We copy the following verses, written by a youth of sixteen, from the Baltimore Clipper. They refer to a circumstance, that took place in the neighbourhood of that city, in the autumn of 1839. A little girl three years old wandered away into the woods, where she amused herself in gathering fall flowers, in listening to the fairy music of the honey-bees, or the bold humming of the humble-bees, in stealing upon butterflies as they lighted on flowers, or chasing them with high glee as they rose in their flight, in watching the pert and sportive gambols of squirrels on their nut-trees, and in seeing bright-eyed bids, at they inspectionally appeared down from their birds, as they inquisitively peeped down from their coverts of leaves, or perched near the little wanderer upon the lower twigs. Hour after hour passed away, and most anxious search was made for her everywhere, in vain,—until at last, just when her mo-ther's heart was sinking within her, the tiny thing was found, happy and fearless, sitting on the limb of a huge oak, and a dog standing by her side as happy as she.

THE LOST CHILD AND THE DOG. Far in the forest depths behold, A wanderer young and fair, No breezes o'er the mighty tops Disturb the silence the And by her side a guardian see, His watchful ear marks every sound, That breaks the woods among.

The anxious mother waited long Her absent child to greet, And ever and anon she heard A sound like coming feet.— They sought for her in every place, In each accustomed way,
Where she her daily rambles took, Where she was wont to stray.

At last, beneath a giant oak, With "hundred arms outspread," Sitting upon a fallen tree, Upraised to heaven her head, They find the object of their search, And near her guardian true,-"My child the joyous mother cries, "What is it here you do?"

"Mother I wished to see the skies, Beneath these mighty trees, And hear the bird sing merrily, And feel the gentle breeze! To view the beauteous forest flowers, Decked out so fair and gay, To see the leaves chased by the wind, As if in joyous play.

"And, mother, then I thought of Him Who made the flowers so fair, Who caused the mighty forest trees To stand in grandeur there! Who gave each bird its tuneful note, And made them sing with glee, Who fashioned every tiny thing,

Each leaf, and flower, and tree. "And as I thought, this pretty dog, Close by my side stood near; Mother, was he not sent by God

To chase away my fear?"
"Yes, Yes my child, we always live
Protected by his care,
By him we're kept from every harm, And he was with thee there

EXECUTION OF THE DUKE D'ENGHIEN. (From Alison's History of the French Revolution.)

Orders arrived at Strasbourg from Paris on the 18th March to have the Duke d'Enghein forthwith forwarded to the capital. The carriage which conveyed him arrived at the barriers of Paris on the 20th at eleven o'clock forenoon. He was there stopped, and detained for above five hours, until orders were received from the first consul. No council was summoned; Napoleon took upon himself alone the disposal of his fate. At four in the evening orders arrived to have him conducted by the exterior barriers to VINCENNES, an ancient castellated fortress of great strength, a mile and a half beyond the Faubourg St. Antoine, which had been long used as a state prison, and it was dark before he arrived there. Every thing was already prepared for his reception; not only his chamber was ready, but his grave was dug. No sooner was Napoleon informed of the arrival of

the Duke d'Enghien at the barriers, than he wrote out and signed an order for his immediate delivery to a military commission, to be tried for bearing arms England, and engaged in the plots set on foot by that power against the external and internal security of the Republic. The order was directed to Murat, the governor of Paris, who forthwith sent for General Hullin and six of the senior colonels of regiments in Paris, to form a military commission. They immediately proceeded to Vincennes, where they found Savary, with a strong body of gendarmerie d'élite, in possession of the castle and all the avenues leading to its approach. The subsequent proceedings cannot be better given than in the words of M. Harel, the governor of the castle.

"In the evening of the 20th March, when the prince was arrived at the barrier, they sent to inquire of me whether I could lodge a prisoner in the castle. I answered that I could not, as no rooms were in repair but my own chamber and the council hall. They desired me then to prepare a room for a prisoner, who would arrive in the evening, and to dig a grave in the court. I said that would not be easy, as the court was paved. They replied, I must then find another place, and we fixed on the ditch, where in effect it was prepared.

