the Church of England, and looked upon separa-

tion from it to be a sin; notwithstanding the corruption supposed (by them) to be in it.'—Stillingfleet.]

Q. 81. What are the principal reasons on which dissent from the Church of England is founded?

A. 1. 'Its general frame and constitution as national and es-

2. The imposition of a stated form of prayer.

3. The pretended right of scriptural ceremonies.
4. The terms on which ministers are admitted into their office.
5. The want of liberty to choose their own ministers, &c.'

5. The want of liberty to choose their own ministers, &c.'
Dissenters however, have no objection to an establishment, provided it will support their peculiar tenets. It is true, in this country they act on the voluntary system, but in the South Sea Islands they have an ecclesiastical establishment. As though difference of longitude and latitude altered the nature of truth, and what is warned in Frankand, is perfectly right to the other ideas of the wrong in England, is perfectly right on the other side of the equa-tor. See Ellis's account of the South Sea Islands; and Tyerman and Bennett's Journal; where we are told the (dissenting) missionaries laboured with no effect till the civil authorities stepped in to aries laboured with no effect till the civil authorities expending help them. Nothing was done, 'until the mighty moral change commenced from the King himself,' with the open annihilation of idelates, and this previous to his own conversion. Henceforth succommenced from the King numsely, with the year idolatry, and this previous to his own conversion. Henceforth success was as rapid, as before it had been hopeless. Upon this change the identity of civil politics with religious principles instantly appeared. An entire new code of laws became necessary for the Islands. 'A formal parliament' was convened, consisting of the 'Royal Family, and the chiefs, the hereditary legislators, and the 'Royal Family, and the chiefs, the hereditary legislators, and the popular representatives.' The missionaries when applied to for co-operation, did not allege the atterincompatibility of civil and religious concerns, but immediately united with them. Over this parliament, Mr. Nott, the chief missionary, presided. Subsequently to this, at the inauguration of the infant King, all the details were adopted as far as given paraness would allow of an English correspond to the infant King. to this, at the inauguration of the infant King, all the details were adopted, as far as circumstances would allow, of an English coronation, and the office of the Archbishop of Canterbury was performed by the missionaries. The King was brought forth to the people, bound to administer justice, annointed with oil, presented with the Bible, and admonished in the very terms used by the British Primate. From this we may surely infer, that in the opinion of the dissenters, the ministry is not infected by contact with the state, but that civil and Christian polity is one.

['An establishment is neither more nor less than a universal home mission. If by the foreign mission, stations are planted along the margin of our populated earth—by the home mission stations may be multiplied in the territory of our own land. As the effect of one, we now behold villages of peace and piety in the distant wilderness—as the effect of the other, the moral wilderness around us may be lighted up and fertilized, and we may be made to witness both a holier sabbath and purer week-days than hereto-

to witness both a holier sabbath and purer week-days than heretofore in all our parishes.'—Dr. Chalmers.]

Q. 82. Is not the "voluntary principle" as it is called, sufficient

to uphold religion?

A. We think not, because

1. However the zeal of a sect might support it for a while, no reliance could be placed upon it as a general and permanent provision for the religious wants of a nation.

to maintain amongst them a teacher of religion or not, many districts would remain unprovided with any. And
3. Because the condition of the officiating minister would be

altogether one of servile dependence.

Exod. xx. 4, 5.

Calvin's Institutes.

§ See John xvii. 20, 21. Rom. xii. 16; xv. 5, 6; xvi, 17.— 1 Cor. i. 10. 2 Cor. xiii. 11. Eph. iv. 1—6, 31, 32. Phil. i. 27; ii. 1, 4. 1 Thess. v. 13. James iii. 13—18. 1 Peter iii. 8, 9.

THE MURDER OF ADMIRAL COLIGNY During the Massacre of St. Bartholomew.

