## Original Poetry.

[The following lines were written by a child of the age of twelve years and a half, daughter of one of the Clergy of Lower Ca-nada, upon occasion of witnessing a recent Confirmation. They are purely from her own hand.]

ON CONFIRMATION.

Lowly around that holy shrine A crowd of suppliants kneel, Before you reverend divine, His sacred hands to feel.

Behold, on each successive head, Those hallow'd hands are prest:
How like the lambs which Jesus took. And folded to his breast !

On each a blessing now descends, And, with a father's love, The man of God repeats his charge, And points to Heaven above.

Come, Holy Ghost, redeem the pledge, By Christ to mortals given;
Thy blessings pour on all their heads,
And lift their souls to Heaven.

Thy Grace alone can keep them free From sin, and every harm: Saviour, let Satan now no more, Their ransom'd souls alarm.

CHURCH CALENDAR. April 5.—Fifth Sunday in Lent. 12.—Sunday before Easter. 17.—Good Friday. 19.—Easter Day 25.—St. Mark's Day. 26 .- First Sunday after Easter.

## BYGONE DAYS.\*

When the shadows of evening fell upon our prospect, as we lay quietly at anchor over against a fine fort in Halifax harbour, a scene of awful grandeur burst upon us. It was not new to me, for I had looked on it during a whole day's inland journey; but its effect was incalculably heightened by the darkness of night, and the position which we occupied. The woods were burning, to what extent I know not; but the track that sent up that continuous sheet of flame could not have comprised less than fifty miles. It had burnt for more than a week, and was blazing still, presenting a ridge of blazing forest-ground along the hill-side, as far as the eye could reach. These fires generally take their rise from some spark unintentionally allowed to fall among dry brushwood, which rapidly communicates the fearful element to all within its reach, and thus the conflagration acquires a power that sets the efforts of man at defiance, proceeding along the country until an open space of land, a wide river, or a heavy fall of rain, stays its progress. The effect is magnificent, but the contemplation very painful, when the extent of animal suffering and individual loss is considered. The Indian's wigwam, the negro's log hut, and the little patches of cultivation that industry has succeeded in rearing amid the wilds, all are consumed, together with the fox's covert, the elk's retreat, and the fragile nest of the affrighted bird. Alas, that the only certainty we can predicate of any earthly thing should be that it will perish!

On the following morning we bade a last adieu to the beautiful harbour, and pursued our course northward .-A dark canopy of smoke, reddened towards its base by the still raging fire, overhung the line of coast; and I watched with wonder its seemingly interminable stretch, so long as we continued within ken. Two days' pleasant sail brought us within a distant view of the majestic cliffs of Newfoundland; but here a dead calm fell upon us, and for twenty-four hours we endured that most annoying visitation, consisting in one incessant lazy roll, or rather rocking, of the vessel, which remains perfectly stationary, only swinging round with each turn of the tide. The weather was sultry, the sky, unrelieved by a single cloud, seemed to hang just above the mast-head, divested of its cool blue, and tinged with a copper hue, as disagreeable to the eye as the atmosphere was oppressive to the head, and the situation to the spirits. The sea, unenlivened by a ripple, lay in a monotonous level around, reflecting the uneasant glare from above, and painfully dazzling the the sight that sought a rest upon its unaltered surface. Those who had been sea-sick, revived sufficiently to creep forth and contribute their several complainings to the general stock of ennui, under an awning that had been spread over the quarter-deck; while such as had enjoyed the fine free roll of the vessel when borne on the billows' swell, found the uneasy rocking produce on them in turn a degree of sickness. Altogether it was a severe trial of patience; and I felt myself much indebted to two sprightly young whales, who, within no great distance, held their leisurely way for an hour or two, producing a most refreshing effect, at least on my imagination, by the beautiful jet d'eau that each, by his blowing, occasionally produced, and the long track of surface of the sea.

