### CHURCH CALENDAR.

Jan. 1 .- The Circumcision. 3 .- 2nd Sunday after Christmas; when the Collect &c. for the Circumcision are to be used. --- 6.—The Epiphany.
10.—1st Sunday after the Epiphany.

---- 17.-2nd do. --- 31.-4th do. do.

#### WORKING IN FAITH.\*

THE ORPHAN HOUSE AT HALLE IN GERMANY. Concluded from our last.

"Before Easter, 1696, we scarcely knew where to obtain any thing for the next week; but God came in the time of need, and sent us unexpected aid. He induced some one to order 1000 dollars to be paid me for I had nothing more in hand.

"At another time when scarcely anything was left; and the manager of the house stated, it was requisite to procure large supplies of necessaries; after the matter we need only have mentioned our necessities to a person then in the house, who would readily have assisted give the glory to God, in not going from his door to antroublesome to that individual by borrowing after he On this God gave us fresh liberty in prayer, with a cersat down, when some one knocked at the room-door, and on opening it, a well-known friend presented himself wants were at once sufficiently supplied, and we clearly perceived that God hears while we are calling upon him.

"In February, 1699, there was such a want of every thing, that I was obliged to acknowledge it a trying season, the daily necessities of the poor requiring much; my mind simply clung to that passage of Scripture, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God and his righteousness, and all these things shall be added unto you;" and I laboured in my soul, to keep myself in a more intimate union from such a small commencement to its present extent, with God by faith. On giving out the last of my money, and never suffered it to want any thing needful; unbelief I said in my mind, "Lord, look upon my necessity. On which I left the room to go to the college for the purpose of lecturing as usual, and found a student in means, &c." the house, who was waiting to hand me a parcel containing 70 dollars, sent by some friends for the Orphan-God soon provided me again with as much as was

"About Michaelmas, I was in the utmost extremity; and having gone out in very fine weather, I contemplated the azure heavens; my heart was, by the grace of God, so strengthened in faith, as to be enabled to feel powerfully the blessedness of knowing the living God, able to trust in Him alone for all things. Although I was well aware I required something that very day, yet I was any thing arrived? I answered, "No, but I have faith from some one whom he would not name. I returned

cited to compassion, because she had been in habit of monished his adversaries not to judge before the time, assisting our poor in a variety of ways, but was unable when the Lord would come and every one's work would to give any thing considerable. But the same day she be made manifest. "I can say with truth," he observes, al notions of his divine attributes.—Dr. Samuel Clarke. was in conversation with another stranger, who told her, "that the more the work is vilified both in word and in of his own accord, that he had brought a donation of 50 print, the more are the well-disposed, who by personal dollars, for the orphan-house. This affected the for- inspection have been convinced of the contrary—excited mer even to tears, having seen in one day our necessities, to favour it; so that even adversaries and calumniators and the visible help which the Lord sent us.

"It has frequently happened, when strangers have the strengthening of their faith, that contributions have lent, the very stones would cry out. been received in their presence." Several very striking instances of this sort are related by Professor Franke.

"It happened that on a certain time I required a large sum of money, above 100 dollars, though I knew to entreat God to deliver me from the present distress.

-"but when at the outset very large sums were required for the building, and when corn was at the same ties, and the Lord then caused us the more joy by his aid; so also the same wise and wonderful God in subseformerly enjoyed was no longer continued to us.-the Lord broke in upon us and refreshed us, as a heavy shower refreshes the ground after a long period of drought. For the very same hour in which, unknown to me, they

them came to me, informing me of it, I shewed them the bills of exchange, which, in the meanwhile, I had trials and experience gave the highest interest to his received for the orphan house. They amounted to ministry among them. Besides which he frequently in-5000 dollars, the largest sum I had ever received for terspersed the most brilliant allusions, and brought forthe work! No desire of fame, or other worldly motive, induced the donor to this remarkable act of liberality. He did not even wish his name to be known; nor had he been solicited for this aid by me, or any one else; in tion which accompanied his instruction made them prefact, he has never been seen personally by me. I can fer him to preachers who on other accounts were much ascribe this remarkable aid to no other, than the living and gracious God in heaven, who incited the heart of this benefactor to the generous deed, since he did not know any thing whatever respecting my distress at that period.

