'The past month will furnish matter for a memorable page in England's history, uncle.'

Ay, if England be permitted to retain a place among the nations, so far as to have any history of her own.'

'You are too desponding, sir.'

'Perhaps so, my dear: I am reminded now of the sensations with which, when a delicate stripling just embarked for my first voyage, I looked over the ship's side after the weighing of the anchor. Wave after wave came heaving by; the vessel rolled upon their uneven surface, and I gazed until giddy, then sick, then terrified, I shrank away to hide my disordered head in the privacy of my own little berth. Even so the face of the political ocean now affects my mind; and fain would I cease to look upon its troubled billows.

'But, dear uncle, notwithstanding the commotion that affected you so much, your gallant ship outrode that and many a rougher, darker day. Come, you must not teach me to despond, while the Lord sitteth upon the water-floods, and remaineth King for ever and ever.'

'You are right, my dear child: these may be an old man's visions; but, alas! it is no dream that we are farther and farther receding from our Rock of safety, forsaking our own mercies, and daily provoking the Lord to jealousy. What say you to the outrage on public feeling unblushingly perpetrated by the minister who dared to present to England's monarch the active leader of an avowedly infidel sect, soliciting the royal patronage for their blasphemous tenets!'

'In truth, uncle, I cannot comprehend the thing .-That Robert Owen of Lanark, who glories in a long life of deliberate systematic denial of revelation, and hostility against the bible-who has laboured indefatigably, both in Europe and America, to establish a plan of education and an order of society in open opposition to the Christian religion, and with such a code of moral, or rather of immoral government, that no modest female can listen to its provisions—that this Robert Owen should have been formally introduced, in full court, among foreign ambassadors, and in the presence of dignitaries of our national Christian church, to the Queen of England, to lay at her feet the demand that her Majesty would be pleased to sanction and encourage their atheistical and licentious abominations-Uncle, it will not be believed in those parts of the empire whereto this moral putrefaction has not yet extended its destroying influence.'

'And the person who conducted Owen of Lanark, with his insulting address, to the foot of the British throne, and ensured him a gracious reception, is the individual who unites in his own person offices hitherto deemed utterly incompatible with the spirit of the constitution. Lord Melbourne, as prime minister of state, is the responsible adviser of the crown, in all matters of the gravest national interest; on him devolves the task of pointing out to the monarch what measures shall be most conducive to the glory of our God, the good of our church, and the safety, honour and welfare of our sovereign and her dominions. So great is the power vested in him, as the head of the cabinet, that by an axiom of the constitution, 'The king can do no wrong:' every public measure of the crown being supposed to emanate from the counsellors with whom such authority to check and to guide is lodged. Lord Melbourne, as court favourite, enjoys an overwhelming preponderance in influencing these who form the inner circle of the drawing room, and the officials of the household, so as to ensure a subservience to whatever are known to be his wishes, on the part of those who are never altogether absent from the queen. Once more, Lord Melbourne, as a fascinating and experienced man of the world, and of what the world calls pleasure, has so engratiated himself personally, with a very young and susceptible female, as to secure, in addition to the foregoing, the perilous advantage of an irresistible private influence, such as is usually enjoyed by a parent, or some equally authorized connection; and is thus exalted to the zenith of an absolutism which the law of England will not concede to any sovereign prince who wields her sceptre-an absolutism, the very attempt to grasp at which cost one royal Stuart his head, and another his kingdom; but which is now unhesitatingly granted by the English people to a fellow-subject!'

was exercised for good, uncle'-'As far as the integrity of the constitution is concerned, it would be doing evil that good might ensue; but the manner in which it actually is exercised is appalling. Not to speak of comparatively private transactions emanating from this influence, Lord Melbourne has recently procured for Owen of Lanark a gracious reception from the Queen of England; and Lord Melbourne continues to hold the reins of government with a majority of two-thirds of the House of Peers opposed to him; a majority of two votes in the House of Commons to support him, nearly the whole bench of bishops, and as nearly the whole body of clergymen of the national church protesting and appealing against his ruinous measures for the subversion of our Protestantism, and with such a share of general unpopularity as to require galloping horses, and a protecting body of police, to convey him in safety from the royal presence back to the scene of his parliamentary duties and misdoings.'