It was then that I remarked to a passenger whom we were bringing home after the wreck of his own vessel, 'I wish we were relieved from our present state : I would gladly compound for a severe storm, in place of this tedious calm.' 'You had better,' he replied, 'be careful what wishes you frame: if a storm sprang up, and you knew the dangers of this coast, you would welcome a month's calm to be delivered from its power : it is better to take what God sends, and be thankful for his mercies." This was language dissimilar from what prevailed among us: and the individual who used it was indeed of a different order of men. He had, as he told me, often been employed to convey missionaries to their destinations, and had reaped a rich blessing in the work. I understood not his meaning, nor could I appreciate the principle that wrought in him. The fruit was apparent, but of the root I knew nothing. Captain C was by far the most obliging person on board, and the most self-denving in a situation which generally tends to exhibit the selfish character conspicuously. Comforts are so scarce, and discomforts so very annoying on a long voyage, that ordinary benevolence can ill abide such a test: but I often remarked that Captain C- appeared to consider himself as only the temporary holder of any accommodation, by resigning which he might promote, the advantage or lessen the inconveniences of another passenger. To me he was peculiarly kind: he had witnessed the desperate exploit of mounting the ship's side; and the interest naturally excited in that moment of peril found expression, I doubt not, in prayer on my behalf, to be answered in due time. Should this paper ever meet the eye of the individual in question, let him accept the tardy acknowledgment of kindness better appreciated now than at the time it was conferred.

The calm endured but for a few hours after the remark just recorded. A breeze sprung up which strongly ruffled the ocean, and bore us rapidly towards the mighty rampart of rock, which seemed to rise a perpendicular wall from the surface of the sea. It was unbroken, far as the eve could reach, and at the summit jagged and indented into a strange variety of fantastic outlines. Attached to its base I discerned several large bodies of

and these I was told were icebergs. One had already broken from its station, and came drifting towards us in all the lustre of its frozen magnificence. It was then nearly evening; dark clouds had overspread the western horizon, and the sun was about to sink behind the blackening mass. The orb had assumed that sanguine hue which results from the intervention of a storm-fraught atmosphere, and the rays that streamed upon the iceberg, invested it with a beauty wholly inconceivable by those who have never beheld one of these majestic objects .-That before us was considered very small: it resembled a rock, with fantastic peaks surmounting its bold cliff; and two buildings, which no one could hesitate to call a castle and a church, corresponding as they did in size and outline with those edifices, placed, the one on the summit of the rock, the other sheltered at its base. Semitransparent in most parts, in some clear as crystal, and in others hung with wreaths of snow, some idea may be formed of the aspect of this frozen mass, as it was borne majestically past us on a swelling sea, with its thousand prisms turned to the deep red light that streamed across its course. Bending over the vessel's side, I gave utterance to expressions of the most passionate admiration and delight, adding a fervent wish that it would closely approach our ship for my greater gratification. Captain -, who was pacing the deck with more than his usual thoughtfulness of look, heard me; and once more cautioned me as to the wishes I was so ready to frame. He told me that the sternest of the rocks before us was not so dangerous as the unseen base of that fragile iceberg, one touch from which would send us instantly to the bottom: adding that he had himself been most wonderfully preserved with his little crew, by promptly stepping into their boat on the instant his ship struck, from which they saw her go down in less than two minutes from the moment of collision. He concluded by observing that my morning wish was about to be fulfilled; a tempest was rising, and ere midnight we should regretfully recal our dissatisfaction at the innocent calm which

