### Youth's Department.

THE FRIEND OF FRIENDS.

"HE THAT HATH AN EAR TO HEAR, LET HIM HEAR!"-

Blessing and honour, and glory, and power, be unto him that sitteth upon the throne, and unto the Lamb for ever and ever .-

There is a friend that sticketh closer than a brother .- Prov. xviii. 24. Jesus Christ the same yesterday, to-day, and for ever .- Heb.

We love Him because He first loved us .- 1 John, iv. 19.

Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends.—John xv. 13.

Scarcely for a righteous man will one die: yet peradventure for a good man some would even dare to die. But God commendeth his love towards us, in that while we were yet sinners, Christ died

God so loved the world, that he gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life.—John iii. 16.

He was wounded for our transgressions, He was bruised for our iniquities: the chastisement of our peace was upon Him, and with his stripes we are healed !—Isa. liii.

Behold the Lamb of God, that taketh away the sin of the world.-John i, 29.

The Lord hath laid on him the iniquity of us all.—Isa. liii. The blood of Jesus Christ His Son cleanseth us from all sin.-

Christ Jesus, of God, is made unto us Wisdom, and Righteous ness, and Sanctification, and Redemption.—1 Cor. i. 30.

Thanks be unto God for his unspeakable gift!—2 Cor. ix.

In whom we have Redemption through His blood, even the for-giveness of sins.—Coloss. i. 14.

He is able also to save them to the uttermost that come unto

God by Him .- Heb. vii. 25. And the Spirit and the Bride (the Church universal of Christ) say, Come! and let him that heareth say, Come! and let him that is athirst come. And whosoever will, let him take of the water of

life freely.—Rev. xxii. 17. Ho, every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters, and he that hath no money; (See here Acts viii. 18, 19, 20; Rom. vi. 23—v. 15, 18; John xii. 47, 48.) come ye, buy and eat; yea, come, buy wine and milk (See here 1 Peter i. 25.—ii. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7; Rom. x. 8, 17, 10.) without money and without price.—*Isa.* lv.

Him that cometh unto me, I will in no wise cast out .- John

Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy-laden, and I will give you rest.—Matt. xi. 28. CHURCH CALENDAR.

July 21.-Eighth Sunday after Trinity. 25.—St. James the Apostle.
28.—Ninth Sunday after Trinity. August 4 .- Tenth Sunday after Trinity.

### SCENES IN OTHER LANDS. No. XL.

COUNTY OF WICKLOW.

It was on a bright day in the early part of the month of August,-the sun pouring down his rays upon the smiling land with all the intensity of a tropical clime, and clouds of dust, from the long drought, wreathed about in the breeze, -that I ascended a caravan at a stage office in Dublin, to make an excursion in the beautiful and picturesque county of Wicklow. The caravan is a public travelling vehicle peculiar, I believe, to Ireland. and answering very nearly to the description of the Diligence in France. My next neighbour on the top of this somewhat lumbering vehicle was a Romish priest, -one of the order of Jesuits, it was easy to discover; marked by a great complaisance of manner, "all things to all men" in the most erroneous sense of the Apostle's recommendation, and evincing almost as much knowledge of men and manners in various climes as the travelled Ulysses himself. He certainly proved a very intelligent and agreeable companion: there was the greatest possible condescension manifested to the blindness of his Protestant fellow-traveller; and when we parted, it was no doubt with as fervent a prayer on his side for the restoration of his benighted brother to the "true faith," as was the aspiration on mine that he might have grace to perceive the defilements of his creed, and appeal to "the law and the testimony"—a stranger too long to his eyes and ears—in proof of the errors to which he so blindly

Soon after leaving Dublin, we came to the village of Donnybrook, celebrated for its annual Fair; where the native humour of the sons and daughters of the Emerald Isle has ample scope for its exercise, and where their versatility of character is exhibited in a variety of sports; from that in which the boisterous joke is passed from mouth to mouth, to that which, rude and perilous as it often is, is deemed nevertheless but a sport,-the shillelagh contest!