"The Prince arrived at seven in the evening; he was dying of cold and hunger, but his air was by no means melancholy. As his room was not yet ready, I received him into my own, and sent out to get food in the village. The prince sat down to table, and invited me to partake his refreshments. He put many questions about Vincennes, and told me he had been brought up in the environs of the castle, and conversed with much kindness and affability. He repeatedly asked, What do they want with me? What are they

by his voice.' had time to fall asleep, the officers arrived, and con- vanquished in war, precipitated from his throne, stript to see them, and gives us wisdom to shun them. It is in this ducted him into the council-chamber. General Hullin and six other officers were there assembled; Sa- choly main, to reflect on the eternal laws of justice him, not to lead us into temptation. He will not take tempvary argived soon after the interrogatories began, and which he had violated, and the boundless gifts of fortook his station in front of the fire, immediately behind the president's chair. The accused was charged interferes in the affairs of mankind by any other mewith "having borne arms against the Republic, with thod than general laws, and the indignation which He will be with us, to guide us through the peril. He will carry having offered his services to the English Government, deeds of violence excite in the human heart, must rethe enemies of the French people, with having remain for ever a mystery; but in many cases the coning the fire to scorch us, or the water to come over our souls ceived and accredited the agents of the English Go- nexion between national, equally as individual, crime, Rev. A. W. Hare. vernment, and furnished them with the means of ob- and its appropriate punishment, is so evident as to be taining intelligence, and conspired with them against obvious even on the surface of history. The murder on the frontiers of France in the territory of Baden; walls of Paris. From it may be dated the commencefavour the views of England, and being engaged in the St. Helena.

conspiracy set on foot at Paris against the life of the first consul, and about, in case of its success, to enter France." The law in such a case required that a counsel should be allowed to the accused; but none was permitted to the prince, and he was obliged, at

midnight, to enter unaided upon his defence. No evidence whatever was brought forward against the accused; no witnesses were examined; the documentary evidence consisted only of one single writing, namely, the act of accusation. The whole case against him rested upon the answers he gave to the interrogatories put by the commission, and they were clear, onsistent, and unequivocal, openly avowing the truth, but containing not one single admission which could be tortured into evidence of his culpability. "There were," says Savary, the warmest apologist of Napoleon, "neither documents, nor proofs, nor witnesses, against the prince; and in his declaration he emphatically denied the accusation brought against him. His connexions with England, in the rank in which he was born, his correspondence with his grandfather, the Prince of Condé, could not be considered as evidence of any conspiracy. And even if it had been otherwise, what judge is so ignorant as not to know that the admissions of an accused person are never sufficient to condemn him, if unsupported by other testimony?" "I must confess," says General Hullin, "the prince presented himself before us with a noble assurance; he indignantly repelled the aspersion of having been directly or indirectly engaged in any conspiracy against the life of the first consul, but admitted having borne arms against France, saying, with a courage and resolution which forbid us even for his own sake to make him vary on that point, 'that he had maintained the rights of his family, and that a Condé could never re-enter France but with his arms in his hands. My birth, my opinions, render me for ever the enemy of your government."

At the conclusion of his declaration, the prince added:-"Before signing the present proces verbal I earnestly request to be permitted to have a private audience of the first consul. My name, my rank, my habits of thought, and the horror of my situation, induce me to hope that he will accede to that demand." A member of the commission proposed that this re- to acquire everlasting happiness, we must do those good works, quest should be forwarded to Napoleon; but Savary, who was behind the president, represented that such a demand was inopportune. The request, however, made such an impression, that when the sentence was about to be made out, the president took up the pen, and was beginning to write a letter, expressing the wish of the prince to have an interview with him, but Savary whispered to him, "What are you about?"-"I am writing," said he, "to the first consul, to express the wish of the council and of the accused."-'Your affair is finished," replied Savary, taking the pen out of his hand, "that is my business."-"In truth," says Savary, "General Hullin had received the most severe instructions. Even the case of the accused demanding an interview with the tirst consul, had been provided for, and he had been prohibited from forwarding such a communication to the government.'