The storm was indeed even then commencing, and

as night prematurely closed around, the last gleams exhibited those frowning rocks in fearful proximity, while the breakers flung their foam upon the troubled blast, assisting to mark more distinctly the dark rampart against which it was hurled. The swell of the waves became terrible; all save the seamen were ordered to quit the deck: the dead-lights were fixed, and overcome by sickness or by panic, the passengers lay down on their berths: all, I believe but one-and that was the rebel who shrank not from the blasting of the breath of the Lord's displeasure, because she was under the power of an illusion, too common, alas, with such as have been brought up in an external regard to the forms of religion, without partaking in any spiritual influence, or even comprehending that such influence was required. Truly can I say, that "I lived a Pharisee," and verily did I believe in myself that I was righteous, and despised others. Like them, I expected death; but probably there was not one among them so perfectly indifferent as to whether it came or no. I went to my little cabin, and finding it impossible to preserve any other seat, I chose the floor for mine, lashed a lantern to one of the posts that supported my berth, firmly twisted my left arm round another, and placing a large Bible on my lap, selected some portions that seemed most appropriate-not to our own awful situation, on the very verge of eternity, but to the grandeur of the scenery I had enjoyed during the last few hours, and the sublimity inseparable, in the minds of those who are neither sick nor fearful, from the deep roll of the stormy waves, the measured reel of the vessel as they bore her aloft, and then slid from beneath her to overhang her masts, the straining of every timber, and the thundering effect of the roaring blast among her shattered sails. The Bible had never been made a task-book to me: if those who reared me could not teach me to understand it, they yet taught me to love it as the most interesting of historical, the most sublime of poetical volumes. I chose it then for my companion, partly no doubt from ostentation, but chiefly because every thing else fell so lamentably short of the conceptions of my mind, ever alive to impressions of magnificence.-The forty-sixth Psalm I read again and again, for the Then their redemption will be complete; then the plan of resake of its stormy imagery—that precious Psalm, so dear to Martin Luther, and likely to become equally so to those who hold Luther's faith, when the tempest of persecution now gathering in our atmosphere shall break .-Next I took the fourteenth of Isaiah, and the sixtythird, as surpassing in grandeur of imagery and diction all that man could invent. While thus employed, I saw Captain C --- come to the door, look at me, and retire. I felt pleased that a man so evidently religious should have discovered me thus employed. No doubt his thought framed the query of Philip: "Understandest thou what thou readest?"

That night was one of extreme peril, and of most wonderful deliverance. The vessel was driving, helpless as a cork on the waters, directly towards the rocks: foam that his progress left on the otherwise unbroken and when all human effort became totally unavailing to arrest or to vary her course, a sudden change in the wind drove her out to sea so rapidly, that when morning came nothing was visible of the threatening coast but a long dark line in the distant horizon, towards which we gradually re-approached, beneath a cloudless sky, with a propitious breeze, that imparted to the ocean what I nsider its most beautiful aspect; for, lovely as at all times the great world of waters appeared, it never Jesus Christ, and him crucified." Make Christ's cross the sum charmed me so much as when the exquisite depth of blue of all my learning."—Archbishop Leighton. prevailing in the Atlantic was dappled with the silver foam that crests the myriads of little billows into which the surface is gathered on a breezy, sunshiny day. I felt delight, and a measure of thankfulness too; but the warm expressions of the latter with which Captain - pointed out to me at once the dangers we had escaped, and the favourable prospect before us, fell response. So true it is that the Lord must open our lips efore our mouth can shew forth his praise.

Much more strongly did I feel the deliverance youchsafed to others in the course of that day. We had nearly made the exquisitely picturesque mouth of St. John's harbour, and were steering through the multitude of little fishing-boats that people those seas, when one of them came bounding so completely across our track, that no skill either on the part of our steersman or of the two receive my spirit."-Daniel Wilson, Bishop of Calcutta. poor fishermen could avert a collision. It was a moment of agony never to be forgotten-literally a moment, for I did not perceive the boat until she was so directly beneath our prow, that the next movement of the rolling ship must decide her fate. Every one who has observed the course of a large sailing-vessel on a rough sea must know that she plunges forward with a mighty sweep, clearing a considerable space with every bound. She was rising for one of these plunges when my eye caught the terrified looks of the poor fishermen, turned upwards to the comparatively gigantic object overhanging their

pure white, around which the breakers were dashing, on their behalf. A general cry had arisen from our people; and not a countenance on deck was there unmarked by strong emotion, as all eyes pursued the receding boat, half incredulous of its actual escape. I saw Captain C-, and in his pale cheek, compressed lip, and settled gaze, I read what constrained me also to lift up a grateful heart to the Most High, with an acknowledgement of his work, and his wonders in the

