HER FOUUDATIOUS ARE UPOU THE HOLY HILLS
the old paths, where is the good way and walk therein, and ye shall find
BOURG, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1840
[NUMBER XLV
VOLUME III.

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| such a mediocrity, such a competency, such a sufficiency in myself, as that I may rest in that - that I think I may ride out al |  |
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| heanity than in trusting in men of low degree, and a verier lie than men of high degree; for this, to trust to ourselves, this is a sacriff- |  |
| cing to our own nets, our own industry, our own wisdofortune; and of all the idolatries of the heathen, who made gods of |  |
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| relying upon myself; as that which we imagine to be the mion of the air is the coldest of all, so this imagined mediocrity, |  |
| coldest comork of spread, and safely extend his sasereration, |  |
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| Sometimes he rises into a loftier and more pathetic strain. How the affliction of a self-convicted and suf- |  |
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| fering spirit breaks out in the following passages:"Let me wither and wear out mint age in a discomfortable, in |  |
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| ings His dioing my passin one side corner of my garden,- but a mildew, fallen on one acre of my corn. The body of all, the sub- |  |
| trust to that which we call a good spirit, and God deject, and im- |  |
|  |  |
| constancy, and God shall shake, and enfeeble, and enervate, destroy, and demolish that constancy; whenmyself in the serenity and sweet air of a good |  |
|  |  |
| hall call un the damps and vapors of hell itself, and spread a cloud of diffidence, and an impenetrable crust of desperation |  |
|  |  |
| my conscience; when health shall comfort me in my sickness;hold upon riches to succour me, and coll snatch after favour andand riches shall fly from me, and I shall |  |
|  |  |
| good opinion to comfort me in my poverty; when even this good opinion shall leave me, and calumnias and misinformations shall |  |
|  that all the wounds 1 have come fron Thy hand, all the arrows |  |
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| I have given myself to my corrupt nature, Thou hast changed hine; and because I am all evil towards Thee, therefore thou hast |  |
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| enemy-malice in great persons; but a cruel, and an irresistible, and an ic." |  |
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| And how bitter is the sarcasm launched against those who shrink from the uncompromising discharge of their duty:- |  |
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THE ORIGIN of PARISGES IN ENGLAND
AND WALES.*
Some denive the word phayf, the Welsh for parish,
from the Latin, plebes whether this be the true etymofrom the Latit, plebbs; whether this be the true etymo-
logy or not, we will not udderate to decide. It it
certain, howerer, that amongst the ancient Britons, the

 1340, and of the New Testament, by William Salis-
biry, A. . 1560 . But though this was the primary
meaning of the word, it does not follow, that certain meaning of the word, it does not folow, that cetrain
ternitroal districts were not also frequently ympied in
it at a very early period on the contray, it appears from the Britith records, that the territorial pricepple
warrecgnise and acte upon b the Druid themelves.
previously to the introductution of Christianity into the
 rate from every lough within the district in which they
were the authorised teachers When the Gospel was
preached in this isind, the Druids generally embraed




 is sereresented to have been the first female saint amongst
the Britons. Bran, the reat great grandather of Lu-
 The natural consequence of this general transition fron
Druidism to Christanity, and the favour with which i was regarded by the civii, powers, woold be the confr
mation of the original rights and privileges of the Spirit ual Ministers, as far as they accorded with the eharac
 granted lañ:
Chrisians."
is the
As the Clergy were supported by the tithes and of
ferings of their several istricts, their parochial limite must have been accuratels define.. In In their respective
phere, they devoted themeslves wholly to their saere
 of the Lord temples in which therir ongregations migh
worship Him. These primitive churches were invariably
Th named after their respective founders. The difieren
charges assinged to to the Clergin in the early time
 rishes. In some instances,
tricts, as circumstances demanded, were e radually di vided and sub-divided into smaller portions, leaving
nevertheless, sufficient traces to oindicate that they hai
 $\frac{\text { gyman. For an interesting }}{\text { - From the Church Magazine. }}$



 Thed notimytetiren,












 Tectaty








 the national church.

 the Christian faith, deduced through heclearsst channels from the
living fountain of all truth, ot reconeve the jarring opinions
oelf-created teachers, to correct the perversions of presumptuo