Day had not yet broken, when all Paris was awakened by the clang of the tocsin of St. Germain de l'Auxerrois, the signal at which it had been preconcerted that the troops should be on the alert. Many of the Huguenots who lodged in the neighbourhood sprang from their beds; and hastening to the Palace, enquired the cause of this unexpected and untimely sound; and to what purpose the throng of armed men was directed, whom they saw as you can. I have no time to lose." moving rapidly and tumultuously, in many directions, by torch-light. They were at first carelessly answered that a Court spectacle was in preparation, and their farther questions were rebutted with insolence, which led to blows. Meantime the Duke of Guise, accompanied by his uncle, D'Aumale and the Bastard of Angouleme, advanced towards the hotel of Coligny, where Cosseins, warned of their approach, had made fit dispositions for attack. The wounded Admiral had been roused from a feverish sleep by the din of the alarm bell; but confident in the recent friendly professions of the King, and in the fidelity of the Royal Guard by which he deemed himself to be protected, he at first thought that some partial tumult had been raised by the Guisards, which would speedily be suppressed. As the noise increased and drew nearer, and as the report of fire-arms was heard in his own court-yard, he tardily and reluctantly admitted a suspicion of the truth; and rising from his bed, notwithstanding the weakness which compelled him to lean for support against the wall of his chamber, he addressed himself to prayer, in company with his chaplain Merlin, and his few other attendants. One of his servants, Laboune, summoned by a loud knocking at the outer gates, had already descended with the keys; and when Cosseins demanded entrance in the King's name, he opened them unhesitatingly and without apprehension. The daggers of the assassins, as they rushed in, prostrated him lifeless at the threshold; and the five Swiss, warned by his fate, ran into the house, closed the door, and raised a hasty barricade with such furniture as they found at hand: one of their number, however, fell beneath the shot which had excited the Admiral's alarm, and the frail barrier which the others had constructed, soon gave way under the blows of the assailants.

As their steps were heard ascending the staircase, Coligny, no longer doubtful of the event, turned, with an they are received at the age, when their character must unaltered countenance, to his friends, and urgently take its bent for good or evil, and sent forth with that

am well prepared for the death which I have long anticipated. Human aid can no longer extricate me; but you stances may sometimes modify, but can very rarely reneed not be involved in my calamity, neither must your wives hereafter curse me as the author of their widow-The roof afforded them hope of secure retreat; and over this they dispersed themselves, after having broken through the tiling. The assassins, five in number, armed in shirts of mail, had now gained the door of the apartment. The first who entered was a German named Besme, nurtured from his childhood in the family saintly and unsullied church that it was in the days of martyrdom—as spiritual in its creed, as purely apostolical in its spirit, as of the Duke of Guise. Coligny, in his night-dress, calmly awaited their onset; and when asked by Besme, in a stern and threatening voice, whether he were the Admiral, replied at once in the affirmative; pointed to his grey hairs as demanding reverence from youth; and added that, at the utmost, his life could be shortened but a little space. The murderer, unmoved by this calm and dauntless bearing, passed his sword through the veteran's body, and, after withdrawing it, inflicted a deep gash across his face; while his associates despatched him with repeated blows. The sole complaint which fell from Coligny's lips during his agony, was a regret that he should perish by the hand of a menial; and the constancy of his demeanor, extorted a confession from one of those who assisted in the deed of blood, (deeds with which he had long been well acquainted,) that he had never before seen any one encounter a sudden and violent death with so much firmness.

Scarcely had the Admiral ceased to breathe, when the voice of Guise was heard from below, impatiently demanding if all were over? "All is over," replied Besme, and he was answered by Guise, that the Sieur d'Angouleme must see in order to believe, and that the body must be thrown down for their inspection. The yet bleeding victim was accordingly forced through a window into the court-yard; and D'Angouleme, after wiping the gore from its face, and thus satisfying his brutal curiosity, spurned the corpse with his foot; acknowledged that it was indeed his enemy; and urging his followers to bring to a full end a course thus happily begun, in compliance to the King's command, hastened on to fresh

Three days had now elapsed since the murder of the Admiral, and during the whole of that period his body had been subject to the vilest insults of the infuriated rabble. It was at first tossed rudely into a stable; then, after having been disfigured by savage and unseemly mucravings of a malice which pursued its victim even bechains by one leg from the gibbet of Montfaucon, a slow ment in turn might contribute some share to its destruction. De Thou himself witnessed this most ignominious exposure; and he called to mind, with bitter reflections on human instability, the scene of pomp and splendour in which he had recently beheld the veteran warrior engaged, and the triumphant anticipations which he had then heard him express respecting the imagined war in Belgium. The King also visited these mangled remains; and Brantome has attributed to him on that occasion, a speech originating with Vitellius. When some attendant turned aside to escape the offensive smell, Charles observed that "the body of a dead enemy always savours sweetly." The anecdote may not be authentic; but even if it is not so, it sufficiently evinces the contemporary estimate of Charles's cold-blooded ferocity.