In consequence of this gracious help of God, who stirred up the hearts of high and low, rich and poor, known and unknown, Germans and foreigners, to support Franke in his undertaking, and who also furnished him the continuation of the work; and I received them when with faithful fellow labourers, who put not their hand to the work for filthy lucre's sake, but looking upon it as a work of God, and serving the Lord in it, and not man, with real self-denial, and self-devotedness,-the institution increased from year to year, so that at the time of had been laid before the Lord in prayer, it appeared that his death, they had attained the whole of their present extent, which we have before described.

How could Franke who saw such a work rise up before according to his ability. But we were willing rather to his eyes from the small sum of seven guilders, refrain from giving the praise to him to whom it was due? "I other; and, besides, we reasonably hesitated to be have often," he says, "been obliged to laugh at the foolish world, when it has asserted that I must have had a had already manifested his charity in other instances. large fund, to have ventured on crecting so spacious an edifice. But it is only just and right to praise God for tainty of being heard by Him who "hears the cry of the it, who has so graciously brought it to its present state. young ravens." After prayer was ended, I had scarcely At the commencement, and even after some years, unbelief every where exclaimed, 'the work cannot succeed; there are no means for continuing it: every Saturday with a letter and a roll of money in his hand, which he there is scarce so much on hand as pays the wages for offered me. It contained 50 dollars sent from another the week; and though people, while it was a new thing, place; and they were followed by 20 more, so that our had contributed so much towards it, there was no certainty that this would be the case in future; and then, if the house were built, yet where were the funds for maintaining the people in it, to the number of hundreds? The undertaking cannot prosper, because it possesses no fixed or certain fund.' Such was the language of unbelief at that time. But now that the great God has accomplished the erection of the house, maintains those that reside in it, and, in one word, has carried the work changes its tone, and now affirms, "that it is not the these solemn, awful, and unworldly impressions, in any one work of God at all, but that there were sufficient human

reader, in the hope that it may be used to animate to moral principles, the only object of his affections, and the ultihouse from a considerable distance. Although this hearty exertion, and to strengthen the faith and hope of mate boundary of his hopes. - Bishop Shuttleworth. sum scarcely supplied half a week's expenditure, yet those who are labouring in the work of the Lord, and for his glory; and we cannot forbear adding the following illustration of the truth, that those who are so engaged, must not look for their reward here, at least not from the hands of depraved, misjudging and envious

However much Franke had to struggle with want, yet people still thought the house was always full of money. The poor, therefore, from far and near came and assailed him, often in the most importune manner, to receive cheerful and of good courage. On coming home, I was them; and if he were unable to do so, they vilified him. waited upon by the overseer of the workmen, who, as it Nay, in the midst of his severest trials, when distress was Saturday, required money to pay their wages. He surrounded him on every side, persons applied to him expected the money to be ready; and inquired, "Has for ten, twenty, a hundred, nay even for a thousand, and sometimes several thousand dollars; and when he as-Scarcely had I uttered the words when a sured them he could not possibly furnish them, he was student was announced, who brought me thirty dollars termed uncharitable, unmerciful, and not a man of such powerful faith as was supposed. Without any previous to the room, and asked the overseer, how much he re- notice poor people, children, scholars, and students in quired for wages this time? He answered, "Thirty dol- abundance, were sent to him; and if any needy person lars." "Here they are," said I, and inquired whether in Halle was spoken of, nobody but Franke was to blame, he wanted any more for other purposes; he said, "No," | for he ought to have provided for him; and such backwhich very much strengthened the faith of both of us, bitings, such partial and premature judgments, such lies seeing the hand of God sending a supply just at the and calumnies found admission, even amongst those who moment, and just to the amount our necessities deman- were regarded as pious, and were disseminated also by those who in so doing, were guilty of the basest ingrati-"At another time a pious noble lady was present, tude towards Franke. This must have pained him most who saw our state of destitution, and was the more ex- deeply; yet it was unable to confuse him: he only admust serve against their will to promote it." The great work never perished amid the storms of the times; a been with me, and I have related to them the wonderful numerous host of faithful witnesses for Jesus Christ suffer under pain. It is not by setting him free from the cominstances of Divine aid in the erection of buildings, for have come forth from its walls; and if men could be si-