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 w Which that Spoliation measure was introduced by the
notele Lordi, for it is manifest from the tenor of his
Speech, that he feels an inward repugnanace to to the pris Specch, that he feels an inward repugnance ton on priat
ciple of the measure which he so cautiously yand distrust-
filly
 legisistion must be predicated upon their determination
to limit the application of the Reserves to the spiriunul to imit the application of the heserves to the spirian
instruction of the people, we do not see why if any
restriction at all was to be imposed they should not
 concur in no measure enich went to destroy a provision
of the National Religion and to compromise the very prineiple of an Established Church. The constitutional
objection in the former case is much more vague and
 frrst which does not apply in threcofold forre in support
of the last.
Moreorer, if the sentiments of the Colonial Legisisaturo areoter be made at all the basis of any proceding
upon this question in the Imperial Parliament, we cannot se why their desire- not unfreguently expressed-
for the total alienation of the Reserves from religious
 merely shif an unconstitutional and obnoxious plan to
another equally
illgal and ond objectionable. In the one case, indeed, the majority has been a large one; whil
on the late question for their disposal, the majority was a very small one. We have said frequently, and we re
peat $i$ t oow, that the disposal of the Clergy Reserves in


 its opinion at all, and that opinion is solicited as a g gui
dane for Imperial legisitation, let it be unbiassed and
free! Wreel do most cordially beliere that, if uninfuenced
and uncontrollet, the decision of the Hoses of Assembly
ant last winter would have been very different from what
hass spred tob obe Were honourable members in in
casce, to have spoken and voted aceording to their hon cascs, to have spoken and voted according to their hon
est convictios
question wat they yomen to the disussion of thit by any lectioneering project and unawed by the charcee
of reietion whenent they soould present themselves as
orect candidiates for parliamentary honours; if, moreover
they had weighed and decided upon the measure, in al
 repeat, most Cordialily beiever that the Clergy Reserves
woold have been disposed of acording the leter and
spirit op the Constitutional Act.
But if this spirit of the Constitutional Act. But if this be a resull
which any will venure o quevtion they will sarcely
deny that the alternative ouecision would be, not a divi-

 tween these two modes of appropriation, - either the
concession of the whole to the Church of England, as in the opinion of a large majority the law demands, or is application to secular purposes.
 merely declaring what we beliere to be the real state of
the public mind upon this question; and we bring it for-


 any final steps in the case; but instead of obtaining this
free and unbiassed declaration of popinion, they propose
 We can scarcely hear with they must be guided tion, in so august an assemblage as the House of Com-
mons of Great

 truth, to the interruption of the tea trade in China!
would ocupy more time and pace than we an at pre
sent spare, to enter minutely into the canses of the UP per Canadian insurrection; and we shall content our selves with saying,- what every honest man and good an solly by the desiri on the parto of few for reppubi-







 cause the spirit of disaffection is in them, - because the
are proud at heart and
inppatient of contro,
because they are secretly in favour of republican institutions,-
because, in short, they will not have Kings or Queens to reign over them:
From the remars which were made on the frst intro duction of the Bill, we anticipate a very arrases discus
sion in both Houses of the Imperia Pariament when
the motion of addrest to the Quee litely made by the the motion of Address to the Queen lately made by the
Archishop of Canteruyr becomes the enject of de-
bate. From the few observations made by the Duke of
We. Wellington, it is easy to see that his Grace was aware of
he influenco oy which so una ellous a change in the
opinion of some of our Legislatotors had been brought
 Rescerves just the amount of respect that it deserves.
At an ervas, we are lad to perceive that the Duke of
Welli ente


 sons assigned by Lord John Russell for the support of
the Crevg Reserve Bill, are the ery ones which should
infuence him to its recection. The very fact that the infuence him tois rejection. The very fact that the
priceipe of an Estalished Church is repunant to the
evelling and demoeratic spirit which is working here,
 being a reason for its zandonment
cogent arguments for it maitenanco
and
We are happy to learn, by a leter from a respected
correspondent at Lougbtorv", Midland District, that a neat stone clurch is in the progress of erection in that
vilage, and that the fham of a Parasonage.house has
aiso been raised. We understand that the sites for

 aid of those objects. The townships of Loughboro
Pitstsurg and Camden would each of them, weunder-
stand very fully emplos the eerices of an aetive clery stand, very fully emplop the services of an atetive clergy-
man, but this is opirilege which none of them as yet
eniogs. Mr. P. Slirity has, for some yeare, laboured

 gation of
Holly Sacranentit axs,
to 26 communicants.
We have to acknowtegge the receipt of a Sermon on
occasion of "The conseration of St. Philips Church
Charleston, South C Carlina," by the Rector of that