Without a vestige of evidence against the prince, did this iniquitous military tribunal, acting under the orders of a still more iniquitous government, find him guilty of all the charges, and order him to be immediately executed. After the interrogatory had ceased, and while the commission were deliberating with closed doors, he returned to his chamber, and fell asleep. "He was so well aware of his approaching says Harrel, "that when they conducted him fate." by torch-light down the broken and winding staircase which led to the fosse where the execution was to take place, he asked where they were taking him, and pressing my arm, said, 'Are they going to leave me to perish in a dungeon, or throw me into an oubliette?" When he arrived at the foot of the stair, and entering into the fatal ditch, saw, through the grey mist of the morning, a file of men drawn up, he uttered an expression of joy at being permitted to die the death of a soldier, and only requested that a confessor might be sent for; but this last request was denied him. He word of command, and fell pierced by seven balls. were, into the grave which had been prepared the evening before at the foot of the rampart.

Immediately after the execution was over, Savary hastened to the first consul to inform him of what had been done. He received the account with much emotion. "There is something here," said he, "which surpasses my comprehension. Here is a crime, and one which leads to nothing." The prince's innocence was soon completely demonstrated. Hardly were his uncoffined remains cold in their grave, when the witnesses who had spoken of the mysterious personage who met with Georges, and was supposed to be the Duke d'Enghien, upon being confronted with Pichegru, at once recognized him as the person to whom they had all alluded. "The first consul," says Savary, upon receiving this information, mused long, and gave vent, by an exclamation of grief, to his regret at temptations and trials, that the Christian can be trained to his having consented to the seizure of that unhappy man. work. He needs to be taught the lesson of his own weakness. Notwithstanding his obvious interest to have the affair He needs to be taught to watch and guard against the surprises cleared up, he enjoined absolute silence regarding it, and stratagems of the foe. He needs to be perfected in faith either because he considered such conduct most con- and patience. How is all this to be done, if he is kept, like a ducive to his interest, or because he was unwilling to plant under a glass, from every breath and touch of temptation? confess the error into which he had fallen.

this bloody tragedy. Murat, seized eleven years afterwards on the Neapolitan territory, when attempting going to do with me? but these questions made no to excite the people to a revolt, was delivered over to alterations upon his tranquillity, and indicated no dis- a military commission, tried under a law which he The good is great and plain. For though God will not keep quietude. My wife, who was unwell, was in bed in himself had made, and shot General Hullin, after us away from all temptations, he will so order the matter, if an alcove of the same room, concealed by a tapestry; having spent, as he himself said, "twenty years in un- we pray to him and trust to him, that the temptations shall her emotion was extreme, for she was foster-sister to availing regrets; bowed down by misfortune; blind, lose half their dangers. He will preserve us from being surthe prince, had enjoyed a pension from his family be- and unhappy," wished for the grave to relieve him prised by them; he will proportion them to our strength; he fore the Revolution, and she at once recognized him from his sufferings; Savary lived to witness calamities will enable us to withstand them. "In vain," says the wise to himself and his country sufficient, in his own words, man, "is the net spread in the sight of any bird." Then, in The duke went to bed shortly after; but before he to draw from his eyes tears of blood; and Napoleon, vain will the snares of hell be set for us, if God opens our eyes the exterior and interior security of the state; with of the Duke d'Enghien lighted again the flames of having put himself at the head of an assemblage of continental war, and induced that terrible strife which and weeping, and great mourning." Earthly possessions and emigrants and others in the pay of England, formed ultimately brought the Tartars of the desert to the satisfactions of every sort are, by their nature, transient. They carried on communications in Strasbourg calculated ment of that train of events which precipitated Napo- in their most settled state, with the eye of wisdom, they appear,

BISHOP JEBB STEALING A SERMON.