It is stated that Coligny's head was carried in the first place to the Louvre; and a doubt appears to have existed at the time, whether it was conveyed afterwards to Madrid or to Rome. * * * The pious care of Francis Montmorency, whom either his superior good fortune or sagacity had preserved amid the general destruction of his friends, at length stealthily detached from the gallows what remained of the Admiral's body. For a ferred to the discretion of each neighbourhood, cret chamber at Chantilly; till the arrival of less disturbed times permitted its transfer to Chastillon, and its interment with fitting solemnity in the ancestral vault of the Colignys .- From the History of the Reformed Religion in France, by the Rev. Edward Smedley.

THE VENERABLE BEDE.

This learned monk was born in the year 672, and may well be called the Father of Ecclesiastical History .-His whole life, almost literally from the cradle to the coffin, was spent in literary labours for the benefit of mankind. He died of consumption and asthma at the age of 63. It is related of him that during his last severe illness,-his mind being clear and unclouded to the last,-he did not relax from his accustomed exertions.-The evening of his death he spent in translating the Gospel of St. John into the Saxon language. At length his amanuensis said, "there remains but one chapter, but it seems very irksome for you to speak."

"Oh, no," said the venerable Bede, "it is not difficult. Take a pen, dip it in the ink, and write as fast

aid, "There is now, Master, but one sentence wanting." Upon which the dying man bade him write quick. Soon after the young man said, "it is now done." Bede replied, "Well hast thou said the truth-it is now done. Take up my head between your hands and lift me—because it pleases me much to sit over against that I may invoke my Father." His wishes were gratified, and being seated according to his desire on the floor of Holy Ghost;" as he pronounced the last word he immediately expired.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE.

Oxford and Cambridge are, as it were, two mighty hearts in the body politic, through which its whole lifeblood circulates. For the life-blood of a community, or that material constituent of it in which the principal vitality is contained, is its really educated portion—and this distributed at the outset into innumerable petty rivulets, which continually unite, as they flow on, into fewer and larger channels, form at length but two principal streams, which, pouring each of them through one or other of these mighty hearts, receive in their passage a colouring, an oxygenization, which continues ever constantly into more numerous and smaller streamlets, invigorate with health, or impregnate with disease the entire system. Thus the Universities are continually receiving the life-blood of the community-those who, from their birth, their wealth, or theindications they have given of talent, are likely to be eminent or influential; warned them to consult their own safety. "For my- character in a manner fixed; in their passage through some men's consciences; were they more intelligent and rational

move; and they go forth, thus embued with certain principles, into the camp, the court, the senate, the bar, the church, to exert an influence over every grade of society; some to advise royalty, some to instruct the children of the neighbouring poor; so that throughout the country there is none so exalted as to be above their reach, none so humble as to be below it .- The Churchman, Magazine.

BODY AND SOUL.

The Body and Soul may endeavour to accuse each other in judgment,-but how? The body might say it was the soul that sinned, for presently, when she is departed from me, I am thrown into the grave like an inensible stone. But the soul might answer, it was indeed the body that sinned, for as soon as I am released from that unhappy conjunction, I fly through the air like a bird. This reasoning may be thus answered :-

A certain king appointed two watchmen to defend the fruits of his fertile and beautiful garden; the one of whom was lame, and the other blind. They were equally tempted to eat of their delicious charge. The lame man, therefore, suggested to the blind one, that if he found :would carry him on his shoulders he would gather a sufficient quantity of fruit, and share it equally between them. The blind man consented; and thus the fruit was carried off. After a time, the king visited his garden, and demanded who had taken his fruit. The blind man said it was impossible for him to have stolen it, as he had no eyes to find it out. The lame man urged that the loss could not be imputed to him, as he had no power to stir a foot about the garden. But their lord discovered the truth of the matter, and commanded the lame man to be put on the shoulders of his blind companion, and in that position that they should be punished together. In like manner will God clothe the soul again with the body, and for mutual sin condemn them both together .- German Sanhedrim.

The Garner.