Leaving the town of Bray on our left, and proceeding about a couple of miles, we enter the Glen of the Downs; a narrow valley, on either side of which hills rise abruptly to the height of 1200 feet,-covered from their base to the summit with trees. On this sultry day, nothing could exceed the delightfulness of the drive through this beautiful and romantic valley. Parallel with the road runs a small torrent, and the two usurp all the level space between the frowning hills. On the left, near the northern extremity of the Glen, was to be descried the cottage of Mrs. Latouche, and beyond it a handsome little octagon Temple. The seat of the family-one of the wealthiest in Ireland—is Bellevue, a plain but extensive building, beautifully situated on a commanding spot, and possessing a wide prospect both of land and sea.

About three miles further on is the neat village of Newtown Mount Kennedy, -in the vicinity of which is a variety of attractive objects, and scenery which for romantic beauty is nowhere surpassed. The county of Wicklow, indeed, of which this day's drive afforded me a most favourable specimen, abounds with grand and bold objects, and many of its scenes possess a celebrity from tocal association, remarkable events, and strange legends. In the valley of Glendalough, amidst the mountain fastnesses of this country, are the scattered remains of an ancient city, commonly called the Seven Churches; and not far from this spot is the vale of Glenmalure, a wild district celebrated in Irish history as the retreat of the famous Teagh O'Byrn.

I left the caravan before reaching the county town of Wicklow, and diverged towards the sea, making as my temporary head-quarters the Newry Bridge Inn. Here, after a short pause, I walked across the estate of Rossana to pay a visit to its proprietors Mr. and Mrs. Tighe, to whom from a venerable relative I was the bearer of an introductory letter. Rossana was now possessed by a nephew of the celebrated authoress of Psyche; a poem written in the style of Spenser, and to which, if it adopted the antiquated manner of spelling, it would in style and sentiment and general merit, as well as in measure, bear a very close resemblance. It is a poem not very generally read, -not at least since some of our more modern bards have thrown such a witchery around the poetic art, and enchained to their own more lively productions the popular regard,—but it is nevertheless a poem which ought not to be forgotten for the masculine power of mind which it displays, and above all for the pure and chivalrie tone of virtue which it inculcates.

The mansion house of Rossana was at this time undergoing repairs, and large additions were making to the ancient habitation. The lawns were beautifully smooth, and nothing could surpass the branching majesty of the venerable trees. Mrs. Tighe, -a sister of the present Lord Crofton,-was fortunately at home, and volunteered a drive through some of the most attractive spots of the surrounding country. Accordingly we proceeded to what is called the Devil's Glen, on the estate of Mr. Sing; a most romantic spot, exhibiting every variety of scenery,

freshing breeze.

We returned to Rossana about 7, the dinner hour; and the remainder of the evening was spent very pleasantly following day compelled me to decline; as, after visiting | guide the footsteps of the wanderer, amid all the deso-Delgany, it was necessary that I should return to Dub- lation of that elemental warfare. That power, which

the Newry Bridge Inn. Through some inattention on the part of the landlord, lightful, and in a couple of hours we entered the pretty village of Delgany. Here, although I could count upon was speedily furnished with the means of refitting, and terly Review. served too with a comfortable breakfast at a very moderate charge. All these important preliminaries being adjusted, I walked to the Rectory,-a spacious and rather handsome building, surrounded by well-cultivated grounds, a neat garden, and fine old trees, many of the halt and houseless and tattered waiting beneath their shadow for the accustomed alms of the beloved incumbent,-and was fortunate enough, the hour being early, to find Mr. Cleaver at home. To be Continued.