# THE REV. JOHN NEWTON.

Of his literature, we learn from his Narrative what not where to procure even ten. The manager came, he attained in the learned languages, and that by almost and stated his necessities. I told him to come again incredible efforts. Few men have undertaken such difafter dinner, and meanwhile betook myself to prayer; ficulties under such disadvantages. It therefore seems but on his returning after dinner, nothing had arrived, I more extraordinary that he should have attained so therefore told him to come again in the evening. In much, than that he should not have attained more. the mean time, I was visited by a pious friend, with Nor did he quit his pursuits of this kind, but in order to sunshine of his mercy breaks through the clouds which overhang whom I united in prayer, and was much incited to bless gain that knowledge which he deemed much more imand praise God for all his works and wonders which he portant. Whatever he conceived had a tendency to what seemeth him good." Then most especially is the promise had manifested towards the children of men, from the qualify him, as "a scribe well instructed in the kingdom beginning; so that the principal instances of them in of God, bringing out of his treasury things new and old," the Scriptures occurred to my mind during prayer. I -I say, in pursuit of this point, he might have adopted felt so much invigorated in thus praising God, that I the apostle's expression, "One thing I do." By a prin- and have avowed that the time of their heaviest earthly sorrow continued doing so, and did not find it needful anxiously ciple so simply and firmly directed, he attained a mind has been the season of their greatest spiritual comfort. God has of wide information; he had consulted the best old di- so visited and refreshed them, so lightened the darkness of their Whilst I was accompanying my friend, at his departure, vines, had read the moderns of reputation with avidity, affliction, so smoothed the pillow of their sickness, that they have through the hall to the door, I found the manager wait- and was continually watching whatever might serve for forgotten their griefs, and found in his presence the fulness of joy. ing on one side to receive the money which he required, analogies or illustrations in the service of religion. "A They have that in themselves which raises them above this and on the other another person who had brought 150 minister," he used to say, "wherever he is, should be world, with all its changes and reverses, and fears, and sorrow: dollars in a sealed bag, for the support of the orphan always in his study. He should look at every man, and even their faith. "In the world they may have tribulation:" at every thing, as capable of affording him some instruc-"In this manner our faithful God continually put into tion." His mind, therefore, was ever intent on his "overcome the world."—Dr. J. B. Summer, Bishop of Chester. the hearts of the well-disposed to send their contribu- calling; ever extracting something, even from the basest tions for the work; of which there were many more in- materials, which he could turn to gold. In consequence stances than what are here related"-(we have given of this incessant attention to his object, while many but a very small part even of those related by Franke) (whose early advantages greatly exceeded his) were found excelling Mr. N. in the knowledge and investigation of some curious, abstract, but very unimportant time very dear, we were frequently brought to extremi- points, he was found vastly excelling them in points, of infinitely higher importance to man. In the knowledge of God, of his word, and of the human heart in its wants quent times when still larger sums were wanted than and resources, Newton would have stood among mere hazard of their lives and fortunes; to oppose a hardened and before, has sometimes restrained his aid in such a man- scholars, as his name-sake the philosopher stood in ner, as to make it appear as if he would no longer give science among ordinary men. I might say the same of like Issachar, to crouch between two burdens, and cry, Rest is his blessing to the work. On one occasion especially some others who have set out late in the profession, but good. And it is a mighty pleasure to a virtuous mind to feel its this trial of faith was so painful, that I had reason to who, with a portion of Mr. N.'s piety and ardour, have own strength, to contend with difficulties, as far as virtue and prupraise God for giving my assistants patience to bear greatly outstripped those who have had early advantage dence directs, with an unbroken mind: it is always pleasant to do with me, the long continuance of our necessities, and and encouragement. Men with specious titles and high good, but yet it has a sweeter relish, the dearer we pay for it. the innumerable difficulties arising out of them. But connexions have received the rewards; while men like This is a pleasure above all the ease and luxury of the world; it when our distress was at the highest, and some of my Newton without them have done the work. With resassistants began to say to each other, that the blessing pect to his ministry, he appeared perhaps to least advantage in the pulpit, as he did not generally aim at should at last be crushed in the ruins of it, will make the very address in the delivery of them. His utterance was far do all that a wise and good man ought to do, without regard from clear, and his attitudes ungraceful. He possessed, to his own ease, to save a sinking church and state, will make