Shortly after the occurrence just related, this singular man [the late Rev. Patrick Hare, formerly vicar and endowments, the goods of nature and of fortune, nay, even general of the diocese of Cashel] took an opportunity of grace itself, are only lent. It is our misfortune to fancy of paying to Mr. Jebb, in his own way, the most elegantly turned compliment he ever received: matter loan is called in. We think ourselves masters, when we are and manner, it would have been worthy of Dr. John- but stewards; and forget, that to each of us will it one day be son, in his best and happiest vein. In 1806, Mr. said, "Give an account of thy stewardship, for thou must be Jebb had preached the Visitation sermon (being his no longer steward." Youth dreams of joys unremitted and first appearance before the assembled clergy); on which occasion he was publicly thanked by the Arch- tive, the cross accidents that lie in wait to prevent their being bishop for his discourse, and unanimously called upon so. But should no such accidents for a while intervene, to to print it. After church service, various clerical disturb the pleasing vision, age will certainly awake, amd find friends congratulated him, on the impression which it at an end. The scythe of time will be as effectual, though he had made: when Mr. Hare came forward, his brow bent, and his person drawn up to its commanding out a Herod, Rachel, if she live long, will be heard lamenting; height, and, in his roughest voice, accosted the preach- she will experience sorrows, in which the world can administer er thus: "Sir, I give you no credit for that sermon: you stole it, Sir, you stole it." Recovered from his first surprise, Mr. Jebb inquired, "May I ask from whence?" When Mr. Hare's countenance relaxing into a smile, with a gentle voice, and a profound bow, he replied, "From your own life and conversation."-Forster's Life of Bishop Jebb.

The Garner.

GOD'S GLORY THE RULE OF ALL ACTIONS.

If we consider what man is by nature; what he ought to be, order to fulfil the law of God; and what he must do to obtain the happiness he aspires after; all these considerations do indispensably oblige him to refer all his actions to the glory of God; ties, and feuds! what abominable treasons, sacrileges, perjuries, to direct every thing which he attempts, every thing which he blasphemies! what horrible violations of all justice and honesty! designs, every thing which he saith, and every thing which he And what I pray, was the source of these things? Where did doth, to God, as to his ultimate end. Our nature carries us they begin? Where but at murmuring against, at rejecting, at to act for some end or other; and no end short of the glory of God, is adequate to the appetite implanted in us by nature. The gospel of Christ requires that we should observe the laws advice? Surely would men have observed the laws, or have of God, not only as to the matter of them, but also according hearkened to the counsels of those grave and sober persons, to a right manner, and out of a true principle; and we never whom God had appointed to direct them, they never would erve God in a true manner, and out of a true principle, but when have run into the commission of such enormities .- Dr. Isaac we perform our duty, for his sake, and to his honour. In order which God hath commanded us, upon those motives which God hath proposed to us; and good works are no ways good, no otherwise well-pleasing to God, no otherwise available to verlasting salvation, than as they are done out of a view of glorifying his holy name. In whatever respect therefore we consider ourselves, whether as reasonable creatures, or as Christians, or as destined to everlasting happiness, we find ourselves obliged to copy the example of our Saviour, and to say after him with truth and with sincerity, "I seek not my own glory, but the glory of God."-Bishop Smalridge.

Who, then, would aspire to be an instrument in the Divine hand of unlocking streams and unscaling fountains in the desert, of refreshing the moral wilderness, and making the waste to blossom as the garden of the Lord? Let him go and preach Christ crucified. Who would be a channel through which grace shall flow to revive the fainting, to raise the drooping, to succour those who are ready to perish, to rescue the prey of the mighty from the grasp of the enemy of souls? Let him go and preach Christ crucified. Who would himself stand before the judgment seat, not abashed by the consciousness of having trafficked in the merchandize of souls, nor branded with the indelible curse of designedly and deliberately neglecting his precious charge, the flock of God, but prepared to render his account with joy and not with grief, encircled by those who were the encouragements of his earthly toils, and shall be partakers of his eternal joy? Let him go and preach Christ crucified. Who, lastly-for we must return from the triumph to the conflict, from the crown to the cross; we must observe the portentous appearances in the heavens, which give warning of a day of storm; a day in which many lofty fabrics will be levelled, and all foundations must be tried-who would faithfully redeem his pledge, and manfully maintain his post, who would lengthen the chords and strengthen the stakes of the earthly tabernacle of that Church to whose service he is pledged; who would, while he lives, inscribe her walls with salvation then cut off a lock of his hair, which he delivered with and her gates with praise, and leave, when he has gone down against the Republic, for having been in the pay of his watch and ring to the officer who attended him, to the grave, his record imprinted on the hundreds of grateful hearts by whom his memory will be cherished on earth, till parents; and turning to the soldiers, exclaimed, "I they come to share a crown with him in heaven? Let him go die for my king and for France!" calmly gave the and preach Christ crucified. And here is the warrant of his commission, and here is the rule of his guidance, and here is His remains were immediately thrown, dressed as they his encouragement for perseverance, and here is the engagement for his recompense of reward—" I, if I be lifted up from the earth, will draw all men unto me." "The preaching of No other authority than that of Napoleon himself is the cross is to them that perish, foolishness; to all who shall required to stamp the character of this transaction. be saved, it is the power of God unto salvation."-Rev. T. Dale.