### PROTESTANT CHAMPIONS.

NO. II.—THE EARL OF WINCHELSEA. There is much that is highly pleasing about Lord Winchelsea; in his personal appearance as well as in his character. \* \* \* His Lordship is about forty-five years of age, and is somewhat above the medium height (perhaps five feet ten inches), well and stoutly made, and decidedly handsome. His face is something of the oblong square in form, with a clear complexion and a fresh coour. His hair is black, with a tinge of grey on the edges; he has a high broad forehead, large blue eyes, and an acquiline kind of nose. Altogether he is a noble looking man, with much dignity in his carriage; but he looks more like a country gentleman who represents some ancient, honourable family, than a member of the aristo-

In this, his Lordship's exterior tells the truth, he having been long known as Mr. G. W. Finch-Hatton, a lescendant of Queen Elizabeth's celebrated Lord Keeper, before he succeeded, in 1826, to the Earldom's of Winchelsea and Nottingham, upon the death of his cousin, the late Earl. He is connected with several noble families, being brother-in-law to the Duke of Montrose, by his first marriage: and by his second (to Miss Bagot, grand-daughter of Lord Maryborough) he is related to the Duke of Wellington, Marquis Wellesley, Lord Cow- ties of others; take we first notice of the impatience of our own ey, and Lord Bagot.

received in public. His manner in speaking is a combination of zeal, simplicity and honesty, in the greatest possible proportions. "No Surrender" is stamped on his brow, and every attitude breathes of the defensive.

He stands to address his auditory, quite erect, with his eyes and mouth well-opened, and his head thrown back; every muscle of his powerful frame is traced, and his coat girt tightly round him; he seems ready and anxious for the attack he is to repel. All is done in thorough earnest; his heart is in his employment. I am sure no man could ever look in that open, ingenuous face, and think of deceit or hypocrisy at the same moment; Lord Winchelsea is the very incarnation of sincerity.

His voice is good and audible, and is never over-exerted. His action is not so vehement as his expression of countenance, but is quite in keeping with the sturdy independence of his carriage. A short start back, an indignant stamp with the foot, and a repelling motion of the right arm, with a most indescribable energetic shake of the whole person, constitute its principal character-

His matter is as straight-forward as his manner;—he speaks plain language, and never minces terms. His style is the declamatory, but quite unornamented; argument and comparison are equally foreign to its composition. He gives a strong unvarnished representation of his views on the point to which he is speaking, calling on you to attend to him; then asks rapidly and vehemently f such things can be suffered to exist, and implores, exhorts, conjures you, with all his might, to come forward and save your country. He declares that he has never flinched from his post, and that he will yield to no man in that zeal for the good cause "which burns within his

the relations of life. His religious views may not be so him to our imagination rather as the God of hell, a hideous monstrictly evangelical as those of Lord Roden; they seem to incline more to the High Church.

of Wellington, in 1829, at the passing of the Popish Emancipation Bill, in consequence of his having termed the Duke and his official colleagues "traitors to their country," has been the subject of frequent and severe animadversion. Every one knows the fact of the duel, spreads like shadows before the understanding, to intercept the but few, perhaps, are acquainted with the repentance that followed it. Shortly after the unhappy circumstance, the day of salvation be passed. - Rev. Dr. Hinds. Lord Winchelsea's feelings on the subject became so acute, that he wrote to the secretary of a religious society, of which he was a vice-president, expressing a deep penitence for the rash conduct into which he had been betrayed, and requesting that his name might be withdrawn from the society's list, as he now felt unworthy to be classed among religious persons, or to patronize a religious institution. The withdrawal, however, did not take place, it being agreed between the parties that the letter should be published and the name retained.

This honourable and ingenuous conduct should never be forgotten when the duel is mentioned. It is highly characteristic of his Lordship's noble, manly disposition, and stamps him as one of the admirable few who are not ashamed to confess themselves in error when they feel that they have offended.