same time his capacity and habit of entering into their ward such happy illustrations of his subject, and those with so much unction on his own heart as melted and enlarged theirs. The parent-like tenderness and affecmore generally popular. It ought also to be noted that amidst the extravagant notions and unscriptural positions which have sometimes disgraced the religious world, Mr. N. never departed in any instance from soundly and seriously promulgating the "faith once delivered to the saints," of which his writings will remain the best evidence. His doctrine was strictly that of the Church of England, urged on the consciences of men in the most practical and experimental manner. "I hope," said he one day to me smiling, "I hope I am upon the whole a Scriptural preacher; for I find I am considered as an Arminian among the high Calvinists, and as a Calvinist among the strenuous Arminians .- Rev. R. Cecil.

## The Garner.

THE WAY TO SALVATION.

One way, and one way only, to salvation, has been by God's isdom and mercy revealed to us; namely sincere and humble bedience, with implicit reliance upon Christ's redemption, and upon the sanctifying aid of the Holy Spirit: and woe to that man who would teach others, or would persuade himself into the belief of, any relaxation or compromise of that hallowed doctrine.-God is a perfect being, and can only be satisfied by perfect obedience, which, being unattainable by our original and carnal nature, he has graciously, by the communication of Christ's merits and expiatory atonement, brought within the reach of our secondary and spiritual. "Verily I say unto you except a man be born again, he cannot enter into the kingdom of heaven." What that regeneration is, which is here so solemnly enjoined, let him, who wishes to find out, consult, not the vagaries and reveries of an excited imagination, but the revealed page of the Holy Scripture let him there learn his duty to God and man, till his heart burn within him, and his pulse beat quicker; till this life's attractions appear in their due proportions and their proper colours, and till his whole spiritual constitution hunger and thirst after righteousness: and then let him return in the simplicity of the Christian temper to the performance of his social duties; and he may rest assured that he will not find himself, under the influence of particular, a less active, a less useful, or a less intelligent member of the community at large, than he who has made this life's We have presented the foregoing abstract to the business, and perplexity, and vanity, the only standard for his

THE METHOD OF ATONEMENT.

'Tis true, no man can take upon him certainly to say, but God by his absolute sovereignty and authority might, if he had so pleased, have pardoned sin upon repentance, without any sacrifice or expiation at all. But this method of doing it, by the death of Christ, is more wise and fit, and evidently more proper and effectual to discountenance and prevent presumption, to discourage men from repeating their transgressions, to give them a deep sense of the heinous nature of sin, and to convince them of the excellency and importance of the laws of God, and the indispensable necessity of paying obedience to them; forasmuch as it shows us, that at the same time that God was willing to save the sinner, yet, lest encouragement should be given to sin by letting it go unpunished, he did not think fit to forgive the transgressions of men without great sufferings in our nature, and to put away the guilt of our sins but upon such difficult terms as the death of his own Son, so that in this dispensation, justice and mercy and truth are met together, righteousness and peace kissed each other. And by how much the greater the dignity of the person was, who gave himself thus a sacrifice for the sins of men, of so much the greater weight and force is this argument to deter men for the future from sin, and to convince them of the necessity of obedience. Wherefore so far is it from being true, that the consideration of the dignity of the person suffering, is a real objection against the credibility of the doctrine, that, on the contrary, that very consideration contains the highest vindication imaginable of the greatness and honour, and authority of the laws of God. and, at the same time, the greatest possible instance or expression of his mercy and compassion towards men, agreeable to our natur-