 Our Colonial fellow-hbourer, the Rev. C. C. Shreve
Rector of Christ Church. Gusborough, Nora Scotia, has
 rupted Succession of Episcopacy." This useful litele
work was, it appears, begoten by no love of controersy but provoked by some rude personal a tackes spon Mr
Shreve himself and a violent though feeble assault upo the principle which, as a clergyman of the Church
Eggland, he feels it a a olemn duty to maintain.
We have received and perised with great gratification
te " Second Reporto of the Moutreal District ranch of Tee sociecty for fropopagting the Gospel among the In
dians and Destitute Settless in Lower Canada.) W hare not space, oro is there reed, for extended comments
hut we present our readers Jot we precent our readers with an ef the Travelling
Jouran of heve. W, Dives one of
Missionaries of that Society, which, we are sure, will be perused with great satisfaction.
church statistics and intelligence




 Burins,
 On the 1oth Feb. 1839, the nerw diurch in Huntes, cilled Thich is neat Gothic stryuturo of stone, measuring 54 feet


 sered by the hate Lord Bishop of Quedece as a or






of a Depository in Caran. The Clergy of the Distriet fulitit tha
office in their repective resedecese, where a a lay-depositry ha
 Lhen 63 Sterting; wielh ,itis blie ece, with the remins

 ing sammer; but to justify them in extending their peration
and even in maintaxiing their present sphere of usefflues, the



## Thies need not divel upon the ropspecto of the spirital havesest

 mittee persevere in their earnest and affectionate appeal, -that
throught thei humble but faithful efiorst the Word of the Lord
may have "free courste end be glorifed," and that the "joyfual
sound" of the Gosed mel
 $\underset{\substack{\text { BEThuxe, } \\ \text { BOLLTON, }}}{ }\}$
Cobourg, April 27,184,
The Treasurers accoun

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 penaiture of f 68 8. 8.11.,-leaving a balance in hand of $£ 38$. 18.2 .eccusive of varios debts due to the Committee, and the antici-
pation of a considerable increase of their funds by further volun-
extracts from the journal of the rev W. DAWES, TRAVELLING MISSIONARY.
January 20, 1839.—Leff for Corey Hill, where, at six oclock,

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| out one mile and a half in the woods, who was very ill, ap- |
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## February 5.-Left for Norton Creek and Beech Ridge; at tich

 Clergyman in this part; and has but once been able to attend be
 nd, because of the seeming hopelessness of procuring the ssisi Services of the Church. Fcerruary 6. - I visited the old poople, they had been about
neteen years in this part, and had but once scen a Church $\mathbb{1 i}$. February 8.- Visited the sick flamily 1 had before seen in
nck settement (February lst.) Having spoken of the dit ton much changed. Visited also a poor black woman whose hasbon
was buried the day previous. She asked, if afflictions did not
no enerally soften the heart and render ns more submissive all
or (she said) she always felt good after them. These all cat
own about two miles to our Evening Service et Sherinton ; wards of fify attended; four children of one fanily were broug
for bapttism ; two little giris I Thatized, but to the boos (trelt no thirteen years of age), who on examination proved to
nothing of the Gaspel or the meaning of Baptism, I gave sing
istructions, and required them to learn portions of the Catechish arying on the parents to see it learnt before I could baptize the ciidren, and with the father much lamented they ba uty and obligation. $-[$ To be continued. $]$
[The Treasurer of the Society for propagating the Gospel mmong regational collection

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE. On Sunday the 15 th March, Sermons were preached at the w
dermentioned places of worship in aid of the National Societ promoting the Education of the Poor in the prionciples of the
tablished Clurch. We subjoin a statement of the collections