# THE DIVINES OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

Not the least curious of the many wonderful circum-

of the diversified pathway of human life. Driving in our seventeenth century, is the tumult and agitation in which jaunting car for some distance along the edge of a preci- they were composed. It was not within the quiet garpice, our progress was suddenly arrested by a rustic gate; dens of a college that Taylor or Hall constructed those but Mrs. Tighe was furnished with a key, and we prose- enduring monuments of piety and genius which they cuted our drive, up hills and down into valleys, until, have bequeathed to the love and veneration of posterity; compassing the glen-like a huge basin lined with trees, but when the sky was over-cast with thick darkness, and scraggy shrubs, rocks and precipices, -we came to the the roar of popular fury, like the rushing of a conflagramansion house of Mr. Sing, standing on an elevated piece of tion, rolled fearfully through every corner of the land; table land, commanding a most delightful view of the when the ear was agitated by wars and rumours of wars; sea and surrounding country, and possessing on this hot when the eye was afflicted by the dissolution of the tenday what was denied to the dwellers in the valley, a re- derest charities of life; when every man's hand was against his neighbour; when the father glared in hatred upon the son, and the son upon the father; and the smooth shaven greens" of our hamlets were defiled -Mr. Tighe having been an extensive traveller, and his with the blood of the innocent. During this stormy and lady a person of winning and unaffected manners, and tempestuous night, peace continued to sit by the hearth the most engaging amiability. Though pressed to accept of these mighty masters in the faith; and a light, that their hospitality for the night, my engagements for the deceived not, shone through their holy habitations to lin without delay. I therefore returned, walking leisurely belongs essentially to genius, of retiring from the world almost the whole way between rows of majestic trees, to into its own reflections, and of clouding itself over with the workmanship of its own industry, protected them under all the visitations of an evil fortune; abiding, as I lost my passage in the coach on the following morning, they did, beneath the shadow of a sleepless and benefiand was obliged to appropriate to my exclusive use that cent Providence. No enchanter in Arabian fable ever ever ready vehicle, a jaunting car. The drive, close to dwelt within the crystal walls of his magical palace the margin of the scarcely rippled sea, was very de- with a serener tranquillity, than these eminent men within their sacred contemplations. Gate of pearl, or column of jaspar, or chamber radiant with the gold of a hearty welcome at the Rectory, I chose first to halt at Ophir, never lighted up the gloom of an idolatrous temthe inn, if the village possessed such an accommoda- ple with a richer splendour than streamed upon the souls tion; but all my inquiries failed to discover that usual of Hall or of Taylor from the treasures of Israel and the and convenient appendage. I was driven at last to what revelations of the Gospel. Whatever is magnificent in was called a public-house, -a bakery on one side the en- prophecy, or beautiful in a milder dispensation; whattrance, and a low room without a floor, and scarcely a ever is picturesque in the pomp of ancient mythology, or glimmering of light on the other. After many apologies charming in the notes of classic poetry—was all concenfrom the proprietors, who were remarkably obliging and trated, like the rays of the sun, upon the great theme of intelligent, for the homeliness of the accommodation, I their hallowed meditations.—Church of England Quar-

# The Garner.

You have need of patience, says the Apostle, (Heb. x.) We have indeed: God help us! We live here in a vale of misery, where we meet with a thousand petty vexations in the commo road of our lives; poor things in themselves, and, if rationally considered, very trifles, yet able to bring vexation upon our impatient spirits :- we are surrounded by a world of temptations, assaulting us within and without, and on every side, and at every turn :- we are exposed to manifold injuries and obloquies, many times without cause, (or as it may be for a good cause); -we have to converse with men of different tempers and spirits; some hot and furious, others sullen and sluggish, some unruly and ignorant, some scornful, some obstinate, some fickle and humourous, all subject to passions and infirmities in one kind or other; we had need of patience to frame our conversations to the weaknesses of our brethren, and to tolerate what we cannot remedy: that by helping to bear each other's burdens, we may so fulfil the law of Christ. We have many good duties required to be done of us in our Christian callings, and in our particular vocations, for the honour of God, and the service of our brethren; we had need of patience to go through with them. We have many rich and gracious promises made us in the word; of grace, of glory, of outward hings; of some of which we find as yet but slender performance and of others (but that we are sure the anchor of our hope is so well fixed, that it cannot fail) no visible probability of their future performance; we had need of patience to expect them. Great need we have of patience you see; but the Apostle tells us where we may find it. God is the God of patience; in him, and from him, it is to be had, but not elsewhere. Whenever then we find our selves ready to fret at any occurrent cross, to avenge every injury, to rage at every light provocation, to droop at the delay of any promise, to flag in our own performances, to look at the infirmispirits and condemn it; then haste we to the fountain of grace, He is everywhere highly esteemed, and is always well there beg for patience and meekness, and he that is the God of patience will not deny us .- Bishop Sanderson.