'All these things, uncle, are tokens for good. The man who has the senate, the church, and the people arrayed against his unconstitutional abuse of the crown, cannot long withstand such an opposition. The House of Peers seems destined to save the country.'

'Ah, well do I remember the remark of our good old George the Third, when, on the prerogative of the crown being nobly vindicated by the Peers, in a majority of 47, he said, "I trust the House of Lords will this day feel that the hour is come for which the wisdom of our ancestors established that respectable corps in the state, to prevent either the crown or the commons from encroaching on the rights of each other."+ God grant the issue now may be such as it ever was in the days of that venerable Christian King!'

'Amen, to that prayer, uncle. If God be for us, no

matter who is against us.' 'True, if God be for us; but if we are found walking contrary to Him, we have his own word, assuring us that he will walk contrary to us. He has ever used his enemies to chastise his offending people; and a sword seems to be drawn of which we cannot say that it has not a commission to "go through the land." You know not to what an extent those frightful principles are spreading, on behalf of which the Queen has been approached by the infidel leader of an equally infidel and demoralized sect. The turbulent demonstrations, the outrage, burnings, and bloodshed that are agitating in different quarters of the land, are but the blossomings of a tree of which these principles form the root, and for which abundant watering is to be supplied by means of the unholy plan of education literally forced on a struggling people, by a ministry who only exist through the

due influence of their chief over a youthful maiden .-Nay, to such a pass have we come, that the venerable Primate of our church, supported by his episcopal brethren and the weight of our hereditary legislation, cannot intercede for protection at the foot of the throne

* From the Christian Lady's Magazine. † See Sydney's Life of Sir Richard Hill, p. 340.

sufferance of a few Papists in the commons, and the un-

Lanark was welcomed with smiles, and obtained a gracious reply.

'Yet, uncle, in the face of all this, nothing can be more quietly consistent than the conduct of those loyal, one object endures in imperishable brightness. It is faithful noblemen. They, at least, sustain the dignity of their order, and of that high, responsible station which God has assigned them. Think what service the lords have since rendered the Protestant cause by throwing out to the Roman Catholic Missionary-when he read that, that pernicious provision of the New Prison's Bill which as they parted, the latter could not help assuming an would have given Popery a fearful advantage.

infatuation of allowing the original bill to pass, of which these continuous attempts to subvert all our institutions the brother of the priest, who is himself the narrator are but the natural consequences! On that occasion of the circumstance, "I think I still see the Protestant they suffered a tree to be effectually planted, the poisonous shoots of which their time is now occupied in striving to lop away as fast as they appear. I cannot feel that any abiding good will crown their efforts until I see the axe laid to the root itself."

'Nevertheless, this deed, so deplored by all true Protestants, has produced some good. It has occasioned such an exhibition of Popery as it is, as has served to see in it so inveterate a "child of the Devil, and enemy of all righteousness."

'Yes; just as the blazing out of your house serves to shew you the malignant incendiary who applied the coal, and who was before hidden beneath the darkness of night. Rather a high price, niece, to pay for the privilege of beholding a foe unveiled!'

'Nay, I did not mean to justify or to palliate, far less to rejoice in the wickedness perpetrated. If it produce any relative good, we may no more claim credit on that score than Joseph's brethren might do in recalling the foul outrage by which they, meaning him all ill, sold him into the hands of strangers, from whose dungeons he was raised to be a deliverer of his people, and a blessing to many nations.'

'No blessing will result from that measure; because although the Most High exercises his glorious prerogative in educing good from evil, yet when evil is knowingly and deliberately done in order that good may ensue, it is the order of his righteous providence to shew his abhorrence of what his apostle was inspired to denounce, by turning such counsel into foolishness, and confounding the unholy device.'

'Is it true that in England the banners of the Pope have been unfurled, and the wafer borne in solemn prosion under their shadow?'

