# PRESTON CHURCH.\*

stands the village of Preston. As you look down upon it from the unclothed and exposed hills that surround it. it presents all that nestling snugness and social compactness that render every collection of dwellings, so situated, picturesque to the eye, soothing and comfortable to the The wide separation of the objects upon the hills around, continually tends to disperse the attention, to prevent its fixing and resting for a moment, while the bright masses of light thrown about by the broad mirror of the ocean, keep the feelings in an undefined and vagrant cheerfulness. But this brisk and lively state of spirits is altogether changed when, with startling surprise, you come upon a village like this, and have, as it were, the scattered objects of the landscape brought together at once, settling in a focus, uniting their cold separations into a warm fraternity of noble trees and collected groups of neighbourly cottages, the village church in the midst, as if it were the great magnet that had drawn them all together,—the nucleus around which they had clung and erystallized.

With something of this concentrated and social feeling upon me, I descended the steep chalky road into the village of Preston on a Sabbath morning, while the three small bells from the church tower were calling the villagers to prayer, with the gentlest notes of invitation and persuasion; not like the vehement and authoritative power of address thrown from the steeple over the streets of some populous town, but rather with notes affectionate and almost colloquial. A green field, with its calm and soothing surface, led to the church-yard, where the white-frocked peasants were gradually assembling. The church and all around it displayed the purest simplicity of taste and character. The building was of that beautiful style in use in the thirteenth century, when a delicacy almost feminine, produced the slim lofty window terminating in a gently pointed arch. The door-way of entrance was in the same character, receiving only a stronger form, and a little more of weight and dignity. from the few rows of simple and plain mouldings by which its arch was surrounded. The small tower at the western end arose but little above the roof, and while it claimed a decided pre-eminence over the other buildings in the valley, yet seemed to evade any competition with the greater elevation of the hills around it, leaving it to them, "to raise the eye and fix the upward thought." For our ancestors were ever careful to appropriate the form of churches to their situations, using the lofty spire only where the flat continuing line of earth called for some object to excite elevation and sublimity of feeling. A small chancel terminated the eastern end of the building, and the whole was one of those humble edifices for worship which are so common in Sussex, and which possess, from their size and familiar style of architecture, very much of a domestic character, a private chapelry for the villagers considered as one fixed and resident family. This feeling, no doubt the true and proper one, is sensibly possessed and enjoyed in places like this that retain their early and patriarchal aspect. And by this habit of a limited number, well known to each other, domesticating themselves once a week, friendship and mutual interests and attachment are, no doubt, gently and imperceptibly produced and preserved among them. The church-yard was in perfect harmony with the edifice. Removed from all approach of noise and occupation, it seemed to retain the same character as the fields around it, differing only in its holy purpose and consecration, as being "the field of God, sown with the seeds of the Resurrection." The lofty aspen poplars, and elm trees surrounding it, gave it that proper gravity and seclusion which, while they afforded the pleasure arising from beautiful objects of nature, brought gently to mind the serious appropriation of the spot. Among the recording notices upon the grave-stones, were some pleasing declarations of parental faith in the promises of the gospel; and, on the other hand, of affectionate honour expressed by children towards their departed parents. The following strong and happy appropriation of scripture words to himself and his own case, must surely have been a cure even for a father's sorrow:-

And Jesus said unto him, "Thy son liveth."-St. John iv. 50. while, in another quarter, the son erects the grave-stone preserve by night and by day, in action and in rest, the moral beauty of their living example-

"My son, keep thy father's commandment, and forsake not the "Bind them continually upon thine heart, tie them about thy

"When thou goest, it shall lead thee; when thou sleepest, it

How strongly and profitably must well chosen epitaphs like these speak the duty of faith and obedience to the reader, and "teach the rustic moralist to die."