INFINITE MERCY OF GOD.

God hath given his laws to rule us, his word to instruct us, his Spirit to guide us, his angels to protect us, his ministers to exhort us: he revealed all our duty, and he hath concealed whatsoever can hinder us; he hath affrighted our follies with fears of death, and engaged our watchfulness by its secret coming; he hath exercised our faith by keeping private the state of souls departed, and vet hath confirmed our faith by a promise of resurrection, and entertained our hope by some general significations of the state of interval. His mercies make contemptible means instrumental to great purposes, and a small herb the remedy of the greatest diseases. He impedes the devil's rage, and infatuates his counsels; he diverts his malice and defeats his purposes; he binds him in the chain of darkness, and gives him no power over the children of light; he suffers him to walk in solitary places, and yet fetters him that he cannot disturb the sleep of a child; he hath given him mighty power, and yet a young maiden that resists him, shall make him flee away; he hath given him a vast knowledge, and yet an ignorant man can confute him with the twelve articles of his creed; he gave him power over the winds, and made him prince of the air, and yet the breath of a holy payer can drive him as far as at their Depository, at Messrs. Graveley & Jackson's, the utmost sea; and he hath so restrained him, that, except it be by faith, we know not whether there be any devil, yea or no; for we never heard his noises, nor have we seen his affrighting shapes. -Bishop Jeremy Taylor.

THE GOD OF THIS WORLD.

Satan is so called, partly because his power over us is limited to our stay in this world; that is, if we avail ourselves now of the means of deliverance from him hereafter. But he is more especially so called, because it is from this world that he furnishes him-Lord Winchelsea's private character is admirable in all self with the means of leading us astray. We are apt to paint ster, armed with fiendish terrors, abominable and revolting even to think of. He would be no tempter to us, if he were only this. The duel fought between his Lordship and the Duke This, indeed, is his true character; and in this light alone he will one day appear to his unhappy victims. But now, he is the God of this world; all that is fair and goodly to sight and sense in it, all that is enticing to the feelings and attractive to the imagination, England Tracts, to which the attention of the Clergy is furnishes him with his disguises and his temptations; it is these he respectfully invited. light of Christ's glorious Gospel, and so to hide it from us until

THE CENTURION AT THE CROSS.

Are there any of us who have shrunk from confessing Christ before the world? Has the fear of man been a snare to us? Have we quailed under the frown of power? Have we shrunk from the sneer of ridicule? Let this centurion reprove our consciences .-Let the timid Christian learn a lesson from the boldness of the converted Heathen. Or, are there any who have thought too meanly of Christ; who have seen no beauty in him that they should desire him; who have acknowledged him as a righteous man but not as the Son of God? Let them consider how the hearts of these soldiers were melted even at the very foot of the cross itself; even in the humiliation of that hour, they were enabled to see the true character and dignity of the Lamb that was slain .-The Jews remained strangers to it; these heathens saw in that stupendous sacrifice the wisdom of God, and the power of God to salvation, to every one that believeth. So it is ever with the true child of God who is taught of the Spirit. That which is a mystery to the world, a stumbling-block to pride, an offence to the natural man, is to him the foundation of all religious truth; he -rock, hill, and valley, forest and cascade, -an epitome stances attending the most admirable productions of the rejoices in confessing the faith of Christ crucified; he ceases not

from the open profession of his Lord and his God.-Dr. C. R. Sumner, Bishop of Winchester.