THE ATONEMENT OUR ONLY REFUGE. If a tree be sound at the root, there is hope that it will sprout forth notwithstanding it should be lopped and shred ever so much But now, if it be rotten at the root, then fare it well. In like manner, if the soul be safe; if it live by faith in the Son of God; tilation, the head severed from the trunk and the extre- if it fight the good fight of faith, and win the field; all other los mities torn from the limbs, it was dragged through the ses are not to be reckoned of; we are more than gainers, more streets to the banks of the Seine. But so early a repose than conquerors. But if the soul perish, (and it will perish, exbeneath the waters would have disappointed the fierce | cept it be fed with the word of the Gospel; and it will make shipwreck, if Christ sit not at the stern; and it will be overcome in yond death. Till the morning of which we are speak- the day of battle, if Christ be not its Captain, its Saviour, its ing, the corpse continued to be trailed through the city; Deliverer,) then all the world is gone with us; it had been better and when the shapeless mass was at length suspended in for us if we had never been born. Our sins do threaten God's vengeance upon us; our consciences do accuse us; the law con fire at the same time was kindled beneath; in order, (to tains matter of indictment against us; the devil follows the suit; use the forcible language of De Thou) that every ele- | all the creatures of God which we have abused; all the callings of God which we have neglected; all the threatenings of God which we have despised, do witness against us. In a word, the Lord ing approved endorsed notes. sitteth on his throne as an angry Judge-hell openeth her mouth wide, being ready to swallow us up-the world forsaketh us-our friends have no power to help us. What is to be done in this case? What shift shall we make? what place of refuge shall we flee to? Only this is our comfort, that the Son of God became the Son of man, to make us the sons of God: vile he became to exalt us, poor to enrich us, a slave to enfranchise us, dead to quicken us, niserable to bless us, lost in the eyes of the world to save us; lastly, partaker of our nature, of our infirmity, of our habitation, to advance us to his kingdom and glory; that is, to be unto us, according to his name, EMANUEL, "God with us;" God to enlighten us; God to help us; God to deliver us; God to save us .- Miles Smith, Bishop of Gloucester.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

If we recollect what hath been said upon this subject, and lay t so together, that we may take a full view of the whole method observed in the church, for the making us holy here, and happy for ever, we cannot but easily see, both what necessity there is of our being added to the church in general, and what infinite cause we have to give our most humble and hearty thanks to God, both while, he dared not commit it to consecrated ground; for his settling and restoring such a church as this is to us. A and it was deposited in a leaden coffin, and kept in a seand effectually administered to us, that if we be not failing to ourselves in the use of them, we cannot but be saved. A church, so exactly conformable to the catholic in all things, that none can separate from her without making a schism in Christ's mystical body, and consequently endangering the salvation of his own soul. A church, so far exceeding those of Rome and Geneva, that, would either papists or sectaries lay aside their prejudices, and impartially consider what our church is, and compare it with their own, they would need no other arguments to persuade them to return unto her, and to live and die in constant communion with her. A church, to say no more, as orthodox in its doctrine, as regular in its discipline, as grave and solemn in its worship, as agreeable to Scripture rules, as well accommodated to the whole design of the Gospel for the bringing of souls to heaven, as any shurch in the whole world. And that such a church as this should be at first planted amongst us, and after it had been destroyed by the malice of the devil and his agents, should be again restored to us by the immediate hand of God, who can think of it without adoring the hand that did it?—Bishop Beveridge.

MODERATION OF THE PROTESTANT REFORMERS.

With such discretion did our Reformers retain the good which was in the Church of Rome, whilst they rejected the evil, put-Some time after the young man who wrote for him, ting the one in vessels to be kept, and casting the other away; with such temper did they refuse to be scared by the abuses of past times, or the scrupulosities of their own, into narrowing needlessly To which that ground on which they invited a nation to take its stand, and which they well knew must be broad to admit of it. And so it came about, that a form of faith and worship was conceived which recommended itself to the piety and good sense of the people; to place where I was wont to pray; and where, now sitting which they reverted with gladness of heart when the evil times afterwards compelled them to abjure it for a season; towards which those who have since dissented and withdrawn from it have so ofhis cell, he said, - "Glory be to the Father, the Son, and ten seen occasion (or if not they, their children after them,) to retrace their steps, and tacitly to acknowledge that whilst they sought meat for their lust, they had rejected angels' food.—Rev. I. J. Blunt.

HEARING SERMONS.