'Even so: at the opening of a spiendid mass-house among us, the abomination was ostentatiously paraded, without let or hindrance from the children of the martyrs. But this is a light matter compared with what we may expect. We have rebelled against God, under every circumstance that could aggravate the guilt of such rebellion; and to be sold into the hands of unbelieving enemies is the usual penalty for so doing; unless he be provoked to blot out our name as a nation altogether.'

'What a singular proceeding was that of O'Connell, in writing an epistle on theology to the Wesleyan Methodists, and inviting them to a controversial interchange

'It has proved two things: first, the alarm always excited in the enemies' camp, on any symptom of healing and re-union among our sadly divided body; secondly, the right feeling that prevails among our Wesleyan brethren with regard to the individual, his proceeding and his ends. Nothing could be better conceived and executed than their mode of placing an extinguisher on the hended, that we might escape; accused, that we might be acquitcle with great glee.

iven him another extinguisher.

'M'Ghee is a noble fellow; but I wish he would be ess liberal of hard names. Such epithets as are sometimes flung at the individual, however well merited on his part, are carnal rather than spiritual weapons of warfare. Setting this aside, I regard him as one of the most perfect specimens of a Protesting Christian the Church can boast of.'

'Shall we withdraw our eyes, uncle, for a while from vellous things that God is doing in far distant lands?'

The movement among the Jews on one hand—the mul- ther can one be separated from the other; for he that doth not titudes from various quarters who are now, as by one firmly trust in the divine grace, cannot but be remiss, and slow the Turkish interloper, by the accession of a mere boy much more dutifully, and with readier mind, he endeavoureth to to Sultan Mahmoud's throne,—all bespeak a hastening deserve well of his neighbours.—Martin Luther. of that drying-up by which the mystical Euphrates shall ose its power to bar the way of returning Israel. On the other hand, what an amazing ingathering of heathen worshippers to the true fold! Sinking in the west, the sun appears about to re-vivify the long-forsaken east with his glorious beams: and oh, what a rising will that

with Great Babylon before God, for judgment and a loves the present life. Presently this night, this dark night shall cup of trembling: but the church will receive an accession in other quarters, outnumbering beyond compute those who must be cut off, as false professors, unstable souls, whose life consists in a name only, and whose end is in part shall be done away. In heaven we shall know all things. must therefore be destruction.'

out, before his wrath falls on the blasphemer of his truth and usurper of his throne. I am very jealous lest, under the discouraging aspect of this place and these times, we become lukewarm in what is our own especial duty, as a professedly protesting people. Ourselves, or at least our fathers, were in the iron furnace of Rome, thence plucked with a mighty deliverance, and so situated as to enjoy great facilities for snatching our less favoured brethren from the same destruction. In every possible way I would help forward the work of foreign missions: with all available means I would haste to the rescue of the ancient people of God; but as a Protestant I feel my assigned office is to contend against the advancing tide of Popery; and as an inhabitant of these long-favoured but now menaced isles, I feel that my post in the great battle-field is AT

GONTHIER, MINISTER OF THE GOSPEL AT NIMES, IN SWITZERLAND.

As an illustration of the Christian character, under laborious exertions, deep afflictions, and eminent usefulness, the life of Gonthier merits particular attention. To his ministerial labours is mainly attributed the conversion of the celebrated Felix Neff. Ardent in his love to Christ and to immortal souls, his sufferings could not abate his zeal for the success of the Gospel.