THE TRIBULATION OF A CHRISTIAN. The Christian is not exempted from worldly difficulties. It happens to him, as to others, to meet with what are termed misfortunes: to be deprived of the friends which make life dear to him; to be depressed by poverty, to be afflicted by sickness, to mon lot of human nature, from the punishment which followed the great transgression: it is not thus that God makes manifest his favour towards him. But he makes it manifest in another way: by cheering him in his poverty, by supporting him in his sickness, by comforting him in his afflictions. As after the deluge he made a covenant with Noah, and set his bow in the sky, for a token, that though there might be clouds and storms, yet there should be a limit to them, and the waters should no more utterly overwhelm the earth: so he treats his servants in their griefs; he shows them the token of his covenant: the them, and they are enabled to say, "It is the Lord, let him do fulfilled:-"If any man love me, he will keep my words; and my Father will love him, and we will come unto him, and make our abode with him." Many have experienced the truth of this:

VIRTUE STRUGGLING WITH DIFFICULTIES.

To chuse the quiet and silent retirement of woods and deserts, or of the grave, to avoid the trouble of serving God, or doing good to men-great minds cannot do this. Virtue is made for difficulties, and grows stronger and brighter for such trials; it lays a mighty obligation on mankind to serve the public good with labour and danger; to purchase the ease, and liberty, and security of their country, at the price of their own case, and the utmost laborious, and unwearied virtue, against zeal and faction, and not accuracy in the composition of his sermons, nor at any ruins he sinks under, an illustrious monument of his virtue. To had thus conversed together, and one and another of their best interests, that the defect of his manner was of their best interests, that the defect of his manner was of for, in spite of envy and detraction, virtue will always be honourlittle consideration with his constant hearers; at the able in the grave. Dean Sherlock.

### Advertisements.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE. A T a Public Examination, held on December 14, 15, 16, and 17, the following rewards of merit were adjudged:-I. Mis Ercellency the Lieutenant Gobernor's

TITES Boulton, H. J.

II. CLASSICS Sharpe, Edmund.

III. MATHEMATICS Boulton, H. J. Principal's Prizes: HEAD MONITOR ..... Crooks, A. GOOD CONDUCT,..... 1. Wedd, W.

2. Cosens, S. Specially noticed for good conduct: Crookshank. Wedd. Cosens. Jones, J. Sadleir. Woodruff. Williamson. (Crooks, A. Wickson. Baines. Ruttan Bampfield. Draper, R. H. (Moore, C. Roaf. Macaulay, G. Billings, W. Jessopp. Baldwin, J. Wells, F. Moore, J. Blevins. Arnold. Baldwin, W. Anderson. Walton.

Price, H. (Ridout. Duke. M'Cutchon, H. Nichol. 7 Knowles. Boyd. Peay. Thompson, C. M'Cutchon, P. Cathcart. O'Hara, W. Horne. Baldwin, E. McLeod, N. Price, E.

COLLEGE PRIZES, HONOURS AND DISTINCTIONS. I. Drizes:

GRAMMAR, GREEK ..... Connolly. {1. Jessopp. LATIN..... GREEK POEM, Subject—Athenæ. Boulton, H. J. Sharpe, Edmund. English Essay. Subject-"Græcia capta O'Hara, R. Wells, F. " " (Preparatory School).... M'Cutchon H. GOOD CONDUCT, (Boarding Hou For diligence and proficiency in For proficiency in the subjects

Classics, DURING THE YEAR. proposed AT THE EXAMINA-Boulton, H. J. .....Boulton, H. J. Bampfield. Weller. Robinson, C. Macaula . Macaulay, J. J. 4th Wedd. .....Wedd. Partial Class. ....