RELIGION AND LAW.

The welfare and prosperity of civil societies, as such, depend upon the minds and manners of the people; human laws are often transgressed with impunity; often easily evaded; and sometimes for want of due execution, they lose their force and vigour: but the law never dies in an heart seasoned with religion, and conscious to itself that it owes obedience to the ruler, not only for wrath, but for conscience sake. Faction sometimes grows too strong for lawful power; and who then shall refrain the madness of the people, who already think themselves superior to their prince, and know none higher than he to be afraid of? Religion only can subdue the wild passions of men, and make the ruler secure against their attempts; so that in this sense it may truly be said, that the throne shall endure for ever which is established in righteousness .-Bishop Sherlock.

### Advertisements.

RATES.—Six lines and under, 2s. 6d. first insertion, and 71d. each subsequent insertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d. first insertion, and 1s. each subsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line first insertion, and 1d. per line, each subsequent insertion. Advertisements, without written directions to the contrary, (post paid,) inserted till forbid and charged accordingly.

From the extensive circulation of "The Church," in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, as well as in Great Britain and Ireland, and other portions of Her Majesty's dominions, it will be found a profitable medium for the advertising of Real Estate, &c.

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STANTON, 164, King Street, Toronto, has R. STANTON, 164, Ang Sutter, received from London and Glasgow, a general assortment of Stationery, consisting of

PAPERS.-Medium, Demy, Post, Foolscap, Letter and Note Paper, laid and wove; Blotting and Cartridge Paper; Drawing Papers, of various sizes; Brief Paper. BLANK BOOKS.—Letter and Account Books; Ledgers; Day Books, full and half bound; Orderly Books; Guard

Books; Memorandum Books, plain and ruled. Steel Pens; Swan, and other Quills and Pens; Ink and Ink Powders; Writing fluid (blue); Ebony, Metal and Common Ink Stands; Sealing Wax; Wax Tapers and Stands; Wafers; Pencils; India Rubber; Wafer Stamps: best Office Pen Knives: Erasing, Desk and Paper Knives; Office Scissors; Sewing Cord and Taste,

The whole of the best quality, carefully selected—and suitable for Public Offices, and Merchants' Counting

A great variety of Fancy Articles-Gold and Silver Ink; Lace, Plain, and Tinted Satin Papers; Visiting and other Cards, and Card Cases; Pocket Books; Pencil

Children's Books; School Books and School Stationery; Copy Books; Writing Slips; Slates and Slate Pencils, &c. &c.

Blank Books made to order-ruled or plain; and Binding generally. Orders from any part of the Province, will receive

immediate attention; and parcels carefully packed and forwarded, according to directions. Toronto, July, 1839.

JUST PUBLISHED, by J. G. & F. Rivington, London and for solved H. D. don, and for sale at H. Rowsell's, King-street, To-

AMERICA AND THE AMERICAN CHURCH. By the Rev. Henry Caswell, (Principal of Johnstown District School,) late Professor in the Theological Seminary of the Diocese of Kentucky. With Map and Plates. In small octavo, pp. 386; price 12s. 6d. 3-3w

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE. MR. JAMES DUFFY has been appointed Collector, and is authorised by the College Council to receive all sums, which are or hereafter may be due to this College.

JOHN M'CAUL,

July 5th, 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. Theological 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, the Rev. H. Caswell, Brockville, U. C.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

THE NEWCASTLE DISTRICT COMMITTEE of this Institution, have just received a large supply of Bibles, Testaments, Prayer Books, and other Books and Tracts, which they offer for sale, at reduced prices,

The Books of the Society will also be found for sale at Mr. Charles Hughes', Druggist, Port Hope; -and may be procured at Peterboro' on application to the Rev. C T. Wade; in Cavan, from the Rev. S. Armour, and in Darlington, from the Rev. T. S. Kennedy. Cobourg, July 16, 1839.