His sufferings were not caused by his religion, but

"One thing is inexpressibly beautiful in the account before us, the love of this follower of Christ Jesus for resolution; but all this will little succour him, who knows it to be his master's name; even for the single, expressive name a bait, and hath beforehand designed its beauty and fairness, to of Jesus! When his nephew said to him, 'Deprived as apologize for the foulness of the sin; for here the greatness of the we are of the interchange of words, there is one name temptation will not at all extenuate the grossness of the crime which in itself expresses every thing we could desire to no more than he mitigates his robbery, who shall plead, that he say to each other.' 'Ah, yes!' he exclaimed with sud- stole nothing but gold and jewels .- Archbishop Sancroft.

without being roughly repelled, where Robert Owen of den and unexpected energy, 'when all else fades away, when we can no longer connect one idea with another, or scarcely dwell on any subject, the name of Jesus still remains to us; every thing may fail and vanish away, ever more and more to be desired, it is altogether lovely. This, my beloved children, is the cross of Jesus Christ! The same spirit seemed to breathe in his touching reply air of authority, and exhorted his companion to avoid 'Alas! that ever the House of Lords fell under the the perdition that awaited him, by placing himself under the shelter of the Romish Church, "I think," relates pastor, and hear the penetrating tone of his voice, as he said, "Ah, sir, if you did but know the happiness of belonging entirely to Jesus Christ.' Throughout his illness, to the very last, this simple faith, this single name, preserved the power it possessed over him. The only word that trembled on his dying lips, but spoken always in a tone of perfect hope, was the one name of Jesus; that which was the chief desire of his soul hung on the convince many of its real character who otherwise would | last accents of his expiring breath; it was his watchword not have been persuaded to believe our statements, or to to those around him; it was his peace and assurance to himself."—Hartford Watchman.

The Garner.

FREENESS OF SALVATION.

When, by our believing in Christ, we have obtained power and grace to repent of our sins, then we may, and ought to trust in him also for the pardon of those sins, which we have thus repented of, steadfastly believing, that how many and great soever our former sins have been, yet that now, upon our hearty and sincere repentance of them, God hath absolved us from them all for Christ's sake, and hath accepted of that death and punishment which his own Son underwent in our nature as if it had been undergone by us in our own persons; so as to be now as perfectly reconciled to us as if he had never been offended at all with us; yea, that he doth not only pardon and forgive us what is past, but he reckons us in the number of righteous persons, and accepts of us as such, in his beloved Son, who, knowing no sin in himself, "was made sin for us, that we might be made the righteousness of God in him." And not only our persons, but that our actions also, even our sincere, though imperfect duties and good works, are all acceptable to God through Jesus Christ our Lord; and that being thus justified by him in time, we shall be glorified with him for evermore. Consider this, and tell me what you think of a Saviour, one who can save you from your sins, and from the wrath of God that is due unto you for them? one that can reconcile Almighty God to you, and you to him? one who can alter your estate and disposition too, so as to make you equal to the holy angels themselves both in grace and glory? How happy would the fiends of hell account themselves, if they had such a Saviour!-How earnestly would they flock after him, and strive which should embrace and love him most; which should serve and please him best, that so they might be restored by him to their former estate again! Yet this is a happiness which they can never hope for, it being designed only for mankind in general. But all may not only hope for it, but may have it, if they will; nay, it is God's pleasure and command you should; for he would have all men to be saved, and, by consequence, you among the rest. And therefore if any of you be not, the only reason is, because "ye will not" as Christ said, "come to me, that ye might have life;" and no wonder, then, if you be not saved, when ye will not come to him who alone can do it. Christ was weary, that we might rest; he hungered, that we might eat the bread of life, and thirsted, that we might drink the water of life. He grieved, that we might rejoice, and became miserable to make us happy. He was appreself-importance of Mr. Daniel O'Connell,' said my un- ted; and condemned, that we might be absolved. He died, that we might live; and was crucified by men, that we might be jus-'But Mr. M'Ghee has taken up the gauntlet, and tified before God. In brief, "he was made sin for us, that we might be made the rightcousness of God in him."-Bishop Be-

FAITH THE CAUSE OF WORKS.

Great is the grace of God towards us, which appeareth in the Gospel, yea, and nothing but grace, which admitteth no merit at all of ours, utterly taketh away all boasting and glorying, and setteth forth the glory of God alone, who freely giveth it unto us being unworthy. So in this text [Tit. iii. 4-7] these two, faith our own little territorial speck, and consider the mar- and love, are taught to receive benefits of God, and bestow them on our neighbours, which the scripture doth very often repeat, so Ay, and render unfeigned thanks for what we behold. that even the dectrine of salvation consisteth wholly in them, neigreat impulse, bending their course towards Palestine; to do well to his neighbour, and so witness the faintness and weakthe seeming readiness of the northern autocrat to en- ness of his faith, which is the fountain of all duties and benefits: courage such proceeding; the farther enfeeblement of on the contrary, the stronger faith that one is endued with, so

THE DEEP THINGS OF GOD.