The interior of the church preserved all the characteristic simplicity and repose that reigned without. It had no side aisles or any architectural display, save an arch of stone leading into the chapel. The lettered pavement of the nave recorded, as usual, people various in years and in station; and as I advanced towards the tinually called up by it to resist his unjust spoliations word unto the king, Return thou, and all thy servants." chancel, on a plain slab of Sussex marble, I found the following foot-worn inscription:-

Here lieth the Body of Francis Cheynel Doctr in Divinity who deceased May 22th An: Dom: 1665.

How much at variance with my feelings, and with the spot where I stood, were the recollections that came to me of the times and character of this extraordinary man, the most leading and violent of the presbyterian clergy. After a life in which his mind became over-wrought and disordered by furious engagements and fanatic controversy, he retired, it seems, to this quiet village on the Restoration. Stripped of his lucrative preferments, and without any scene for the exercise of his excited passions, he sinks to rest in this most peaceful spot. As the last days of Chillingworth were harassed by the irritations and unfeeling importunities of Cheynel, and the quiet of his grave broken by Cheynel's violent behaviour, so, in seeming contrast, did the kindness of Providence afford Andover the pulpit were the words of delight and thanksa retreat so remarkably undisturbed as this village in giving for its cheering proclamations: which to pass the serious and sorrowing days of his last sickness, and gave to his grave that peacefulness and stillness which he had so sadly violated at another's.

Here, to his cure, did healing Nature bring This restless spirit of a fevered age, Whose fiery mind, o'erwrought with zealot rage, Had need of all her gentlest quieting; She strove his closing life from pain to save, And placed the peace he wanted round his grave.

The chancel of a church is always the spot that makes us acquainted with the ancient and lordly possessors of in spirit and in truth. the manor, the mysterious devices of their heraldry, and the rich memorials of their sculpture. On the northern side, within the rails of the altar, stands the tomb of one of the Shirley family, the possessors first of this property in the age of Elizabeth, and the more ancient possessors of other and more ample domains in another part of this county, inherited by marriage from the Lords de Braose, to whom the Conqueror gave such rich possessions in Sussex. In them the lofty and courageous spirit of noble ancestry shone forth in the romantic lives of the "Three Brothers," whose travels and adventures

\* From the British Magazine.

in the reign of James the First are remarkable even in blishment of that Gospel. At the head of the many have received; so shall we draw down more and more our reasonable appetites, that a spiritual man can no more be rethe history of the times, and in the history of Sussex blessings since bestowed upon us will that of this day of the divine favour continually upon our king and our moved or enticed from the love of God and of religion, than the In a valley of the South-downs, embedded in trees, should form a little Odyssey, to which all the poetic for ever stand, in the estimation of all those who have and distinguished spirits of the county might well look up, and be proud of. The next descendant of their house, in the succeeding reign of Charles, was also first and foremost to sacrifice his estate in the cause of loyal and noble feeling; while this smaller portion of their of holiness. In God's dealings with the Church of property only remained to them after those turbulent. England, restored at this time by the restoration of the and distressing scenes were over, and the fate of the royal family, we behold an epitome of his former prothen possessor, on viewing the wasted strength of his ancient patrimony, is still preserved in a rustic distich: Shirley of Preston Died for the loss of Wiston.

At the Restoration, they received a baronetcy, as a testimony of royal gratitude, but only two Shirleys afterwards lived to endure the enfeebled splendour of the house, when the male branch and the baronetage became extinct. The tomb in the chancel is that of the uncle of the three travellers, where, in the centre of rich quatre foils, are the shields of the family and its alliances. The monument is simple and elegant in its construction; and it is impossible to see it, as it is placed in the church, without feeling it to be a symbol of that union of the church and state, of that gentility and noble bearing, connected with religious obedience, against which fanatic vehemence and vulgar envy cherished such a hatred, and waged so destructive a warfare. The graves of Cheynel and Shirleys, indeed, so near to each other, are constant and striking souvenirs of the respective parties, and of the dispositions which they represent.