## St. Peter's -

t. John's ${ }^{\text {Parish Church }}$

| All Souls' |
| :--- |
| $\begin{array}{l}\text { Christ Church } \\ \text { St. Margaret's }\end{array}$ |

t. Margaret's
hapel Kopal
t. James's

James's
Georges


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|  |  | saipmin tuab．Thum they not | The day does not seem far distant when Ireland will be Order |  |
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| it | mid | sale of those reserves and the distribution of the proceeds．We are the | mix |  |
|  | in | glad that we have brought the in one respect we were mistaken ：we thoug |  |  |
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|  | onusrux roprit or rum rew | answer to all attempts at disturbing the se |  |  |
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|  | Hex | creasing population of the Canadas．T which the Archbishop proposes is，as we |  |  |
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|  | United States，however，must show the extreme im |  |  |  |
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| of law in this University；and w | in devising the means of secularising an |  |  |  |
| T Cememereit－Curamt． |  | will not wait ane does not appear，they will conclude that he within that time he |  |  |
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$\overline{\text { FIRST SUNDAYS AT CHURCH.* }}$ This mention of the elder son and brother occasioned
a dep feeling in the whole party, nat was ofolowed by
 the exhrotation "Let usp pray," is copied from the prac-
tice of ancent hurhes.
'It is so, my dear. In ancient services, the deacon TIt is so, my dear. In ancient services, the deacon
used to call same purpose, namely, to excite attention and awaken
devotion in he mind of the congregation Every henp
of this sind is wisely contrived, and ought to bey hankfolly reeived, but we must remember after all, that
the power to pray must be given us by the Holy spirit;
 dence upon His gracious assistance, and to keep our
minds an much as possible in the sam state as shat with
which the disciples of of old accosted their Paster, sayying, "Lord, teach us to pray"" (Luke xi. 1.) Hooker beautifully says, "Prayer is the first thing wherewith a righ.
teous life begineeth, and the last wherewith it doth end." (eeous 1.esiastical Polity, Book r.). And yet it is a true
saying of an old Christian, mentioned by Melancthon saying of an old Crisitian, mentioned by Melanction
in his Discourse on Prayer, and quoted from him bye-
veral of our commentators on the Lie Liturgy, "There is
is
 Hargrave, 'you told me that you had marked some pasi-
sages in a discourse on this subject by a favourite wrisages in a discourse on this subject by a favourite wri-
ter Pray read them tous now; they will robobly
serve as a g good introductuction to oour review of the petitions of the Church.
Alice fetched the volume of sermons, and read the
following extracts. "Prayer is the utterance of the

 hard after God, it is drawing near to him, holding in
tercourse with him, pouring out the heart before strivings to fill an empty soul out of his fulness. $* * *$
Do you ask what prayer is?
Look at the publican in
 saying, God be mercifiul to me a sinner! - -that was
prayer. Look at Blind Bartimeus sititing by the ligh

 Lrayer."' 'That, papa', ssid Alice, 'ris the passage whic
I had marked concerning the real nature of pruyer.'
 Would call the foundation of prayer-the first elements
of faithfut and earnest supplication We We must be sen






 pray; and all the teaching we can receive from any other
source, unless accompanied with his infuence on our

 hions, we find him immediately directing them where to
go or ability to follow it It send them to the Holy
Spirit for the inward principleo of prayer, wryint importunity in their petitions for His grace, and assoning Alice here closed the book, and Mr. Hargrave re-
sumed his remarks. 'I think; said he, that in adtition to these particulars we ought to turn our thoughts to the
characaterisitics, or ceading features, of true e rayer These,
 very properly set before us in a sermon which we heard
not long sinee on the hisory of the woman of Canand,
who addresed to our Saviour that brief, but compre-



 we use importunt, eupply of
titioning for
Pop. Autiochenum, Hom.
 see in your study. Now, $I$ have a little book of the same
sort, which $I$ keep in my own humble way, and 1 must
mate beg leave to quote two extracts from my favouritit Jeremy
Taylor, on this very inportat and interety sube.t.
"Prayer," shas he, "is sis he peace of our spirit, the still-
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 back by the lound sighing of an eastern wind, and hit
motion made irereunarand incontant, desconing mor
ot enery reath of the tempest than all the

 notion Som it the er ayyer of a good man when agitated b
any passion. He fain would speak to Goo, and his word are of this earth, earthy; he would look to his Maker
but he oolld not help seing also that which distrated
him; and a tempest was raised, and the man overuled
 $\cdot_{B_{y} \text { the }}$ Rer. J. E. Ridale.


 prayer, either public or private. It is neither right nor
proftable to commence our supplications without such

 more, I trust, than has been usefull, respecting prayer
in general, and the dispositionsof mind which ought
 making arose, I believe, out of that exhortation of the
minister, Let uspray; "a solemn ijunction, wherery
the people are remided that, as they are now entering