But what! shall we always live in shades and darkness! Will there always be a veil between the porch and the sanctuary? Will God always lead us among chasms and gulfs? Ah! my brethren, these are precisely the ejaculations, these are the desires with which we would inspire you; and this we affirm, that the deep 'The ten kingdoms are coming up in remembrance things of God expose the folly of a worldly man, who immoderately be at an end; presently we shall enter into that temple, "where there is no need of the sun, because the Lamb is the light thereof.', Presently we shall arrive at that blessed period, when that which In heaven we shall understand nature, providence, grace, and But remember God has a numerous people to be called glory. In heaven Jesus Christ will solve all our difficulties and bjections. In heaven we shall see God face to face. O how will this knowledge fill us with joy! O how delightful will it be to derive knowledge and truth from their source! My soul, quit thy dust! Anticipate these periods of felicity, and say with Moses, "Lord, shew me thy glory!" O Lord, dissipate the clouds and darkness that are around thy throne! O Lord, shorten the time that separates us! "No man can see thy face and live." Well! let us die then. Let us die to become immortal. Let us die to know God. Let us die to be made partakers of the divine nature .-Happy to form such elevated wishes! Happier still to see them accomplished! Amen. - Saurin.

EVIL SPEAKING.

When we hear the truth ridiculed, or a worthy person illpoken of, and undertake not the defence either of one or the other, surely our silence is criminal. In listening to slanderous tales, or irreverent jests, without reproving him who utters them, do we not authorize him to imagine we approve them? In such cases God will punish alike him who utters the ill, and him who listens to it. The leprosy which Miriam, the prophetess, was struck with for her uncharitable censure of Moses, on his marriage with an Egyptian woman, teaches us how horrible a crime calumny is in the sight of the Lord. Her malady, exterior and apparent, was the type of the interior contagion this vice produces in the soul .- St. Ephraim of Edessa.

TEMPTATION NO EXCUSE FOR CRIME.

It is true, we may more justly pity him that swallows a bait fair and glistening, than a person that tempts temptations to dethat was his only solace, and he found it to be all-sufthe first case a greater reluctancy is requisite, and the dart may possibly be so sharp, as to pierce through the armour of a sober

Adbertisements.

UPPER CANADA CHURCH OF ENGLAND DIOCESAN PRESS.

Subscribers to this institution are requested to pay a second Instalment of Five PER CENT [or five shillings per share] on the amount of their respective shares, into the hands of the undersigned, on or before the tenth day of January next. When more convenient the remittance may be made to the Editor of "The H. J. GRASETT,

Secretary and Treasurer. Toronto, Dec. 16, 1839. 25-tf

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT SCHOOL.

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

For the English branches £1 0 0 per term of 11 weeks. do. with Book keeping 1 5 0 Latin and Greek - 1 10 0 Algebra, Geometry, &c. 1 10 0 do.

Hebrew, French, and other modern languages, extra. Each pupil will be charged 2s. 6d. per term for fuel,

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

ROBERT HUDSPETH, Principal. Cobourg, Dec. 26, 1839.

WANTED, an Assistant (a member of the Church of England) qualified to teach the usual branches of an English education. A person acquainted with the National School system would be preferred; who, for the present, would be satisfied with a small salary. Application to be made at the UPPER CANADA CENTRAL SCHOOL, Toronto. November 25, 1839.

MIDLAND DISTRICT SCHOOL. THE REV. R. V. ROGERS, Principal. Mr. C. B. TUR-

NER, B. A., BALLIOL COLLEGE, OXFORD, Assistant. VERMS .- For Day Scholars, fixed by the Trustees .-The quarter having been entered upon the whole will be charged. For Boarders, £40 per annum. A

limited number only will be taken. It is therefore requested that a quarter's notice be given previously to the removal of a pupil.