On the southern side of the communion table, and opposite to this tomb, are three beautiful stone seats placed in the wall, separated by slender shafts, and canopied with mouldings, used by the officiating Catholic and reluctantly drawing his sword, is quite conformable with the iron rod of a Cromwell. to the declaration of a contemporary writer, as he seems to have been unable to strike his blow, without first had visited the transgressions of his people, was at quieting his reproving conscience, by finding out some length broken. The prayers of the faithful remnant remote excuse for it, namely, that Becket had done an prevailed; and he who created and preserves the world unkindness to the king's brother, in whose service this for the sake of his church; he who secured her in the knight was, or once had been retained. The priest ark when the flood came, and watched over her in the whose arm is extended to protect the archbishop, is a families of the patrirchs; he who brought her forth out ery graceful figure, and there is an expression of subto his father and his mother, and calls upon himself to mission and resignation in his opposition, very happily the promised land, and made her to be the glory of the expressed. The other figures are those of Christ, St. whole earth; he who raised up Cyrus to deliver her Catherine, St. Margaret, and St. Michael, with his scales weighing the souls of the departed. How impressively must all this variety of imagery, thus displayed to the gaze and imagination of the common people, have Antiochus; and bale the sword of Constantine conquer instilled into them the various lessons they were adapted under the banner of the cross; the same Lord who is shall keep thee; and when thou awakest, it shall talk with to teach! How especially powerful this public and picture of Becket's proposed the public and picture of Becket's proposed to the color of Becket's pro torial record of Becket's martyrdom was for preserving a spirit of firmness against all regal and civil encroachments upon the church, was manifest from the long pro- of dissension and confusion amongst the builders of the clamation issued by Henry VIII., defaming the charac- schismatical and republican Babel, he opened the eves ter and motives of the prelate, and commanding all of the people to see that there was only one way of pictures of him to be erased from the walls of every church | putting a period to the miseries of their country; and, and chapel throughout the kingdom. The sovereign knew well that while Becket's intrepid character was held up to their view, new champions would be con- nation as the heart of one man, "so that they sent this

of the church. While reflecting upon these amusing methods of ap- of the hands of her enemies. Therein we do rejoice, peal to the senses and feelings of former worshippers, I prepared to take my leave of this village church; and as I gave a last view, and my eye ranged around the other elapsed since the day when this mercy was vouchsafed walls of the building, I was delighted to find that they to us; but seeing that thereby we have once more also were not altogether bereft of ornament, and that beheld Sion in her beauty, we will give thanks unto our the hand of more recent piety had not left them bare and Lord God, as if the king had this morning made his duct them in the right way, to preserve them from dangers, to neglected. With a simplicity and humility of power, triumphant entry, amidst the acclamations of his exulting they held up in unobtrusive gentleness the admonitory words of holy scripture; each text, within its little orna mental scroll, dedicating and sanetifying most appropriately the spot where it was placed. Over the door was advice for the consideration of those who had entered the gates of Sion more than all the dwellings of Jacob, thoughtlessly and irreverently:

ECCLES v. 1. Keep thy foot when thou goest to the house of God, and be more ready to hear than give the sacrifice of fools, for they consider not that they do evil.

ROMANS x. 15. How beautiful are the feet of them that preach the Gospel of peace, and bring glad tidings of good things.

These intellectual and inward addresses to the reason and understanding of the people, although making a less striking appeal than their ancient pictorial neighbours, yet came upon me with a touching simplicity, and a more enduring strength, in character with the hour that cometh and now is, when the worshippers shall worship per, and every tongue that shall rise against thee in should venture his head to get a crown unjustly; or that for