It were well if men would not inquire after the learning of the ermon, or its deliciousness to the ear or fancy but observe its usefulness; not what concerns the preacher, but what concerns themselves; not what may take a vain reflection on him, but what may substantially serve their own need, that the attending of his discourses may not be spent in vain talk concerning him or his disparagements, but may be as a duty and a part of religion to minister to edification and instruction. When St. John reckoned the principles of evil actions, he told but of three,—the lust of the flesh, the lust of the eyes, and the pride of life; but there may be also in the world, and now it is grown into age and strength, anoafter; and which, as they divide again and branch out ther last of the car, and a fifth also, the last of the tongue Some people have an insatiable appetite in hearing: and hear only are carried to the furthest extremity of every limb, and that they may hear, and talk, and make a party. Hearing or reading sermons, is, or ought to be, in order to practice; for so God intended it, that faith should come by hearing, and that charity should come by faith, and that by both together we may be saved. -Bishop Jeremy Taylor.

IGNORANCE.

Ignorance, is a great cause of the doubts and scrupulosities of

self," he added, "escape is impossible; and happily, I the Universities, a tinge is communicated to their feel- they would not make half the noise they do; a thing may be very the ignorant make a mountain, and raise a cloud of needless nonsensical scruples; folly and imprudence invole them to be meddling in matters not concerning them; thus every pedlar and mechanic whose calling leads them to be meddling with their calling chop and handy labour, they, for sooth, must be handling the helm of government, and canvassing all the affairs of Church and State; and if things be not modelled and managed according to their foolish ridiculous fancies, presently those in authority are quite wrong, and they cannot in conscience obey them; he who cannot well manage his own plough and cottage must canvass and censure both Church and State, - and can a greater folly possess the head of a Bedlamite. - Archbishop Leighton.

Advertisements.

EXTENSIVE AND UNRESERVED CREDIT SALE OF DRY GOODS. By Auction.

M. STRANGE will sell at his toom,
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Doeskins, Cassimeres, Queen's Own Stripe, Pickwick Stripe, and checked Trousering, 30 do. Pilot cloths, various colours,

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10 do. Cotton Velvet, 20 do Embossed do.

40 do. Cotton Handkerchiefs,

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10 do. Scotch Holland, 50 do. Bookfold Shirting,

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10 do. Blue Stripe Bedtick,

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200 do. Cambric Lenos and Chally Dresses, Cambric Checks, Angola Shawls, Lambs' Wool Mitts, Royal Cuffs, Threads, &c. &c., comprising probably the best assortment of DRY GOODS ever offered for public competition in this Province.

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Sale to commence each day at 11 o'clock. J. M. STRANGE, A. & B. Toronto, October 21, 1839.

THE REV. JONATHAN SHORTT is prepared to receive a limited number of pupils daily, from nine to one o'clock, to be instructed in French, Greek, Latin, History, Geography, and the elements of Arithmetic and Mathematics. TERMS .- Cash only, at the rate of £10 per annum.

to be paid quarterly. A quarter's notice required previous to the removal of

pupil. As Mr. Shortt may occasionally be absent on profes-

sional duty, there will be no stated vacation. Port Hope, Oct. 28th, 1839.

GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD, re-A GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY of obtaing employment as a Teacher in a school, or as a Tutor in a private family. He is a young man of good family, and was educated at one of the first public schools in England. Reference may be made to the Rev. H. J. Grasett, Toronto.

October 10th, 1839. THE HOME DISTRICT SCHOOL.

HIS Institution is now in successful operation. An

additional number of in-door pupils can be conveniently received and comfortably accommodated. TERMS OF TUITION, BOARD, &C. For pupils under 10 years of age, £32 per academi-

For pupils in or above their 10th year, £36 per do. Cards of particulars may be had on application to the

Principal, personally, or by letter [post paid]. M. C. CROMBIE, Principal. Toronto, May 24, 1839.

THE JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT SCHOOL.

THE Midsummer Vacation will terminate on Tuesday

July 24th. A few boarders in addition to the present number can be received. The terms are £30 per annum, always payable quarterly in advance. Theoogical Pupils, £50 per annum. Each Boarder is to provide his own Washing, Bed and Bedding, Towels and Silver Spoon. For particulars apply to the Principal, he Rev. H. Caswall, Brockville, U. C.

CHINA, CUT GLASS AND EARTHENWARE.

