

Youth's Department.

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

Q. 106. Is not the king the supreme head of the Church? A. Ever since the reign of Henry VIII. the sovereigns of England have been styled 'supreme heads of the church' and 'defenders of the faith'...

[The 37th Article of the Church, explains and limits the power of the King. 'We give not to our Princes the ministering either of God's word or of sacraments.']

Q. 107. How is the Church of England governed? A. By two archbishops, and twenty-four bishops, besides the bishop of Soler and Man. The benefices of the Bishops were converted by William the Conqueror, into temporal baronies, and conferred by all of them except the Bishop of Soler and Man...

Q. 109. What is an episcopal form of Government? A. It is when there is in the Church a superior order of office bearers, the successors of the apostles. Timothy and Titus held the highest office, and were of the first and highest order or degree of rank in the ministry of their respective churches...

Q. 110. Is there nothing to object to in the superiority of the Bishops over the Clergy? A. Those who will not allow the superiority which Bishops possess, yet admit that they may lawfully be some kind of difference amongst ministers. One may be more learned, holier, and wiser, better able to instruct, more apt to rule and guide than another...

Q. 111. But did not our Saviour condemn superiority amongst his disciples, when he said 'ye shall not be lords but he that is greatest among you, let him be as the younger, and he that is chief as he that doeth serve?'

A. The plain meaning of our Lord appears to be, that whatever excellency any christian minister had over or above others in age, estate, place, power, gifts, or civil honours, should all be used and employed without the least view to the advantage of serving Christ and the good of the church...

Q. 112. What is the extent of a Bishop's charge and authority in the Church of England? A. The Church where the Bishop is set with his College of Presbyters is called a See; the local compass of his authority a diocese. The word Bishop literally means Overseer, any one who is placed in any kind of authority...

Q. 113. How is the Bishop's charge and authority in the Church of England? A. The Bishop is set with his College of Presbyters in the Church of England. The Bishop is set with his College of Presbyters in the Church of England...

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each other; so did woody knolls, four or five of a sort, and white chalky caves in the same manner. It looked as though the same pattern had served for the formation of two or three miles of scenery at once.

But I must return from my white square caves, which are not far from Rouen, back to the estuary of the Seine, where, facing Havre, and backing the romantic old town of Honfleur, rises the stately, verdant Côte de Grace.

The road leading to the top runs parallel with the water's edge; and being a steep ascent, bordered with trees and brushwood, it affords beautiful dioramic peeps of the broad, noble river, with the full swelling hills opposite; where, in their woody coves, lie Havre de Grace and Harfleur, whose noble church stands among the houses like a giant among pigmies.

At the top of the Côte de Grace is an enormous crucifix, perhaps twenty feet or more in height, with a figure upon it the full size of life. This is visible from the waters below, and no doubt forms a chief object of devotion to mariners.

Across the hill top are two or three houses, and among them a high, gable-ended building, with an arched window—this is the chapel of Notre Dame de Grace, from whom the hill takes its name.

Close to the door we saw a little shop, where fruit and cakes were sold.—But these were not the only articles of trade: wax dolls, sprays and wreaths of artificial flowers, principally made of white or silvered paper, and quantities of candles, of all sizes, were exhibited at the door and window.

To inexperienced Protestant eyes like mine, it appeared a toy and chandlery warehouse; it required a little acquaintance with Popery to know that it was, in reality, a devotion-shop. The cakes and fruit were of course intended as bodily consolations to weary pilgrims; but the dolls were—*saints*—the flowers were ornaments for their altars, and the candles were offerings for the same.

We had a good opportunity of seeing the use made of these latter; two women and a child had followed us up the hill, and after kneeling awhile on the steps of the huge crucifix at the top, and murmuring there, they entered the shop. One of them purchased a candle, and the dealer in pieties carried it into the chapel, where she lighted it, from a little dark lantern, and then placed it among some others which were burning before the image of the virgin.

The chapel is a small and ugly building, in the form of a capital T; the chancel is represented by the stem of the letter, and at the outer corner of it is perched, upon a bracket, the said virgin image. It is a dirty-faced wax doll, about the size of a child of six years old; on its head is a tawdry silvered-pur crown, while sundry stars of the same material spangle a dirty white petticoat, partly shaded by a dirty white muslin robe.—Such a compound of dust and rubbish I have never seen in any toy-shop in England.

The candles were stuck upon pegs on a tin ledge in front of the image; there were five, all burning at noon, and the women who had brought the last of these lights were kneeling before it, upon those high-backed wicker chairs which abound in continental churches.

The chapel contained many altars, decked with paper flowers and other trumpery; but before each of them, and from the roof, and in every part of the building, hung little wooden ships, or pictures of ships in stormy seas. To every one of these was appended some such inscription as this—'Voué à N. D. de Grace, par Jean Lebeau, dans un orage, le 10 Janvier, 1828.'