### THE TWENTY-NINTH OF MAY. From Bishop Horne's Sermons.

her in her apostolical form and comeliness, as she ap- ject, and the churchman the true patriot. peared in the days of old, and in the years that are past, before schism had mangled and heresy defaced the beauty ceedings with regard to the church in general. We behold a power raised up to afflict and chastise her, and then destroying itself to pave the way for her deliverance and recovery. But some circumstances there are which distinguish the dispensation, and deserve to be carefully marked. The avenger came not upon us from without, but arose from amongst ourselves. It was not an open enemy that did us this dishonour, for then we could have borne it. The sorrow only had then been ours. But, alas! the guilt was so too. The assault was made, not as formerly, by heathen and infidel powers, in professed opposition to the Gospel, but by some who (if the people would but take their word for it) were the only true Gospel preachers; and who, by a strange inversion of Scripture, having appropriated to themselves the character of the Israel of God, applied all the prophecies concerning Egypt, Babylon, and the other enemies of Israel, to the church and the monarchy. The grand secret of this most detestable enthusiasm (and indeed the case is the same with every other species of it) was the art of setting up Christ against his own laws, and superseding external ordinances by fanciful internal revelations. The truth is, a spirit of schism and a spirit of faction, meeting in the same hearts, formed at this period of time a set of the most accomplished rebels against the kingdom and clergy as places of rest during the intervals of the services, priesthood of Jesus Christ, as delegated to his represenor when particular anthems were singing, or for those tatives in church and state. But the battery raised for the whose turn and duties at the altar were not required. demolition of both was misked with such an hypocrisy Their varying heights mark their appropriation to the as the world never saw before, nor, it is to be hoped differing dignities of the priests, namely, the celebrant, will ever see again. Under the words liberty and refordeacon, and sub-deacon; and their number as well as mation lay concealed the nine which at length blew up graceful construction, implies how well provided this the constitution from its foundations. Mankind beheld with tion, the love of children. - Bp. Andrewes. little village was with ministers of religion. This, in- astonishment the parliamentary cannon pointed against deed, its name (Priest-ton,) as well as its history, would the king, for the security of his person; the Christian lead us to expect; for it was always attached to the church overturned to introduce the reign of Jesus; and the monastery at Chichester, and, in ancient writings is saints as they blasphemously styled themselves, inheriting named "Preston episcopi," or Bishop's Preston, and, the earth, instead of the right where, to shew their heavenno doubt, received many liberalities and benefits beyond ly mindedness. Then the nystery of iniquity stood unother churches, from belonging to a rich establishment, folded, and the eyes of the unwary, who had at first and having ecclesiastical proprietors and patrons. The followed Absalom in the simplicity of their hearts, were same connection will lead us perhaps to account for the opened. But it was too lae. They could only reflect I say unto you, he that believeth on me, the works that I do shall lately found to possess. In removing some whitewash | truth of the wise man's aphrism, and the excellency of | unto my Father;" that is, in order to the sending of the Holy and plaister from the eastern wall of the nave, the whole the advice grounded upon i: "The beginning of strife Ghost, "to endow them with power from on high, to qualify them of it was found to be covered with various paintings of is as when one letteth out water; therefore leave off for the publishing of the Gospel, which they were forbidden to an early character, which, from costume of dress, and contention before it be meldled with." They plainly enter upon till this promise was made good to them. But what from other minute but explicit indications, have been discerned, that he who said "Let every soul be subject were these "greater works," which he here promiseth to enable ascertained to be of the reign of Edward I. They stand, unto the higher powers," understood the nature of gotherefore, among the earliest works of English art, and vernment, and knew upon what principles alone it could display all the characteristics peculiar to that style and be supported: since the ranedy of rebellion proved (as done, but greater works than those; and what could these be beautiful simplicity and graceful conception of form wealth was found to be heaver than the loins of monarchy; works have, therefore, an excess of ideal character about and the unparallelled murler of the best of kings) havthem, which is not fairly criticised, by comparing it with ing suffered more, beyond all comparison, in the space designs of the present day, in which an accurate adhe- of twenty years, from the tyranny of the pretended Even that which I am speaking of, the miraculous power of speakrence to the actual forms of life is the object and the patriots, than from the despotism of all the princes who praise. Unsupported by such considerations, these had ever worn the imperial crown of England. But as in the world before. And this was the first sensible effect of the murder of "Thomas a Becket," very well composed, shall suffer more and worse things from the usurper whom Heaven and gone to his Father; an evident testimony of the glory and with exact historic accuracy; the four knights,- they set up, than they ever could have done from their and power which he was invested withal, after he was taken up order and attitudes. The latter turning his head away, pieces the gracious ceptre of a Stuart, were scourged But this rod of the oppressor, when by it the Lord