TEMPTATION.

We must not flatter ourselves that God will enable us to go through life without being exposed to any sort of temptation; for this world is a place of trial and discipline. Now, without some kind of temptation we should have no trials, and no opportunity of exercising several of the Christian graces. It is only in war and in battle that the soldier-and the Christian, remember, is God's soldier-can learn his duty thoroughly. He may learn to handle his arms in peace; but the coolness, the quickness, the watchfulness, the caution, the steady unbending courage, which distinguish the veteran from the recruit, are only to be gained on actual service. So it is only by actual service against God's enemies, it is only by passing through No; we shall assuredly be led into temptation, whether we A memorable retribution awaited all the actors in pray against it or not: because there is no earthly road to heaven but has its own pitfalls and its own snares. If this, however, be so-if all must needs be tempted-what is the good, you may ask, of praying not to be led into temptation?

EARTHLY POSSESSIONS FLEETING.

In the world, as in Ramah, "a voice is heard, lamentation to disturb the peace of the adjoining departments, and leon from the throne of Charlemagne to the rock of as the air in the calmest day does to the philosopher through his

happiness in them, we build upon the grave. It rolls from under us, and we sink into the depths of grief and despondency. Children, relations, friends, honours, houses, lands, revenues they are given. We start, therefore, and are angry, when the pleasures uninterrupted; and sees not, in the charming perspecnot so expeditious, as the sword of the persecutor; and withno adequate comfort. She must therefore look beyond it.-Bishop Horne.

CONTEMPT OF GOD'S MINISTERS. Consult we but obvious experience, and we shall see what

spoils and mines of faith, of good conscience, of common honesty and sobriety, this practice hath in a few years caused; how have atheism and infidelty, how have profaneness and dissoluteness of manners, how have all kinds of dishonesty and baseness grown up since men began to disregard the authority of their spiritual guides! What dismal tragedies have we in our age beheld acted upon this stage of our own country! what bloody wars and murders, (murders of princes, of nobles, of bishops and priests,) what miserable oppressions, extortions and rapines, what execrable seditions and rebellions! what barbarous animosi persecuting the spiritual governors, at casting down and trampling on their authority, at slighting and spurning at their

Advertisements.

CATTLE SHOW. HOME DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. Under the Patronage of His Excellency Sir George Arthur, late Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada.

THE Autumn Fair and Fat Cattle Show will be held upon Wednesday, the 13th day of October next, at the City of Toronto, on the open space in front of the New Gaol and Court House, when the Society will award the undermentioned Premiums

Rams, one shear, best, £1 10s. Aged Rams, " 1 10 Ram Lambs, " 0 15	2nd£1 0s " 1 0 " 0 10 " 1 0	"5
Ewes, (pen of 3) best, 1 10	" 1 0 " 0 10	"5
Ewe Lambs, (pen of 3) 0 15	up de latisti	de les bun
Swine.		STATE OF THE PARTY
Boars, best,£1 10s.	2nd £1 0s	. 3d15s.
Sows, " 1 10	" 1 0	"15
Young Horses.		
Horse, (under 3 years) best. £1 10s. Mare (under 3 years) 1 10	2nd£1 0s	. 3d10s.
Horse or Mare (under 2 years) 1 10	" 1 0	"10
Spring Colt or Filly, best 1 0	" 0 15	"10
Young Cattle.		
Bulls (under 2 years) best£1 0s.	2nd£0 15	3. 3d10s.
Heifers (under 2 years) " 1 0	" 0 15	"10
Spring Calves, Bulls " 1 0	" 0 15	"10
Spring Calves, Heifers " 1 0	" 0 15	"10

Fat Cattle and Sheep. Best pair of Fat Cattle, fed \ £2 0s. 2nd...£1 10s. 3d....10s Best pen of three Fat Sheep 1 1 10 " 1 0 " 15 fed in the Province, ...