Each Boarder is to provide his own washing, bed, and bedding, and silver dessert spoon.

For further particulars apply, if by letter post paid, to the Principal.

N. B .- The present term will end on Tuesday, December 24th, and the next will commence on Monday, January 6th. 1840.

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

THE JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT SCHOOL. THE Principal of the above Institution respectfully informs the public, that in consequence of the increasing number of his pupils, he has engaged as an Academy the large and handsome edifice on "Court-House Avenue," Brockville, lately known as the Commercial Hotel. The accommodations are of a most superior description; the situation is airy and healthy; and the playground is unsurpassed by any in the country. Mr. William Miller, late student of Trinity College, Dublin, has been engaged as second Master. The terms for boarders are as follows. Theological pupils, £50 per annum: other pupils £30 per annum. Various extra charges, exclusive of school-books, from £2 to £3 per annum. Pupils are required to furnish their bed materials and towels; and to provide for their washing. The quarter consists of eleven weeks. No deduction for abence except in case of sickness. All payments for Board and Tuition must be settled quarterly in advance. Address (post paid) the Rev. H. Caswall, M. A.

THE HOME DISTRICT SCHOOL. HIS Institution is now in successful operation. additional number of in-door pupils can be conveniently received and comfortably accommodated. TERMS OF TUITION, BOARD, &C.

For pupils under 10 years of age, £32 per academi-For pupils in or above their 10th year, £36 per do.

Cards of particulars may be had on application to the Principal, personally, or by letter [post paid]. M. C. CROMBIE, Principal.

Toronto, May 24, 1839. CHINA, EARTHENWARE AND GLASS.

THE Subscribers have recently received, direct from the first manufactories in England, a very extensive assortment of China, Earthenware and Glass. SHUTER & PATERSON.

Toronto, Dec. 12, 1839. 25-13w FOR SALE OR TO LET

IN THE TOWNSHIP OF SEYMOUR.

FARM, beautifully situated on the west bank of the A River Trent, consisting of 245 Acres of Land, 70 acres of which are under cultivation-with a new fallow of 7 acres just cleared and ready for a crop. THE BUILDINGS CONSIST OF

A GOOD LOG HOUSE.

36 by 28 feet, with good cellars and kitchen beneat A back kitchen in the rear, a large wood-shed, store house and boiling house, and good piggery and poultry houses. A CAPITAL FRAMED BARN, just erected, 60 by 40 feet, with stabling and extensive accommodation for cattle beneath. A beautiful living stream of excellent water runs be-

tween the House and Barn, and is well calculated for a Distillery, Tannery, or other works requiring water power. This Farm from being situated in the centre of the Township, and opposite to the only Ferry across the river for many miles, is admirably calculated for a Store or Tavern. The Post-Office is now kept there, and would be a great advantage to a person keeping a Store. There is a good Grist and Saw-Mill within a mile and a half of the premises. A portion only of the purchase money would be required to be paid down, the remainder

to be secured on the Property. For particulars apply to D'Arcy E. Boulton, Esq. Cobourg, or to the Proprietor, on the Premises. ST. JOHN C. KEYSE.

Seymour-West, Oct. 14th, 1839.

TO BE SOLD OR LET TOWNSHIP OF SEYMOUR,

THE South-East half of Lot No. 16 in the 7th Conwith a small house and barn thereon.

Apply to B. Dougal Esq. Belleville, or to Robert El- ral interests of this paper may be addressed. liot, Cobourg. If by letter post-paid. January 1st, 1840.

Harbour Company's Office, Cobourg, 1st January, 1840. NOTICE is hereby given that a meeting of the Stockholders in the Cobourg Harbour will take place at this office, on Monday, the third day of February next, at 11 o'clock A.M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the year next ensuing that date.

> WM. H. KITTSON, Secretary.

REMOVAL.