of Egypt, led her through the wilderness, settled her in from the power of Babylon; who turned the heart of Alexander in her favour; who went forth with Judas and his brethren to the battle against the armies of endureth for ever, heard the groanings of the Church of England under her captivity; and having sent a spirit at a time when it was least hoped for, and by an instrument least suspected, he bowed the hearts of the whole So the king returned, and the church was delivered out yea, and will rejoice. Nor shall the voice of praise grow cold in our mouths, though a hundred years are now subjects, "impatient," as the noble historian expressed it, "to fill their eyes with a beloved spectacle, of which they had been so long deprived."

The result of the whole is this:- If the Lord loveth so should we. If, in the revolutions of states and empires, his eyes are upon the church, ours should be there too, according to the example set us by the faithful of old time; who being led into captivity, "wept when they remembered Sion;" being redeemed therefrom, 'were glad when' their brethren said unto them, "Let us go into the house of the Lord." If God's dealings and to love the pleasures of the soul above the sottish and beastly with a people are regulated by their dealings with his pleasures of the body. Then we can consider that the pleasures church, then the state of the church is always the best of a drunken meeting cannot make recompense for the pains of criterion whereby to judge of the true state of the nation surfeit, and that night's intemperance; much less for the torme where she is planted; and there are no greater enemies of eternity: then we are quick to discern that the itch and s than those who endeavour to alienate the minds of kings of lustful appetites is not worth the charges of a chirurgeon; me from her; since he who cannot lie hath said concerning less can it pay for the disgrace, the danger, the sickness, the dea her, "No weapon that is formed against thee shall pros- and the hell of lustful persons. Then we wonder that any n udgment thou shalt condemn. This is the heritage of hazard of a victory, he should throw away all his hopes of hear the servants of the Lord. Those that honour me I certainly. A man that hath tasted of God's Spirit, can instan will honour, and such as despise me shall be lightly discern the madness that is in rage, the folly and the disease t esteemed. Let them all be confounded and turned are in envy, the anguish and tediousness that are in lust, the back that hate Sion." For her prosperity, therefore, honour that is in breaking our faith and telling a lie; and und With regard to this nation, and the manner in which we and all the world ought to pray, as the Psalmist most stands things truly as they are; that is, that charity is the gre the designs of Providence concerning the church have earnestly entreateth us to do:-"O pray for the peace est nobleness in the world; that religion hath in it the great been brought about by the revolutions that have happen- of Jerusalem," because "they shall prosper that love pleasures; that temperance is the best security of health; the ed in the state, it is obvious to observe, that as the con- thee." Peace, then, O thou city of God, the peace of humility is the surest way to honour. And all these relishes quest of Britain by the Romans opened a way for the union and charity "be within thy walls, and plenteous- nothing but antepasts of heaven, where the quintessence of Gospel to visit it at first, so the invasion of it af- ness" of grace and glory "within thy palaces." And these pleasures shall be swallowed up for ever; the very expec terwards by the Saxons, who, having overcome the sin- while we thus pray for the church with our lips, let it tion of which proceeded from a hope begotten in us by ful inhabitants, were themselves converted to the faith be our unfeigned endeavour to adorn her by our lives. "Spirit of manifestation," and bred up and strengthened by

pleasure in the prosperity of Sion; who love to behold and important truth, that the Christian is the loyal sub- and of her sorrows.—Bp. Jeremy Taylor.