Many of them were worn out with age, but others were new and gaudily coloured; and in one corner of the tempestuous scene was usually painted a scarlet and yellow virgin, appearing in the sky. As we were leaving the place, two comely, grey-haired, weather-beaten mariners came up the hill, and entered the chapel. We followed them; each took a chair, and knelt devoutly before the great tawdry doll, crossing himself with much earnestness; they had probably just returned from a voyage. The women were still praying where we had left them.

We much regretted that we had no tracts with us that day; it would have been a good opportunity of giving some to these simple and, no doubt, well meaning though deceived people. We always found the Normans willing to receive those little witnesses of truth; and we generally gave them without any remark on the difference of our religions. As soon as we said they were '*petits livres religieux*' they thankfully accepted them.

In one case this useful phrase softened a fit of asperity which was arising in the mind of a poor woman, and influenced her to receive a tract which she was on the point of rejecting.

I had taken the opportunity of my companions being engaged elsewhere, to visit a beautiful but modern church, when we were at Caen. There was some difficulty in finding the house of the sacristan; a needful proceeding, for, unlike most Norman churches, this was a closed one. I knocked at the door of this good woman, in order to make the enquiry; but she, guessing from sundry foreign symptoms, that his church and not himself was in request, pointed to some houses beyond, saying significantly, '*Mais, vous désirez voir l'église, n'est-ce pas?*'

On being answered in the affirmative, '*Eh donc!*' said she, '*moi, je vous la ferai ouvrir;*' and we went through her house into the vestry and other clericalities, where I have never penetrated before nor since, and thence by the priests' door into the church.

'*Amusez-vous là,*' she said, '*moi, je suis occupée, mais je revendrai toute-suite;*' and there she left me, to ramble at pleasure among the gilded altars and flowered images, which my greatest delight would have been utterly to demolish.

In due time, she returned; and as we left the church, she dipped her hand in the holy water, and sprinkled herself, then offered the same benefit to me. I received it, but shook my head and smiled, saying that it would not wash away my sins. She drew back, perhaps in horror at having brought in a heretic by so holy an entrance, and said, '*Mais, vous n'êtes pas Catholique!*'

'*Mais oui,*' said I, '*Catholique, mais pas Catholique Romaine;*' adding that there were many good Catholics who were not of Rome. She was pacified, and resumed her former civility; and thinking this too good an opportunity to be lost, I offered her a tract with her fee. She declined taking the book; I asked if she could read; she said she could, but still refused the tract. No sooner, however, did she hear the magic sound of '*un petit livre religieux,*' than she very willingly received it, and promised to read it too. It was '*le bon chemin,*' and when I said that it would teach her the right way, she cordially acquiesced; having apparently made up her mind that, although I had acted rather oddly about the holy water, I was a pretty good Christian after all.

Let no traveller, anxious to do good, visit France without a supply of tracts; he will find the people very ready to receive them.

BURIAL AT SEA.

On the last day of November, we lost one of our seamen—John Farrell—who died of fever. At 3 P. M. cleared up the decks, and sewed the body in its canvass shroud, together with some stone to make it sink. At 6 P. M. called together the crew, to perform the last sad office of burial. Mr. G. read the solemn service of the Church, and we then committed the body to the deep—

there to remain until reunited to the spirit on that day when the sea shall give up her dead.

Perhaps one of the most solemn and affecting scenes in the world is that of a death and burial at sea. At this time every thing seemed combined to make it so.—The green clad Isle of Pines visible in the distance; the vessel gliding noiselessly on the bosom of the unrudded sea; the sun had just gone down, leaving no traces of its late reign, except the golden clouds which gathered in the west, emitting enough light whereby to read the solemn service, and casting on all around a holy calm.—An unusual silence seemed to reign, which was broken only by the whistle of a passing bird, and the splash of the water as it received the lifeless body of our shipmate, from the plank on which it was carried to the side.—Not the least affecting part of the service was the serious looks of some of the weather-beaten tars.—*Colonial Churchman.*

THE STANDARD OF RIGHTEOUSNESS. Though human laws exact only outward compliances, assume not to themselves to judge the heart, because they cannot discern it, nor take cognizance of secret thoughts and purposes, further than they are declared by overt acts: yet God is a spirit, and a discerner of the inmost thoughts and intentions; and his law spiritual too, and given to the spirit; and the righteousness taught in his school is not a carcass, nor outside only, but a living soul, and a spirit of righteousness: and by consequence it stays not in the outward act, (the proper object of human laws and provisions); restrains not only open violence (such as the judgment-seat of man condemns, and the scaffold or the gibbet take notice of); not only smooths and polishes the outward garb, to render that plausible in the eyes of the world; but goes yet further and deeper, even to the heart; cometh the whole inner man too, and labours to approve that to the righteous judge, who sees not as man sees; and, in fine, calls us up to that glorious height of the primitive Christians in Justin Martyr, who obeyed indeed the municipal laws of their country, but outlived them too, and surmounted them far; they contented not themselves with so scant measures, but flew a higher and nobler pitch, aiming at a more refined and perfect righteousness, the worthy effect of God's judgment, and not of man's only; taught in his school alone, and not at our tribunals.—*Archbishop Sanfoft.*