### HENRY ROWSELL. BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER

KING STREET, TORONTO. HAS just returned from England with an extensive and varied assortment of Books, comprising Pictorial, Historical and Scientific works, and several of the most recent popular and useful publications. He has also a large stock of the Church of England, Saturday and Penny Magazines, and of the Penny Cyclopædia,besides a variety of Theological works, and Church of

His stock of Account-Books, and of Stationery,plain and ornamental, -is large and diversified: and to this he has added a collection of Engravings, including portraits of Her Most Gracious Majesty by several dif-

His assortment of Bibles and Prayer Books, is also very large, and consists of handsomely bound and gilt copies, as well as others of the plainest and cheapest

Toronto, 28th June, 1839.

THE HOME DISTRICT SCHOOL. THIS 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.

50-tf.

Toronto, May 24, 1839.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY.

MRS. BROWN begs respectfully to acquaint her friends and the public, that she has removed from her former residence to that large and commodious house in the town of Cobourg, formerly occupied by the Bank of Upper Canada; where the business of her school will be conducted as usual, and two additional boarders can be accommodated.

The usual branches of a complete English education will be taught; and the accomplishments, where required, of French, Music, and Dancing.

Terms for Boarders, comprehending the ordinary branches of education, £40 per annum, exclusive of washing. Bedding and towels to be furnished by the pupils. Terms for Day Scholars, in the ordinary branches of an English Education, - - £1 5 0 pr. Qr.

do. to pupils learning music, 1 0 0 do. Music, with use of piano, extra, 1 15 0 do. French, extra, - - 1 5 0 do. Dancing, extra, -1 5 0 do.

As the number of the boarders will be limited to six, an early application is requested. The present vacation will terminate on the 24th July, inst. Cobourg, July 6, 1839.

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.

WANTED, by a subscriber to "The Church," Nos. 1, 26, 42 and 47, of Vol. 1, and Nos. 1 and 13, of Vol. 2. Any person transmitting the above to the Editor of the Church, will oblige.

SUBSCRIBERS TO THE UPPER CANADA CHURCH OF ENGLAND DIOCESAN PRESS, are requested to pay to the undersigned, on or before the tenth day of July next ensuing, FIVE PER CENT on the amount of their respective shares, or five shillings per share. Remittances, when more convenient, may be made to the Editor of the Church. H. J. GRASETT.

Secretary and Treasurer. Toronto, June 8, 1839.

JUST PUBLISHED,

A ND for sale at Messrs. Graveley and Jackson's, Cobourg; at Mr. Rowsell's, Toronto; and at Mr. McFarlane's,

A SERMON Preached before the Queen, in the Chapel Royal, BY THE REV. DR. HOOK, Price 3d. each, or 2s. 6d. per dozen: Orders for copies from

distant places will be promptly attended to at this office. WANTED .- In a Private Family, on the first of May next, a Gentleman duly qualified to teach Greek, Latin, Mathematics, &c. and fully qualified to prepare pupils for either Oxford or Cambridge. Apply personally, or by

CHAMPION, BROTHERS & CO. TORONTO,

37—tf

letter post paid, to the editor of the Church.

Importers of Hardware, &c. &c. HAVE on hand a general and well assorted Stock of Shelf Goods suitable to the country trade, which they will sell Wholesale for CASH, or approved three months Paper, at 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 Harvey Shepard, and afterwards occupied by John Armstrong. As Shepard's and Armstrong's Axes have been decidedly preferred before any others in the Province, it is only necessary to state that Champion's are made by the same workmen and from the very best material, to insure for them the same continued preference.

C. B. & Co. are agents for the sale (to the Trade) of 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.

The Church

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