THE Subscribers inform their friends and the public, that they daily expect from the first Manufactories in England, a very extensive assortment of China, Cut Glass, and Earthenware, which they will sell low for SHUTER & PATERSON.

Toronto, 18th October, 1839.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c. IN NIAGARA.

THE Subscriber has just received from England, a general assortment of excellent STATIONERY. He is usually supplied with popular SCHOOL BOOKS; and he has generally on hand, a pretty large collection of Literary, Religious, and Miscellaneous Works.

ALEX. DAVIDSON. Post Office, Niagara, 29th June, 1839. 15-4w

THE Subscriber having taken out letters of Administration to the Estate of the late Robert Craig, late of the Township of Cramahe, in the Newcastle District, hereby requires all persons indebted to the Estate to make immediate payment to Charles Short, Esq., of Presque Isle, who is empowered to grant receipts for the sameand all persons to whom the Estate is indebted will please present their claims.

DAVID JOHN SMITH, ADMINISTRATOR.

Kingston, 30th Sept. 1839. 13w14

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.

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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 having been purchased on very advantageous terms, they are enabled to offer them much below the usual prices. The following comprises 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 Pilots and Beaver Cloths and Flushings; Tweeds and Gallashiel's Cloths; Plain and Twilled Prints, Ginghams, and Furniture Chintz;

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Turkey Stripes, Derrys and Druggets;
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Lutestring, Satin and Gauze Ribbons;
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Gauze Handkerchiefs and Scarfs, and Artificial Flowers; Black Lace and Blond Gauze Veils;

Black Lace and Blond Gauze Veils;
Black and Colored Silk Velvets;
Bobbinnetts, Quillings, Tattings, Thread Lace and Edgings;
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Superior Furs, in Capes, Muffs, Boas, and Operas;
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Book, Jaconett, and Mull Muslins.—Also
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ROSS & MACLEOP.

ROSS & MACLEOD. Toronto, 26th Sept., 1839.

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.

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.

Horse Clothing and Blankets, of the first quality. Breaking Bridles, Cavasons, &c. &c. &c. N. B.—Every description of single and double harness,

nanufactured with English Leather, constantly for sale, with every other article in the Trade. Toronto, August 29, 1839.

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

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, and the selected stock of articles in the above line, and the selected stock of articles in the above line, and the selected stock of articles in the above line, and the selected stock of articles in the above line, and the selected stock of articles in the above line, and the selected stock of articles in the above line, and the selected stock of articles in the above line, and the selected stock of articles in the above line are selected stock of articles in the above line are selected stock of articles in the above line. ted 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
Navy Regulation Buttons; Navy Lace; Gold and Silver Lace, various qualities and patterns, Light Infantry and Batterion Sashes;
Gold and Silver Sword, Knotzer and Silver Resolution Cold and Gold and Silver Sword Knots; real Silver Epaulets; Gold and Plated do.; Gold and Silver Cord; Gold and Silver Cap Tassels; Cap Mountings; Brass, Steel, and German Silver Military Spursivery, Buck, and Buffalo Handle Knives and Forks; best quality Razors; Penknives; Seissors; Ladies' and Gentlemens' Dressing Rajors, World Razons, with heart of the property of the state of t

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 sufficient of the control of the contro lery, Military Goods, and Surgeons' Instruments, in a manner superior to any thing heretofore done in the Country, and as good in

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 SAMUEL SHAW.

Toronto, Sept. 12th, 1839.

CHAMPION, BROTHERS & CO.

Importers of Mardware, &c. &c. HAVE on hand a general and well assorted Stock of S Goods suitable to the country trade, which they will Wholesale for CASH, or approved three months Paper, their usual low prices. They have also a large Stock of CHAMPION'S WARRANTED CAST STEEL AXES made at the Factory originally built by the late Harres Shepard, and afterwards occupied by John Armstrong. Shepard's and Armstrong's Axes have been decidedly pre ferred before any others in the Province, it is only necess to state that Champion's are made by the same workness and from the very best material, to insure for them the continued preference.

C. B. & Co. are agents for the sale (to the Trade) Joseph Van Norman's well known Castings, a large Stock of which they have always on hand, consisting of Cooking Stoves,

Six Plate do. Parlour do. Sugar Kettles, Pot Ash Coolers, &c. &c. &c. Toronto, July, 1838.

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