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE DAY

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE DAY.

I. As an encouragement to those enterprising Farmers who have already imported stock into this Province, and as an inducement to others to follow their example—if any animal entered for competition be deemed by the Judges worthy of the first prize, and if the owner of the same prove, to the satisfaction of the Judges, that such specimen of stock has been imported from Great Britain since the last October Fair, he shall, upon producing certificates of the age and breed of the animal, be entitled to the thanks of the Society, and receive double the amount of the Premium which would otherwise be awarded.

II. The Secretary, George D. Wells, Esq., will be in attendance at the City Hall, at 10 o'clock, on the morning of the Exhibition, for the purpose of entering the applications for Premiums, and issuing tickets to competitors. At 11 o'clock the Secretary's list will be closed, after which hour no entry can be made.

made.

III. No person shall be allowed to compete for any of the above Premiums, unless he shall have been a Member of this Society

for at least four months previous to the day of the Fair, or pay the sum of 15s, on entering his stock, &c.

IV. The Society have entered into such arrangements in the selection and appointment of Judges, as to prevent any idea of nartiality.

tion and appointment of Judges, as to prevent any idea of partiality.

V. No person or persons, other than the Officers of the Society, must interfere with the Judges when in the discharge of their duties, by conversation or otherwise.

VI. In order to prevent any idea of partiality in awarding the prizes, each Competitor for a Premium, shall be furnished by the Secretary with a numerical Ticket, to be fastened to the Animal entered for a Prize.

VII. The stock in the Show Yard will not, until the Premiums are awarded, be known to the Judges by the names of the owners or graziers, but solely by the tickets and numbers corresponding to the Secretary's List.

VIII. The stock to be on the ground by 10 o'clock in the morning, and remain till 3 o'clock, P.M. At 12 o'clock the Judges will commence their duties of inspection and decision—the names of the successful Candidates—the Premiums they shall have received and for what adjudged, will be publicly announced by the President, at Mr. Wesley's Tavern, New Street, immediately after the Dinner, and afterwards published in several newspapers in the District.

IX. The Fat Cattle and Sheep must be offered for sale to the Butchers before any Premium for the same shall be awarded to their owners.

FOR SALE, WITHOUT RESERVE, A THOROUGH BRED BULL, (THREE YEARS OLD,) (By an Imported Bull, out of an Imported Cow)—a credit of fifteen months will be given, upon the purchaser furnishing approved endorsed notes—for pedigree, &c. apply to George D. Wells, Esq., 150, Kingstreet, Toronto. Immediately after the Fair, (at 3 o'clock, P.M.) a large number of very superior stock will also be offered for sale at By order,

GEORGE D. WELLS, Secretary. N. B.—Tickets for the Dinner (to be prepared by Mr. Wesley, lew-street,) can be procured for half a dollar, from Mr. Atkinson, ir. Wesley, and several of the principal Hotels in the City of Toronto.

HOME DISTRICT GRAMMAR SCHOOL. THIS Institution will be re-opened, after the summer recess, on Monday, the 13th of September next. Arrangements have been made to receive an additional number of boys, as in-door pupils.—Terms moderate, and made known on application to the Head Master. The business of Mrs. Crombie's Seminary will also be resumed on the same day. Four or five vacancies are open for Young Ladies, as Roarders.

M. C. CROMBIE, ROMBIE, Head Master H. D. G. S. 7-tf

Toronto, 21st August, 1841.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

TN THE PRESS, and speedily will be published, (by J. Ruthven, Hamilton.) A System of Practical Arithmetic, to which is added a set of Book-keeping, by single entry, and a practical dissertation on Mental Arithmetic, Federal Money. Receipts, Bills of Exchange, Inland and Foreign; Explanations of Commercial terms, &c. adapted to the circumstances of this country and the present state of commerce. By G. & J. GOUINLOCK, lately British teachers, of long experience and extensive practice. This is the first of a series, which they intend to publish for the use of Schools in British America.

They have other three nearly ready for printing, viz:—1. A READING BOOK FOR BEGINNERS, containing progressive lessons from the Alphabet to words of four syllables, arranged in the most natural and simple manner.

nd simple manner.