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

By order of the President,

AND AGENTS FOR VAN NORMAN'S FOUNDRY, HAVE removed their business from 22 Yonge Street, to 110 A King Street, where their friends will find a well assorted Stock of Hardware, Cutlery, &c. &c. suitable for this market. Toronto, December, 1839.

OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, Coach Builders, (from London,) King Street, City of Toronto. All Carriages built to order warranted 12 months. Old Carriages taken in exchange.

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

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

HE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully announce having now got to hand the most of their FALL GOODS, being by far the largest and best assorted Stock they ever imported, and which have ing been purchased on very advantageous terms, they are enabled to offer them much below the usual prices. The following comprises a part of their Stock, and Country Merchants would do well to examine it before wareheading above.

examine it before purchasing elsewhere:—
Broad Cloths, all colours and prices;
Plain and Fancy Cassimeres and Buckskins;
Plain and Plaid Pilots and Beaver Cloths and Flushings; Tweeds and Gallashiel's Cloths;

Plain and Twilled Prints, Ginghams, and Furniture Chintz; Plain and Printed Moleskins and Drills; Blankets, Flannels, Baizes, Serges, Carpets and Rugs; Grey and Bleached Cottons; Plain and Twilled Shirting Stripes and Apron Checks;

Turkey Stripes, Derrys and Druggets; A great variety of Tartans, Plaid Shawls, and Handkerchiefs; Twill Sacking and Russia Sheeting;
Osnaburgs, Canvas, Brown Holland, Dowlas, Diapers and
Huckabacks;
Brown and Bleached Table Cloths;

Linens and Lawns;
Hats, Caps, and Scotch Bonnets;
Hosiery and Gloves;
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas; Gentlemen's Waterproof Cloaks; Lambs' Wool Shirts and Drawers; Silk and Cotton Bandanas and Barcelonas; Black Bandanas and Stocks; A large assortment of Small Wares, &c. Writing and Wrapping paper;
3-4 and 6-4 Plain and Figured Merinos;
Printed Saxonies and Robe D'Orleans and Muslin de Laines;
Shawl Dresses and Fancy Evening Dresses; Plain and Figured Gros de Naples and Persians;
Lutestring, Satin and Gauze Ribbons;
Gauze Handkerchiefs and Scarfs, and Artificial Flowers;
Black Lace and Blond Gauze Veils;
Black and Colored Silk Velvets;

Bobbinnetts, Quillings, Tattings, Thread Lace and Edgings; Thibet and Filled Shawls and Handkerchiefs;

Superior Furs, in Capes, Muffs, Boas, and Operas; White and Colored Stays; Book, Jaconett, and Mull Muslins .- Also Striped and Checked Muslin Capes and Collars.

ROSS & MACLEOD. Toronto, 26th Sept., 1839.

BRITISH SADDLERY WAREHOUSE. Removed to Wellington Buildings, King-St. Toronto ALEXANDER DIXON.

SADDLER AND HARNESS MANUFACTURER, RESPECTFULLY informs the Gentry and Public of Upper Canada that he has just received [direct from England] a very content. from England] a very extensive and Fashionable assort-

ment of SADDLERY GOODS, equal in quality to any in the first Houses in Britain, which he is resolved to sell at the lowest CASH prices, viz:

Ladies' Saddles, improved pattern. Ladies' Fancy Bridles of every description. Hanting Saddles, improved. Saddle-trees, with Spring Bars, &c

Silver mounted Carriage, Tandem, Jockey, and Ladies' Whips, in great variety.
Silver plated, Brass, and Japanned Single and Double Harness

Furniture, latest Patterns Horse and Carriage Brushes. Needham's Silver Plated, Brass and Japanned Spurs. Horse Clothing and Blankets, of the first quality. Breaking Bridles, Cavasons, &c. &c. &c.

N. B.—Every description of single and double harness, manufactured with English Leather, constantly for sale with every other article in the Trade. Toronto, August 29, 1839.

CUTLERY, MILITARY & FANCY STORE.

NO. 120, KING STREET, TORONTO.

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