Wickson. .... . Williamson. Arnold.....Arnold. II. Monours: 2D CLASS 7th Form-Stanton.

6th " Robinson, C.......McLeod, N. Sadleir.... 4th Partial Class-Moore, J.. .Cathcart. 3d " Cosens. ..... Wickson. Gildersleeve. ..... ( McMicking 2d " Thompson, C. Boyd. Thompso Moore, C. Torrance. Preparatory School-Peay.... .....Ritchey, J.

III. First Places:\* GREEK—(Demosth.)—Boulton, H. J. (Euripid.)—Boulton, H. J., Macaulay, J. J., Wedd,—Williamson and Cosens, equales.

LATIN—(Tacitus)—Boulton, H. J. (Horace)—Boulton, H. J., Weller, Robinson, C., Wedd, Wickson, Arnold, Crooks, A., Kingsmill.

GEOMETRY-Boulton, H. J., Bampfield,-McLeod, N. Macaulay J. J. and Robinson, C., equales, Wedd, Moore, J. and

Wells, equales.

ALGEBRA—Boulton, H. J.,—Bampfield and Hagerman, equales Macaulay, J. J., Wedd, Cathcart.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY-Crookshank. Logic-Boulton, H. J. FRENCH-Stanton, Weller, Wedd, Moore, J., Wickson.

LATIN AND GREEK EXERCISES—Roaf.
LATIN EXERCISES—Williamson, Arnold, Crooks, A.
HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY AND ANTIQUITIES—Bampfield, Price. HISTORY—Sadleir, Jessopp, Boyd, Crooks, A.
ARITHMETIC—Sadleir, Nichol, Williamson, Gildersleeve, Crooks,

A., Ritchey, J. A., Ritchey, J.

GEOGRAPHY—Catheart—Crooks, D., Jessopp, McMicking.

MAPS—Moore, J., McMicking.

WRITING—Ruttan, O'Hara, W., Wedd, Duke,—Williamson and

Cameron, aquales, Parsons, B., Crooks, A. GEOMETRICAL DRAWING, PERSPECTIVE AND SURVEYING-O'Hara, R., -Crowther and Baldwin, J., æquales, O'Hara,

W., Wedd, Wells, F., Williamson. READING—Stanton, Ruttan, Grasett, Wedd, Wells, F., Wickson, Gildersleeve, Torrance, Price, E. Spelling- Arnold, Torrance, Kingsmill.

SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION.

I. HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR'S PRIZE. Virgil; Æneid, Book VIII. Homer, Iliad, Book XVIII. Composition in Greek and Latin prose and verse.

Plane Geometry; Euclid, Book I, II, III; Def. V, and B. VI: and Algebra and Arithmetic.

II. CLASSICAL PRIZE.

Virgil; Æneid, Book VIII. Homer, Iliad, Book XVIII. Livy, Book IX, chap. 17—19; and XXI, chap. 32—37; Thucydides, Book I, chap. 5—8, and 128—134. Composition in Greek and Latin prose and verse.

Plane Geometry; Euclid, Books I, II, III; Def. V. and B. VI. Algebra and Arithmeti

III. MATHEMATICAL PRIZE.

Plane Trigonometry, Logarithms, and Conic Sections; and Mechanics.

SENIOR DIVISION.

Greek, (Demosthenes, Olynth. II, and Euripides, Medea); Latin, (Tacitus, Extracts from the Annals; and Horace, Odes, Books II and III); Plane Geometry, (Euclid, B. I, II, III, IV and VI), Algebra, Trigonometry, &c.; Natural Philosophy, (Astronomy and Optics, Elementary); Logic; French; Geometrical Drawing, Perspective and Surveying; Public Reading. 6TH FORM.