2. An Explanatory Introduction to English Reading, to neceed this initiatory one, and prepare pupils for the highest departients of reading or speaking.

3. A Pronouncing and Explanatory Vocabulary, upon an approved plan. This will be an indispensable book in all schools, for tree important elements of a good education.

Their fifth will be a Geography, and will be proceeded with as nickly as possible.

hickly as possible. Hamilton, 3rd September, 1841. NEW STATIONERY WAREHOUSE,

THIRD SHOP EAST OF VONCE STREET.

THE Subscriber respectfully acquaints his friends and the public, that he is now receiving from the Home Markets an extensive and well-selected stock of

and well-selected stock of

S T A T I O N E R Y, & c.

and that early in June he will open the above premises. His stock
has been purchased on the most advantageous terms, and he will
thus be enabled to sell at very reasonable prices.

The Subscriber will also offer for sale a selection from Chambers'
CHEAP RE-PRINTS OF STANDARD WORKS.

HUGH SCOBIE. HUGH SCOBIE.

British Colonist Office, Toronto, May 26th, 1841.

H. & W. ROWSELL, KING STREET, TORONTO, AND BROCK STREET, KINGSTON

Book-Sellers, Stationers and Printers, to Upper Caunda College, HAVE JUST RECEIVED from England, a large assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS, and will constantly have on hand those which have been appointed to be used in the DISTRICT GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

CUNDAY SCHOOL CLASS BOOK, quarto size, with pasteboard cover, containing register of attendance onths, just published and for sale, at 9s. per dozen, by H. & W. ROWSELL,

OWSELL, King Street, Toronto; and Brock Street, Kingston. Toronto, Sept. 18, 1841.

HEBREW AND GERMAN. Mr. J. M. HIRSCHFELDER,

LATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF HEIDELBERG, WILL give Private Instructions in the above languages.—
Applications made at Messrs. J. & J. Mean's Music Saloon, and at Messrs. Rowsell's, Booksellers, King Street, will meet with Toronto, July 10, 1841.

DENTAL SURGERY.

A. V. BROWN, M. D., SURGEON, DENTIST, begs to announce the Commercial Bank, where he has fitted up apartments for those Ladies and Gentlemen who may require his professional services. PORCELAIN TEETH inserted, from one to an entire set. Decayed Teeth filled with gold and the cements, which will entirely arrest their decay, and prevent them from acheing. Toothache effectually cured, and, in most cases, the tooth preserved for life.

ARTIFICIAL PALATES made upon the most approved principles. Reference can be made to the following Medical and other Gentlemen:—Dr. O'Reilly, Hamilton; Dr. Kelloga, Hamilton; Col. Kingsmill, Niagara; Dr. Lee, London; Dr. McKenzie, London; Villers Dentis, New York.

Toronto, Sept. 10, 1841.

DR. PRIMROSE, OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S,

Toronto, 7th August, 1841. 7-8in

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FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, 128, KING STREET, TORONTO, And King Street, Kingston, (opposite Bryce & Co's.)

REDUCED PRICES!!

G. & T. BILTON respectfully inform their friends, that they are receiving, direct from england, a choice selection of West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Diamond Beaver Cloths, Mixtures, &c. ALSO, A BEAUTIFUL ASSOR

Velvet, French Chine, Satin, & Marsella Vesting. They having bought for cash, at reduced prices, are able to take off TEN PER CENT of their usual charges.

Clergymen's and Barristers' ROBES, made in the neatest style. Toronto, July 14, 1841.

THOMAS J. PRESTON, WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR, No. 2, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING-STREET, TORONTO. J. P. respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of the best

West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, &c. &c. Also—a selection of Superior Vestings, all of which he is prepared to make up to order in the most fashionable manner and on moderate

Toronto, August 3rd, 1841. BRITISH SADDLERY WAREHOUSE,

AND STORE STREET, KINGSTON. A LEXANDER DIXON respectfully informs the Mili-

Lary and Gentry of Canada, that he is always supplied with superior assortment of Saddlery, Harness, Whips, &c. imported direct from the best Houses in Great Britain, and FIRST-RATE ENGLISH ESTABLISHMENT.