# The Garner.

THE DESCENT OF THE SPIRIT ON THE FEAST OF PENTECOST. The day of Pentecost was a great Feast under the law, and meet it was this coming should be at some great Feast. The first dedication of Christ's Catholick Church on earth; the first publishing the Gospel; the first proclaiming the Apostles' commission, were so great matters, as it was not meet they should be obscurely carried, stolen as it were, or done in a corner. Much lay upon them, and fit it was they should be done in as great an assembly as might be. And so they were; even in a concourse of every nation under heaven, that so notice might be taken of it, and by them carried all over the world, even to the utmost corners of the earth. St. Paul said well to King Agrippa, This is well enough known; this was not done in a corner. - At a great feast it was meet; but there were many great feasts: why at this feast, the Feast of Pentecost? It is agreed by all interpreters, old and new, (Cyprian is the first we find it in) that it was to hold harmony, to keep correspondency between the two Testaments, the Old and the New. So it was at Christ's death. He was slain, not only as the lamb was, but even when the lamb was slain too; on the Feast of the Passover, then was Christ, our Passover, offered for us .- Now from that Feast of the Passover, reckoning fifty days, they came to Sinai, and there on that day (the day of Pentecost) received they the Law-a memorable day with them, a high feast; even for so great a benefit, and is, therefore, by them called the Feast of the Law. And, even the very same day (reckoning from Christ our Passover fifty days) that the law was given in Sinai, the very same day doth the new Law here go out of Sion (as the prophet Esay foretold,) which is nothing else but the promulgation of the Gospel. The Royal Law (as St. James calleth it) as given by Christ our King; the other but by Moses, a servant, and savoureth, therefore, of the spirit of bondage, the fear of servants; as this doth of the princely spirit, the spirit of ingenuity and adop-

## THE GIFT OF TONGUES.

Our Saviour seems to have reckoned this as one of the greatest of miracles, and therefore to have reserved it, for an instance and demonstration of the glorious power which he was invested withal, after his ascension into Heaven; as may very probably be collected from that declaration and promise which he made to his Apostles, a little before his departure from them: "Verily, verily, origin of another decoration which this village church was (and teach their children to reflect in time) upon the | he do also, and greater works than these shall he do, because I go them to do, after he was "gone to his Father?" For he expressly promiseth that they shall not only do the works which he had period, when the artists, uninstructed in the mechanical it always will( to be infinitely worse than the disease of Our Saviour had wrought many and great miracles almost in all part of drawing, displayed stiffly and imperfectly that mal-administration; and the little finger of a common- kinds imaginable; he had cast out devils, and healed all sorts of infirmities and diseases; he had changed nature by turning water which their imaginations so richly possessed. Their thenation (besides the destruction of the best of churches into wine, and had stopped the course of it by stilling the winds and the sea by his word; and he had raised the dead; and now what work could that be which was greater than any of these? ing all languages, without learning them; a thing never heard of paintings would be open to criticism and common-place the infatuated self-willedness of rebels disposes them to coming of the Holy Ghost upon them, the first miraculous power objections. Yet is the principal subject, namely, the suffer, so the justice of God generally ordains that they with which he endowed his Apostles, after he was ascended into Tracy, Fitzurse, Morville, and Brito, in their proper lawful sovereign; and accordingly they who dashed in into Heaven, and sat down at the right hand of God, to signify both the honour and power which was conferred upon him, in that he enabled his Apostles, when he was absent from them, to do that which, whilst he was present with them, he had never enabled them to do, nor ever did himself; all which tends to advance this miracle, and to show the greatness and strangeness of it above any other .- Abp. Tillotson.