Poor Newfoundland! At that time it was a loyal, aceable colony, carrying on most diligently its profitable fisheries, drawing from the fertile island of Prince Edward those supplies in fresh meat and vegetables that the barrenness of its own rocks refused to yield, and little, if at all, troubled by political excitement. There was, however, a melancholy lack of spiritual instruction: the gospel of Christ was not proclaimed by all who undertook the sacred office of preachers; and the ground lay fallow which ought to have been occupied with good seed. Accordingly, when England forsook her own mercies, by admitting the Papal foe once more to share her counsels and to influence her government, the ever active emissaries of that Antichrist found an abundant field for their labours in our rock-bound colony; and fearful is the extent to which they have carried their outrageous practices. Popery is now, in fact, the dominant power in Newfoundland; and a cry goes up from the persecuted class who dare to be true to their God and to their sovereign, which we do not hear, but of which we shall soon be made to feel the effects. Meanwhile, the chief care of our rulers seems to be the strengthening, in every possible way, of the enemy's hands, by granting pecuniary supplies, by sending out authorized teachers of idolatry and sedition to hasten the evil work; and by discouraging on all sides the faithful adherents of the crown and the constitution. Often, as I read of these things, does the distant isle rise before my mental sight, in all the stern and striking features of its singular conformation-I regard it as the first offering laid by guilty England on the shrine of Popish usurpation—an earnest of the mighty holocaust that she is preparing, and in which she will herself prove the crowning victim, if the Lord restrain not the madness of her folly, by binding her suicidal hand. They are gems indeed, those transatlantic possessions, that she is wantonly plucking from her crown, and hurling away: but the act assumes a deeper dye of impious criminality when it is considered that the crown is the Lord's-she holds it but in trust, and tremendous will be the reckoning with her who dares in sacrilegious insolence thus to rob the Most High.

## The Garner.

REDEMPTION. Christ will become to his people "redemption," by redeeming them from all the evils of this life. He will ere long deliver them rom all their tribulations; the days of their mourning shall be ended; they shall obtain joy and gladness, and sorrow and sighing shall for ever flee away. He will fully redeem them from all the remains of sin and corruption. Now, though the subjects of anctifying grace, the best of God's people feel that they are not wholly sanctified; they mourn that sin yet dwelleth in them, and feel the workings of natural corruption often marring their joys and their duties, darkening their evidences, and separating them from God. The day, however, is approaching when from all these remains of sin and corruption Christ will fully and forever redeem them. Christ will redeem them from the power and corruption of death and the grave. The bodies of believers, which see death, and which for a time remain under the power and corruption of death and the grave, are not abandoned by the Redeemer as worthless things. Every Christian's grave is a cabinet, in which is deposited for a time one of the precious jewels of the Redeemer and the day is hastening onward, when he will bring forth and make up those jewels, and they shall shine for ever as sparkling gems in the crown of his glory. He himself, as Lord of all, will descend from heaven with a shout, with the voice of the archangel, and with the trump of God, to redeem the bodies of his saints from the power of the grave. At his call, "his dead body," the great body of his redeemed shall arise,-their vile bodies fashioned like unto his own glorious body; in shining ranks they will stand, each of them radiant as the noon-day sun, as so many glorious proofs that Christ is made unto them "redemption."deeming love will be fully developed; then all its glorious pur poses and ends will be fully realised, and the redeemed shall be for ever with the Lord .- Rev. R. Meek.

STUDY CHRIST.