 Versicles which immediately follow?
'Yes, papa; that they are prayers for mercy to each
of the thre Persons in the evellosese Trinity, and
that this is the tereson of their being trree in number and that this is the reason of their being three in number asson
no more the samenes of the peition onoch person
at the same time reminding us that wiile we pray to

 Supplations of the ancient "Kyrie Eleeson," ie. "Lord
transt
have merey.", But in the second Versicle the word Lorr



 sings.'
How is it, papa,', said willian, 'that the rubric before
the Lorrds Praperespeaks of Clerks in the plural num-





 narkate, sat se se
Church has not in al the rubrics, , taken the least no
tice of such office, or once mentioned the clerk, exect in the Solemnization of Matrimony, and then not th
conexion wit any at of riligions evotion. On the
other hand, the duty of the poople, as well as of the other hand, the duty of the people, as weil ars of the
miniser, is ontinally pointed out by the eubrise",
It thank you, papa, sid
 Morring Service? And what is the use of this?
'The Curch my year William, wisly considers that
this prayer ought to form part of every service, and of each aistinct oftice which isconerreded with supplication;
and the whole esvice, as weow have it is ocmosed,
as yon are aware, of several separate services, por dis-

 purpose for which we use the Lordd sprayer in it thisprcial
is diferent from that which the Church appears to have in riew in the eariier part of the service. As we then
subjoined this rayer to our contesion, for the conframa-
tion of our parton and absolution, so oow we prefix it to our requests, as a sumpury of of our desires. Then
again, the






 when they cried out for upwards of two hours, "Great
is Diana of

 Maras, ,and the liske, which are adopted by the corrup
Church of Romi; but such are not the solemn, useful and significant repetitions of the Lord's Prayer in the
services of the Church of England. Remember the our Lord does not probibit all repetitions in prayer bu
only vain repetitions; just as he deoes not forbid all lon prayers, but only the making of ong prayers for a pree
tence. As to the examplewhich our Syior himsel has
given to us, it is clearly in favour of serious and ferves given to us, it is clearly in favour of serious and fervent
repectition: -"He went away agaio, and prayed the


resignation of a bishop. Arccbishop Leighton, it is known, made a collection
of cases simiar to h his onn where bishops of the early


 of his stations as bishop and dean, informed his friend, Lord Bath, of his intention to resigg both, and live in
aretiret manner uon his privat fortune. Lord Bath
undertook to acquaint his Majesty whe named and hour, when the bishop was admitted alone into the
loset closes. He told the King that he wished to have some
interval betwen the tatigue of busines and eternity
and desired lis Majesty to o onsult proper persons about
 two months the King informed him that Lord Manstield
saw no objection, and that Lord Northington, who had saw no obiection, and hat Lord Northington, who had
been doubtul) on furthe consideration thought that
the request might be complied with
Unfortunaty for
 suceed. This alarmed the ministry, who thought that
no dignities should be bbained but trough their hands.
Thes, the fore opposed the resignation, and his Ma- Ma-
 His Majesty sent for him again, and at a third andience
told him, that he must think no moro of resigning. told hin, that he must think no more of resigging.
The bishop rephied, Sirir, Iam all duty and submission,
and then retired."





 C. R. Sunner.

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grvertisememts.

 Agent tor the Brititsh \& Frerign Bible Society, sid. at
hee
hible $\&$ Tract Depositoriesin Montreal 8 Toronto, nd in Cobourg by Messs. Gravely \& Jackson.
Thesese preyers are recommended by parinus Minsters ${ }_{43-6 \mathrm{~m}}^{\text {book. }}$