# THE MISSION OF THE COMFORTER.

That it was transcendentally valuable we may in general hence collect, that even in our Lord's esteem it did not only countervail, but in a manner surmount the benefit of his presence; "It is," said he, "expedient (or profitable) for you that I go away;" God having designed, that my absence shall be supplied by the Comforter's more beneficial presence: and wonderfully beneficial surely must that presence be, which could not only compensate, but render advantageous the loss of that benign and sweet conversation, that tender and watchful inspection, that wholesome and powerful advice, that clear and lively pattern of all goodness shining forth in our Saviour's life upon his disciples. Could there be a more indulgent Master, a more discreet Guide, a more delightful Companion, a more faithful Friend, a mightier Protector, a surer Assistant, a sweeter Comforter than he? Yes, it seemeth that our Saviour did apprehend, that upon some accounts those benefits with greater advantage might accrue to them by the gift of his Spirit, than by his own immediate presence; that it by internal operation could more clearly inform the mind, more strongly in cline the will, more vigorously affect the heart, than any exterior word or example could do; neither could our Saviour, according to the condition of his humanity, limited to particularities of time and place, so perfectly correspond to the various exigencies of mankind, as that omnipotent Spirit, intimately present to, uniformly diffused through all things. Him, therefore, did our Saviour leave the guardian of his otherwise orphan disciples; him did he substitute to undergo the care and tuition of them, to concomfort them in distresses, to manage all their concernments; to be their counsellor, monitor, advocate, and patron; by him he meant fully to make good his word, that he would be with them till the end of this world .- Dr. Isaac Barrow.

THE SANCTIFYING INFLUENCE OF THE HOLY SPIRIT. God gave us his Spirit that we might be insensible of worldly pleasures, having our souls wholly filled with spiritual and hea venly relishes. For when God's Spirit hath entered us, and possessed us as his temple, or as his dwelling, instantly we begin to taste manna, and to loathe the diet of Egypt; we begin to consider concerning heaven, and to prefer eternity before moments. by Austin, became a means of the revival and re-esta- So shall we make the proper return for the mercies we "Spirit of obsignation,"-is so delicious an entertainment of a

country; so shall we convince the world of this great | moon from her orb, or a mother from loving the son of her joys,

FAME is the echo of actions, resounding them to the world, save that the echo repeats only the last part; but fame relates all, and often more than all.

INNOCENCE is like polished armour; it adorns and it protects. MODERATION is the silken string running through the pearlchain of all virtues.

CHARITY hath been well expressed by the emblem of a naked child giving honey to a bee without wings; only, I would have one thing added; namely, holding a whip in the other hand, to drive away the drones .- Fuller

# Advertisements.

#### ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.

A T a Meeting of the Committee, held on Thursday, January 28, 1841, It was Resolved,
"That twenty-five per cent., being the first instalment upon the Donations and Subscriptions towards building St. George's Church, be called in on the first of April next, payable to the account of the Treasurer, F. T. Billings, Esq. at the Bank of Upper Canada; and that the Donors and Subscribers be requested to furnish Notes, to be given at Three, Six, and Nine Months, for the balance.

#### WANTED

IN the family of a Clergyman, a gentleman as Tutor, capable of giving instruction in English, Writing, and Arithmetic. There are six pupils. He would reside in the family, and must be a member of the Church of England. Apply by letter post paid to A. B., at the Office of The Church.

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THE Steamer GORE will until further notice, leave Toronto for Rochester every Sunday and Wednesday evening, at 9 o'clock, and Rochester for Toronto every Tuesday and Friday morning, calling at Cobourg both ways; commencing on Sunday evening the 4th inst.

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TORONTO AND HOME DISTRICT GRAMMAR SCHOOL. THIS School will be re-opened, after the Christmas Recess, on Monday the 4th of January, 1841.

Mrs. Crombie's Seminary will also re-open on the 6th, the Wednesday M. C. CROMBIE.

Toronto, Dec. 28, 1840.

# BROCK DISTRICT SCHOOL. WANTED, a TEACHER to the Brock District School. References as to Qualification, &c. to be forwarded to

H. C. BARWICK. Woodstock, 16th February, 1841. HAT, CAP, AND FUR MART.

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27tf. January 1st, 1840.

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Toronto, October 30, 1840.

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Cobourg, June 19th, 1840.

51-tf

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