It is not the general contemplation, but the peculiar possession of Christ, that gives both solid comfort, and strong persuasion to obedience and holiness. By the eye of faith to see the only begotten Son of God, as 'stricken and smitten of God, bearing our sorrows,' and 'wounded for our transgressions;' Jesus Christ 'the righteous,' reckoned amongst the unrighteous and malefactors; to see him stripped naked, and scourged, and nailed and buffeted and dying; and all for us; this is the thing that will bind upon us most strongly all the duties of Christianity, and of our particular callings, and best enable us, according to our callings, to bind them upon others. But our slender view of these things occasions a light sense of them, and that, cold incitements to answerable duty. Certainly, deep impressions would cause lively expressions. Would we willingly stir up our own hearts and one another to holy diligence in our station, study more thoroughly Christ, as suffering and dying: this is the very life of the Gospel and of our souls; it is all we have to learn, and all we have to press on you. "I determined to know nothing among you, save

Every thing depends on prayer. Prayer is the ladder which joins earth and heaven. Prayer brings God and man together .-Prayer unites the sinner with the Saviour. Prayer brings us before the best of Fathers for the best of gifts, the Holy Spirit. Prayer is the first and best duty of a guilty, feeble creature. comparatively cold upon my mind, and awoke but a faint By prayer we begin a life of religion. By prayer we press on in it. By prayer we enter into eternity. Fain would I unite the whole of this congregation in one determination, one duty, one design, one endeavour, one solemn resolution—to pray, to pray mere for the Holy Spirit. Fain would I say of every hitherto careless and ungodly person, what was said of St. Paul at his conversion, "Behold he prayeth." And fain would I hope, that when our time of departure shall severally come, we may all of us die with the prayer of St. Stephen upon our lips, "Lord Jesus,

PRIDE. It is a rare thing to excel many, and to despise none. It is a hard matter for a man to be cried up for an eminent saint, and an excellent person, and not to let in through his ears into his soul the infection of pride and vanity. Few men have such steady heads as to be able to stand upon the spires and pinnacles of glory without giddiness. It was the sin of pride, as divines generally believe, that ruined a multitude of the angelic host. Those once most glorious spirits, walking upon the battlements of heaven, grew dizzy with their own greatness, and fell down into a state of frail bark. I could not avert my gaze—it was fixed in utter darkness and extreme misery. Upon whose fall one observes, breathless horror on the victims over whom we were that pride is a vice highly descended, and commonly entailed on about to dash. The next instant saw their little cross- the most high-born and excellent minds; because it was first tree and brown sail hanging on the side of our keel, while born in heaven, and conceived in the womb of an angel's mind. the boat and its still petrified owners remained, far be- Let us therefore (being taught by these examples) so war with all hind, with a bare mast standing. So close under us had other lusts and vices, as to bend our chiefest force against this sin the little bark glided, or rather grated-so wonderfully of price; and when we have done our best, we shall find the conhad the preserving hand of the Lord been outstretched quest difficult enough. - Bishop Bull.

## Advertisements.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT SCHOOL. THE Public are respectfully informed that this Insti-L tution will be re-opened on the 6th of January next, under the superintendence of the subscriber, whose efforts for the improvement of his pupils, he trusts, will merit and secure general patronage.

FEES. For the English branches £1 0 0 per term of 11 weeks. do. with Book keeping 1 5 0 do. Latin and Greek 1 10 0

Algebra, Geometry, &c. 1 10 0 Hebrew, French, and other modern languages, extra. Each pupil will be charged 2s. 6d. per term for fuel,

do.

Occasional Lectures will be delivered on subjects connected with the studies pursued; and a course of Lectures will, in due time, be given on Chemistry, Mechanics, and other branches of Natural Philosophy.

A few Boarders can be accommodated. ROBERT HUDSPETH, Principal. Cobourg, Dec. 26, 1839. 26tf

PRIVATE TUITION.

A N 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.

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 abence 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.