Greek, (Homer, Iliad, Book I); Latin, (Cicero, Oration for Manilian Law); Plane Geometry, (Euclid, B. I, II, III, and VI); Algebra, (to Proportion); French; History, Geography, and Antiquities; Writing; Geometrical Drawing, Perspective and and Antiquities; Williams.
Surveying; Public Reading.
5TH FORM.

Greek, (Hierocles and Palæphatus, Extracts from); Latin, (Ovid, Fasti; Extracts from); Plane Geometry, (Euclid, B. I, II, and III); Algebra, (Quadratic Equations); History, Geography and Antiquities; Writing; Geometrical Drawing, Perspective and Surveying; Public Reading.

Greek, (Delectus, portion of); Latin, (Cæsar, War in Gaul, portion of); Plane Geometry, (Euclid, B. 1); Algebra, (to Simple Equations); French; Latin and Greek Exercises; Arithmetic; History; Writing; Geometrical Drawing and Perspective; PARTIAL CLASS.

Plane Geometry, (Euclid, B. I, II, III, and VI); Algebra; French; Arithmetic; Geography; Maps; Book-keeping; Writing; Geometrical Drawing, Perspective and Surveying; Public Reading. JUNIOR DIVISION.

Greek, (Accidence); Latin, Phædrus, Book II); French; Latin Exercises; History; Arithmetic; Geography; Maps; Writing; Geometrical Drawing; Public Reading.
2D FORM.

Latin, (Lectiones Selectæ, portion of); French; Latin Exercises; History; Arithmetic; Geography; Maps; Writing; Public Reading; Spelling. 1ST FORM.

Latin, (Lectiones Sciectæ, portion of); Latin Exercises; History; Arithmetic; Writing; Public Reading; Spelling. PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

Latin, (Accidence); Arithmetic; Reading; Writing; Spelling.
JOHN McCAUL, LL.D., Principal Upper Canada College. U. C. College, Dec; 21, 1840.

\* The second and third places are not publicly noticed, but they are regarded in the adjudication of the Examination Prizes and N.B.—The College will be re-opened after the vacation, on

MONDAY, January 4, 1841.

The editors of the following papers are requested to insert the above twice:—British Colonist, Quebec Mercury, Montreal Gazette, Kingston Chronicle, Cobourg Star, London Gazette, Sandwich Herald, Hamilton Gazette, and Niugara Chronicle. ANNUALS FOR 1841.

ANNUALS FOR 1841, and other Allower of Books, suitable for School Prizes, &c., London Almanacks on Sheets or in Pocket Books; Canadian and American Almanacks, &c. &c.

Also just received from London, a large assortment of VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

HENRY ROWSELL,

Bookseller and Stationer.

TO SUNDAY SCHOOLS, &c.

JUST PUBLISHED, by Henry Rowsell, at "The Church" Office,
Toronto, a new edition of THE CATECHISM OF THE
CHURCH OF ENGLAND, taken from the Common Prayer Book.—
Price—one penny each, or six shillings per hundred.
Toronto, August 27, 1840.

BILTON, Woollen Draper and Tailor, 128, King-street.—Always on hand a large assortment of West of England Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, &c. &c. Clergymen's and Barristers' Robes made on the shortest notice. Macintosh Waterproof Coats made up in the neatest style. Naval and Military uniforms.

Toronto, Nov. 13, 1840. 19-tf

HENRY ROWSELL. STATIONER AND BOOKSELLER, KING STREET, TORONTO,

HAS just received from London a large assortment of ACCOUNT BOOKS AND STATIONERY, of every description. His stock of Printed Books also is unusually extensive, and comprises a great variety of Theological and General Literature, Illustrated Works, the latest volumes of the Church of England and Saturday Magazines, &c. &c. The English Annuals, Pocket Books and Almanacs for 1841.

Toronto, Nov. 19, 1840.

per pound, by HENRY ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto.

AXES! AXES! AXES!! 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 guarantee will be exchanged.

SAMUEL SHAW.