PLEASURES OF VIRTUOUS AFFECTIONS. If it be a proof of benevolence in God, that our external organs of taste should have been framed to have a liking for wholesome food—it is no less the proof both of a benevolent and righteous God, so to have framed our mental economy, as that right and wholesome morality should be palatable to the taste of the inner man. Virtue is not only seen to be right—it is felt to be delicious. There is happiness in the very wish to make others happy. There is a heart's ease, or a heart's enjoyment, even in the first purposes of kindness, as well as in its subsequent performances. There is a certain rejoicing sense of clearness in the consistency, the exactitude, of justice and truth. There is a triumphant elevation of spirit in magnanimity and honour. In perfect harmony with this, there is a placid feeling of serenity and blissful contentment in gentleness and humility. There is a noble satisfaction in those virtues, which, at the bidding of discipline, or by the power of self-command, may have been achieved over the propensities of animal nature. There is an elate independence of soul, in the consciousness of having nothing to hide, and nothing to be ashamed of. In a word, by the constitution of our nature, each virtue has its appropriate charm; and virtue, on the whole, is a fund of varied, as well as of perpetual enjoyment, to him who hath imbibed its spirit, and is under the guidance of its principles. He feels all to be health and harmony within; and without, he seems as if to breathe in an atmosphere of beatific transparency—proving how much the nature of man and the nature of virtue are in unison with each other.—*Dr. Chalmers.*

THE HUMAN BODY. The human body was not made of the celestial elements, light and air, but of the more gross terrestrial matter, as being designed to receive and communicate notices of terrestrial objects, by organs of a nature similar to them. In this instance, as in another since, God seemeth to have "chosen the base things of the world, to confound things honourable and mighty," when of the dust of the ground," he composed a frame, superior, in rank and dignity, to the heavens and all their hosts. They whose profession leads them to examine the structure of this astonishing piece of mechanism, these men see the works of the Lord, and his wonders in the formation of the human body. A contemplation of its parts, and their disposition, brought Galen upon his knees, in adoration of the wisdom with which the whole is contrived; and incited him to challenge any one, upon an hundred years' study, to tell how any the least fibre or particle could have been more commodiously placed, either for use or beauty. While the world shall last, genius and diligence will be producing fresh proofs that we are "fearfully and wonderfully made;" that "marvellous are the works;" and, above all, this capital work, of the Almighty; and that the hand which made it, must needs be verily and indeed divine.—*Bishop Horne.*

THE BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER. Ours is truly common prayer; for it is written and read in that language which is common to all the congregations in the kingdom, and to every person in each congregation. So that all the land, whatsoever rank or condition they are of, may join together in the use of every thing that is in it, and so, be jointly edified by it; especially, considering that it is not only all in English, but in common and plain English, such as we use in our common discourse with one another; there are no unusual or obsolete words, no hard or uncouth phrases in it; so that every thing is expressed as clearly and plainly as words can do it; so that the meanest person in the congregations, that understands but his mother tongue may be edified by it as well as the greatest scholar.—*Bishop Beveridge.*

STRANGE DOCTRINES TO BE DRIVEN AWAY. With one hand we must build up our people in the doctrine of piety, with the other we must resist heretical opposers, who otherwise will demolish as fast as we build. And to quicken us to this part of our study, methinks no consideration can be more forcible than this; to observe, where ministers are defective therein, with what triumph and ostentation deceivers carry souls captive, to the disgrace, not only of the persons, but also of the function of the teachers, yea and of truth itself, which is wounded thus through their sides, and bleeds through their weakness and folly.—*Bp. Bull.*

WAR. Give me the money that has been spent in war, and I will purchase every foot of land on the globe. I will clothe every man, woman and child in an attire that kings and queens would be proud of; I will build a school-house upon every valley over the whole habitable earth; I will supply that school-house with a competent teacher; I will build an academy in every town and endow every school; I will build a college in every state, and fill it with able professors; I will crown every hill with a Church consecrated to the promulgation of the gospel of peace; I will support in its pulpit an able teacher of righteousness, so that on every Sabbath morning the chime on one hill shall answer the chime on another, around the earth's broad circumference; and the voice of prayer, and the song of praise should ascend like an universal holocaust to Heaven.—*Stebbins.*