 The quarter having been entered upon the whole mited number only will be taken.
It is therefere requested that a Ven previously to the removal of a pupil.
Each Boarder is to provide his ow pus. Each Boarder is to provide his
For further particulars apply, if by letter post paid, the Principal.
same cernuidat, for the Ministry would be taken on the of his studies by the Princicipal
N.B.-The next Tern will May, 4th, 1840. .
Kington, U.C., April $30,1840 . \quad 44$-tf.
THE JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT SCHOOL. HE Principal of the above Institution respectfully
informs the public, that in consequence of the in
creasing number of his pupils, he has engaged as an Acadeny the large and handsome edifice on "Court-Hous
Avenue," Brockville, lately known as sthe Commeria
an Avenue," Brockrille, lately known as the Commorcial
Hotel. The accommodations are of a most superior de
scription; 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 eng ged as second Master. The terms for
boarders are as follows. Theological pupils, $£ 50$ per boarders are as follows. Theological pupils, $£ 50$ per
annum: other pupils $£ 30$ per annum. Various extr
charges, exclusive of school-books, from $£ 2$ to $£ 3$ pe charges, exclusive of school-books, from $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pupils to are required to furnish their bed mate } \\ & \text { annum. } \\ & \text { rials and towels; and to provide for their washing. The }\end{aligned}$ rials and towels; and to provide for their washing. The
quarter consists of eleven weeks. No deduction for ab-
sence except in case of sickness. All payments for sence 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 YOUNG LADY who has received a liberal edu cation, is desirous of engaging as Governess in a
amily of respectability. She will instruct in the usual Application (if by letter, post paid) may be made to
the Rev. R. V. Rogers, Midland District School, Kings-
ton, U. C. REMOVAL.
OHAMIMPIN, BROTHERS \& CO. GENTS FOR VAN NORMAN'S FOUNDRY, $\mathrm{I}^{\text {AVE }}$ tomoved their business from 22 Yonge Street, WEN, MILLER \& MILLS, Coach Builders, (from
London, King Street, City of Toronto. All Car-
riages built to order warranted 12 months. Old Car-
inages taken in exchange.
N. B.--Sleighs of every description built to order.
47-tf
 Share, will become payable, on the shares registered in
the Colonies, on and after the 14 th day of April, dur-
ng the usual hours of business, at the several gg the usual hours of business, at the several Branch
Banks, as announced by circular to the respective par-
The dividend is declared in sterling money, and will
Te paid at the rate of exchange current on the 14th day of April, to be then fixed by the Local Boards. The
books will close, preparatory to the dividend, on the books will close, preparatory to the dividend, on the
thirtieth day of March, betwen which time and the
fourteenth day of April, no transfers of shares can take

By order of the Court. $\begin{gathered}\text { G. De B. ATTWOOD, }\end{gathered}$

\section*{| London, 7 th December, 1839. | Secretary. |
| :---: | :---: |
| WO 39 |  |
| TO SOLD OR LET |  |} TOWNSHP OF THE

TEYMOUR,
onth-East half of Lot No. 16 in the 7
$\qquad$ $\underset{\text { hard-wood }}{\mathrm{THE}}$ Apply to B. Dougal Esq. Belleville, or to Robert El-

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 by 4 ceet, with stabling and extensive accommodation
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tween theiful living stream of excellent water runs be
 Tourship, and opposite to the only Ferry across the
 Would be a great advantage to a person keeping a store
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Seynour-West, Oct. 14 th, 1839.
ST.

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GOODS. THE Subscribers beg to intimate to the Trade, that
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This stock was laid in during the autum, -3 peThis stock was laid in during the autumn, -3 pe ${ }^{-}$,
iod of the year when goods not suitable to the coming Hoter Trade can generally be picked up much lower
from the English manufacturess than in spring, whed such fabrics are in active demand; and last year, the
extremely depressed state of the Home markets offered extremely depressed state of the Home markets oftereks
unusual inducements to purchasers, able to lay in tooks
nine months in anticipation, and having a trade to justify their buying large lots.
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prospects of ness of the operation, and by the present prospects of
the country,
$T o$ offer the greatest inducement to small as well as large cash buyers,
appearing in Toronto with the opening of the navigations
to avail of the to avail of the advantage now for the first time secur
to the trade of Upper Canada, of being able to proculo
stocks of Spring and Summer Goods AT THE ConMENEEMENEN OF THE SEASON,
insted of after the proper time for sales is more thal ISAAC BUCHANAN \& CO .
half over.
N.B.-I. B. \& Co. will also receive an assortment of the Spring ship
CY GOODS.
Front Street,
















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$\substack{\text { sip } \\ \text { Hed } \\ \text { Hed } \\ \text { Hed }}$
Hed

 with every other article in the Trade.
Toronto, August 29,1839 . CUTLERY, MILITARY \& FANCY STORE. T





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Toronto, Sept. 12th, 1839.
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