Toronto, 10th October, 1840.

TORONTO AXE FACTORY, JOHN C. CHAMPION begs to inform the dealers in AXES, that he is now conducting the above establishment on his own account, and respectfully solicits a continuance to himself of those orders which have heretofore been so liberally given for Champions' Axes. Hospital Street, 22d July, 1840.

SAMUEL SHAW.

TORONTO AXE FACTORY.

JOHN C. CHAMPION. MANUFACTURER OF CHAMPION'S CAST STEEL WARRANTED AXES,

Hospital Street, Toronto. 

A CARD.

HEUGHEN begs leave to intimate to visitors to this city, and the public generally, that at the solicitation of several gentlemen in the habit of temporarily residing at the principal Hotels, he has opened a commodious room, in Church Street, adjoining the Ontario House, for SHAVING, HAIR DRESSING, &c.

A select assortment of Perfumery, Stocks, Collars, and every other article in his line, will be kept on hand.

By Wigs, Scalps, and Frizettes, always on hand, or made to order on a short notice.

Toronto, September 17, 1840.

CHINA, CUT GLASS, AND EARTHENWARE. THE Subscribers are receiving, direct from the first manufactories in England, a very extensive assortment of CHINA, CUT GLASS, AND EARTHENWARE.

SHUTER & PATERSON. Toronto, 26th September, 1840.

THE COURT OF DIRECTORS hereby give notice that a Half Yearly Dividend of Fifteen Shillings, Sterling, per share will become payable on the shares registered in the Colonies, on and after the Third day of August, during the usual hours of business, at the several Branch Banks, as amounced by circular to the respective parties.

The Dividend is declared in Sterling money, and will be paid at the rate of Exchange current on the third day of August, to be then fixed by the Local Boards.

The Books will close, preparatory to the Dividend, on the Nineteenth day of July, between which time and the Third day of August no transfers of Shares can take place.

By Order of the Court BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

The Books will the day of July, between which time and the third and the third and for fers of Shares can take place.

By Order of the Court,

(Signed) G. DE BOSCO ATTWOOD,

Secretar

2tf

London, June 3, 1840. DR. CAMPBELL will attend to professional calls at the house occupied by the late Dr. Carlile.

Cobourg, June 19th, 1840.

To be Sold or Let in the Township of Seymour. THE South-East half of Lot No. 16, in the seventh 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, Cobourge if by letter, post-paid.

> REMOVAL. CHAMPION, BROTHERS & Co.

MPORTERS OF HARDWARE, MANUFACTURERS OF CHAMPION'S WARRANTED

AGENTS FOR VANNORMAN'S FOUNDRY, Have removed their business from 22, Yonge Street, to 110A, King Street, where their friends will find a well assorted stock of Hardware, Cutley, &c. &c. suitable for this market.

Toronto, December, 1839.

VANNORMAN'S STOVES.

CHAMPION, BROTHERS & Co. HAVE ALREADY RECEIVED 75 TONS Vannorman's celebrated Cooking and other STOYES, of new patterns, which (with their former stock) are now very complete, to which they beg to call the attention of the trade.

110, King Street, Toronto.

RRITISH SADDLERY WAREHOUSE. Removed to Wellington Buildings, King Street, 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

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, ingreat variety.

great variety.

Silver-plated, Brass, and Japanned Single and Double Harnes
Furniture, latest patterns Furniture, latest patterns.

Horse and Carriage Brushes.

Needham's Silver-plated, Brass and Japanned Spurs.

Horse Clothing and Blamkets, of the first quality.

Breaking Bridles, Cavasons, &c. &c. &c.

N.B.—Every description of single and double harness, manufactured rith English Leather, constantly for sale, with every other article in the

Toronto, August 29, 1839. OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, Coach Builders, (from London), King Street, City of Toronto. All Carriages built to order warranted twelve months. Old Carriages taken in exchange.

N.B.—Sleighs of every description built to order.

The Church

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\*From the Achill Missionary Herald.

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