MIDLAND DISTRICT SCHOOL. THE REV. R. V. ROGERS, Principal. Mr. C. B. TUR-NER, B. A., BALLIOL COLLEGE, OXFORD, Assistant. MERMS.—For Day Scholars, fixed by the Trustees.— The quarter having been entered upon the whole will be charged. For Boarders, £40 per annum. A

imited number only will be taken. It is therefore requested that a quarter's notice be

iven previously to the removal of a pupil. Each Boarder is to provide his own washing, bed, and

bedding, and silver dessert spoon. For further particulars apply, if by letter post paid, to

the Principal. N. B .- The present term will end on Tuesday, December 24th, and the next will commence on Monday, January

Kingston, U. C., December 11, 1839.

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, Kings-30-tf ton, U. C.

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

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.

AND

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.

TO BE SOLD OR LET

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.

FOR SALE OR TO LET TOWNSHIP OF SEYMOUR.

A River Trent, consisting of 245 Acres of Land, FARM, beautifully situated on the west bank of the 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 reat, a large wood-shed, store house and boiling house, and good piggery and poultry houses. A CAPITAL FRAMED BARN, just erected, 60 by 40 feet, with stabling and extensive accommodation for eattle 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-tf

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

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 FAN-CY GOODS.

Front Street, Toronto, 16th Feb., 1840.

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FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully announce having now got to hand the most of their FALL GOODS, being by far the argest and best assorted Stock they ever imported, and which have here purplessed by your algorithms are they are analysis. ing 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; Plain and Printed Moleskins and Drills; Blankets, Flannels, Baizes, 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 Sheeting;
Osnaburgs, Canvas, Brown Holland, Dowlas, 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 Shirts and Drawers; Silk and Cotton Bandanas and Barcelonas;

Black Bandanas and Stocks: A large assortment of Small Wares, &c. Writing and Wrapping paper;
3-4 and 6-4 Plaim and Figured Merinos;
Printed Saxonies and Robe D'Orleans and Muslinde Laines;
Shawl Dresses and Fancy Evening Dresses;
Plain and Figured Gros de Naples and Persians;

Lutestring, Satin and Gauze Ribbons; Gauze Handkerchiefs and Scarfs, and Artificial Flowers; Black Lace and Blond Gauze Veils; Black and Colored Silk Velvets;

Bobbinnetts, Quillings, Tattings, Thread Lace and Edgings; Thibet and Filled Shawls and Handkerchiefs; Superior Furs, in Capes, Muffs, Boas, and Operas; White and Colored Stays; Book, Jaconett, and Mull Muslins.—Also Striped and Checked

Muslin Capes and Collars. 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.
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, manufactured with English Leather, constantly for sale, with every other article in the Trade. Toronto, August 29, 1839.

CUTLERY, MILITARY & FANCY STORE.

NO. 120, KING STREET, TORONTO.

THE Subscriber tenders his grateful acknowledgments to his numerous customers for the liberal memory he has 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 live tends. ted Stock of articles in the above line, partly consisting of Cavalry

Infantry and Cavalry Regulation Swords; common Cavall. 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 Battalion Sashes; Gold and Silver Sword Knots; real Silver Epaulets; Gold and Plated do.; Gold and Silver Cord; Gold and Silver Cord; Silver Epaulets; Gold and Silver Cord; Gold and Silver Cord; Silver Spurs; Cap Mountings; Brass, Steel, and German Silver Military Spurs. Ivory, Buck, and Buffalo Handle Knives and Forks; best quality Razors; Penknives; Scissors; Ladies' and Gentlemens' 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 out subscriber having now in his employment some of the best workmen, he flatters himself that he can manufacture subscriber having now in the subscriber having now in his employment some of the subscribe lery, Military Goods, and Surgeons' Instruments, in a manner su-perior to any thing heretofore done in the Country, and as good if

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SAMUEL SHAW.

Toronto, Sept. 12th, 1839.

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\* By Charlotte Elizabeth.