WITHOUT HOPE. It was the want of the Christian's hope that rendered the life of many an enlightened heathen, before the times of the Gospel, a dreary and desolate wilderness. Their judgment was too enlarged, and their taste too refined, to allow of their participating in the low and senseless gratifications of their fellow mortals. They

looked for enjoyments more worthy of the immortal spirit, but, alas, they could find none. They attempted to dive into futurity, but they could not. Before them all was dark and impenetrable; and around them they lived in uncertainty, and died without hope. Some of them, indeed, when sated with the follies, or harassed with the troubles of life, hesitated not to throw off an existence with which they felt themselves dissatisfied, which, in ignorance of their immortal destination, they did not conceive themselves bound to preserve, after it had become disagreeable to them. Not knowing who it was that placed them at their post of life, they thought themselves justified in abandoning that post whenever it became tiresome or dangerous; and they rushed therefore, into eternity, unbidden and uninvited, little imagining whither their desperation was carrying them.—*Rev. Edward Rice.*

Advertisements.

PRIVATE TUITION. AN ENGLISH LADY without family (the wife of a medical practitioner) is anxious to receive into her family two young Ladies, whose studies will be conducted on the most approved system of Private Tuition.—They would be instructed in every branch of a sound English education, based on a strictly religious foundation, together with French, Music, and Latin, if required. Terms are moderate.

The most respectable references can be given, and will be required. For further particulars, apply to the Rev. R. D. Cartwright, Kingston. March 11th, 1840. 37-6w

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 as 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 £3 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. 18-1f

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. 26-1f

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. 47-1f

CHINA, EARTHENWARE AND GLASS. THE Subscribers have recently received, direct from the first manufacturers in England, a very extensive assortment of China, Earthenware and Glass. SHUTER & PATERSON. 15-13w

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. Dougal Esq. Belleville, or to Robert Elliot, Cobourg. If by letter post-paid. January 1st, 1840. 27-1f

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, 36 by 28 feet, with good cellars and kitchen beneath. A back kitchen in the rear, a large wood-shed, store house and boiling house, and good pigery and poultry houses. A CAPITAL FRAMED BARN, just erected, 60 by 40 feet, with stabling 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. KEYSE. 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, 16th Feb, 1840. 13w36

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 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 Gallashie's Cloths; Plain and Printed Prints, Gingsams, and Furniture Chintz; Plain and Twilled Molekins and Drills; Blankets, Flannels, Balizes, 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; Twill Sacking and Russia Sheetings; Osnaburghs, Canvas, Brown Holland, Downas, 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; Lambs' Wool Shirtings and Drawers; Silk and Cotton Bandanas and Barcelonas; Black Bandanas and Stockings; A large assortment of Small Wares, &c. Writing and Wrapping paper; 3-4 and 6-4 Plain and Figured Merinos; Printed Saxoniae and Robe D'Orleans and Muelein de Laines; Shawl Dresses and Fancy Evening Dresses; Plain and Figured Gros de Naples and Persians; Lustrating, Satin and Gauze Ribbons; Gauze Handkerchiefs and Scarfs, and Artificial Flowers; Black Lace and Blond Gauze Veils; Black and Coloured Silk Velvets; Bobbinets, Quilings, Tatting, Thread Lace and Edgings; Thibet and Filled Shawls and Handkerchiefs; Superior Furs, in Capes, Muffs, Boas, and Operas; White and Coloured Stripes; Book, Jaconett, and Mull Muslins.—Also Striped and Checked do. Muslin Capes and Collars. ROSS & MACLEOD. Toronto, 26th Sept., 1839. 16-1f

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 has 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. Horse Clothing and Blankets, of the first quality. Breaking Bridles, Cavassons, &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. 15-1f

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; Bay & Sling Belts; Staff Officers' Belts; Sabre Dashes; Cavalry and Infantry Shells and Scabbles; best quality Infantry and Cavalry Regulation Buttons; Navy Lace; Gold and Silver Lace, various qualities and patterns; Light Infantry and Battalion Sashes; Gold and Silver Sword Knots; real Silver Epaullets; Gold and Ivory; Buck, and Buffalo Handle Knives and Forks; best quality Razors; Penknives; Scissors; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, and Work Boxes; with almost every other article in the above line too numerous to mention, which he offers on as reasonable terms as any other House in Upper Canada.

N. B.—The Subscriber having now in his employment some of the best workmen, he flatters himself that he can manufacture Cutlery, Military Goods, and Surgeons' Instruments, in a manner superior to any thing heretofore done in the Country, and as good if not superior to any imported from Europe. Razors, Knives, Scissors, Surgeons' Instruments, &c. &c. with every other article of Steel, Brass, or Silver, repaired in the best possible manner. SAMUEL SHAW. Toronto, Sept. 12th, 1839. 16-1f

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. No subscription received for less than six months; nor the paper discontinued to any subscriber until arrears are paid, unless at the option of the Publisher. [R. D. CHATTERTON, PRINTER.]