N.B.—Every description of Harness, &c. made to order, from the best English Leather, by very superior workmen.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that in addition to his former business, he has commenced the manufacturing of CAST STEEL AXES, of a superior quality, which he can recommend with confidence, as they are manufactured under his own inspection, by first rate workmen.

Storekeepers, and others in want of the above article, will please to call and examine for themselves. Every Axe not equal to the quarantee will be exchanged. tee will be exchanged. SAMUEL SHAW,

Toronto, 10th October, 1840. OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, Coach Builders, King Street, To-order warranted twelve months. Old Carriages built to N.B.—Sleighs of every description built to order.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

A RE receiving and now offer for SALE, the undermentioned Articles, which they beg leave to recommend to the notice of Merchants and Families—100 Hhds. bright Muscovado Sugar 40 do. and 40 barrels crushed do. 40 do. double and single refined London Sugars 300 Chests Young Hyson, Twankay, and Souchong Teas An extensive supply of Coffee, Rice, Tobacco, &c. 45 Pipes Port, Madeira, and Sherry Wines, of very superior qualities 400 Quarter Casks Marseilles Red and White Wines Champagne, Claret, Hock, &c. 25 Pipes, and 30 Hhds. Cogniac Brandy, [Otard, Dupuy, and Martell's Brands]
15 Pipes Spanish do.

15 Pipes Spanish do.
20 Hhds. Holland and English Gin
2 Puncheons Jamaica Rum [16 years old]
20 Hhds. East India do.

Scotch Whiskey, London Porter, Edinburgh Ale, &c. &c. with a general assortment of every article in their line, suitable for Merchants and private Families.

Terms Liberal. ALEX. OGILVIE & Co. No. 197 King Street.

Toronto, July 20, 1841

THE SUBSCRIBERS THE SUBSCRIBERS

Have received direct from London seventeen packages, containing the undermentioned articles, which will be found fresh, and of the finest qualities:

60 doz. Mixed Pickles, assorted,
20 do. French Capers,
30. do. Mushroom Catchup,
100 do. Mustard, in 1 lb. and 1 lb. bottles,
10 do. Assorted Sauces,
4 do. French Olives,
4 do. Anchovy Paste,
24 cases Preserved Salmon,
12 do, Cayenne Pepper,
10 barrels finest Anchovies.

ALEX. OGILVIE & Co.,
197, King Street.

Toronto, 29th July, 1841. Earthen, China, and Glassware Establishmen No. 10, New City Buildings, NEARLY OPPOSITE THE ENGLISH CHURCH,

THE Subscribers are now receiving, at the above premises, an extensive and choice assortment of every description of WARS in their line, among which are handsome China, Tea, Breakfust Dinner and Dessert Sets; Japan and fine Printed Eartheward Sets of ditto, fine Cut and Common Glassware, and a large supply of Ware suitable for Country Stores. Persons wishing to purchase will find it their interest to call.

Through Country 20, 1840. KING STREET.

Toronto, October 30, 1840. BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

No. 1, PRINCES STREET, BANK, LONDON CAPITAL, ONE MILLION, STERLING. (Empowered by Act of Parliament.)

PROSPECTUSES, Tables of Rates, and every information, be obtained by application to FRANCIS LEWIS, General Agent, 48.4

No. 8, Chewett's Buildings, Toronto. THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-

PANY OF LONDON.

A PPLICATIONS for Insurance by this Company are requested to be made to the undersigned, who is also authorised to receive remiums for the renewal of policies. ALEX. MURRAY.

Toronto, July 1, 1841. STEAM BOAT NOTICE.

THE Steamer GORE will until further notice, leave Toronto for Rochester every Sunday and Wednesday evening, priday o'clock, and Rochester for Toronto every Tuesday and morning, calling at Cobourg both ways; commencing on Sunday evening the 4th inst.

Toronto, 2nd April, 1841.

MBERS'
IS published for the MANAGING COMMITTEE, by H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto, every Saturday.
TERMS:—Fifteen Shillings, Currency; or Thirteen Shillings and
Size-pence, Sterling, per annum.
AGENTS—The CLERGY in Canada, and Samuel Rowsell, Esq're
31, Cheapside, London.

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