

CHURCH CALENDAR.

- February 2.—Third Sunday after Epiphany.
2.—Purification of the Virgin Mary.
9.—Fourth Sunday after Epiphany.
16.—Septuagesima Sunday.
23.—Sexagesima Sunday.
24.—St. Matthias' Day.

FUNERAL OF A CLERGYMAN.*

It had long been my custom, during the delightful season of Autumn, to make a little tour for about a month by the sea side; and it so happened that this year I visited the eastern part of Kent.

While the mourners were conducted to their seats, the organ pealed forth its solemn and melancholy notes; and, when it ceased, the Clergyman began the appointed service with the appropriate psalms, which so forcibly call on all to take a serious lesson, from what was then before them, of their own transitory condition.

When the mourners had formed a circle round it, the heart-touching service was resumed; and, after another prayer, the body was lowered down into the vault; and when that pious wish was breathed forth, that we "might rest in Him, as it was humbly hoped that this our brother did," all appeared to join in it most fervently.

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On this subject my companion seemed to speak with great earnestness and feeling, as it had wrought a great change in himself. It was from the exhortations of this excellent man, both in public and private, that he had been led to think seriously on spiritual things; and, in the language of a sailor, he said he had been indebted to him for having directed his thoughts, in the decline of life, to that Almighty Being, "who ruled the raging of the sea, and stilled the waves thereof when they arose," and teaching him to look up to the great Saviour of all, to conduct him to the haven of eternal rest.

He then went on to tell me what he did out of the pulpit in his weekly intercourse with his parishioners; how he visited the sick and the afflicted, endeavouring to comfort those that mourned; and how his hand was always opened most liberally to those who were in want.

"Indeed, Sir," he said, "we have all, both rich and poor, had an unpeppable loss; the rich have lost a fearless monitor to remind them of their duties; and the poor have lost an affectionate adviser and helper; the widow has lost that kind friend, who had so often made the "widow's heart sing for joy;" and the fatherless orphan has lost one, who might almost be said to have been in the place of a father to him."

The road now separated; and I pursued my journey to my resting place for the night, but not without shaking him most cordially by the hand, and thanking him for the interesting account he had given me of him whose loss had occupied the attention of the whole neighbourhood.

balm'd by the tears of cordial affection; and that they would still live in their memories for many years to come.

A NOBLE DEED.

There is no cause to doubt the truth of the story which I am now about to relate. Judge Glanville was the possessor of the fair estate of Kilworth, near Tavistock, in Devonshire. This estate he intended to settle on his eldest son Francis, who was to bear the honours of his house, and convey them unsullied to his posterity; but Francis disappointed his hopes.

Francis, on his father's death, finding that these threats, which had been occasionally held out to induce him to reform his wild career, were fully executed, was overcome with grief and dismay. He was the elder brother, the natural heir of the estate; and he, like Esau, had sold his birthright for dishonour.

Francis did so, and all present were surprised on seeing that the dish contained nothing but written parchments; whereupon, Sir J. Glanville wishing his friends to know the respect in which he now held his repentant brother, and at the same time, with that true generosity which seeks to lighten the obligation which it confers, told Francis and those who were assembled, that what he now did was only the same act that he felt assured would have been performed by his father, could he have lived to witness the happy change which they all knew had taken place in Francis; therefore, as in honour bound, he freely restored to him the whole estate.

The scene that followed may be readily imagined: the "lost that was found," fell on his brother's neck and wept aloud; and if there was one heart in that assembly that rejoiced more than the rest, it was the heart of the generous, the noble, the just brother, who now most truly felt the force of these words of the Lord of life, "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

ANECDOTE ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE VALUE OF THE HOLY SCRIPTURES.

An Irish priest once said to a Roman Catholic peasant, "M., I have not lately seen you at the chapel." "M. replied, "No, Father; and you will not see me there again in a hurry." "Why not?" rejoined the priest.—"The other then plainly told him, "I have been reading the Bible." "The Bible!" exclaimed the priest, "that is a very dangerous book;" and used some jesuitical argument to prevail on M. to give up his "book," and to return to the chapel.

"The Irish peasant was determined to hold fast the Scriptures as his "rule of faith." The priest was too willing to press, on that occasion, the point which he was still anxious to gain. He, therefore, determined to let the poor peasant alone for a time; and immediately went to some of his popish neighbours, knowing they were acute disputants, and could probably outwit the poor man, whenever they might draw him into an argument on the point at issue.

"If I had a road book in my pocket," answered the poor man, "I would not mind any of them. Now (producing his Bible) I have just such a book here; and I must follow it, God helping me, in spite of the Pope, and Cardinals, and Doctors." He triumphed in the argument, and the priest and his associates retired in no small confusion.

O God, Thy Providence is not impaired by those powers Thon hast given me above these brute things; let no greater helps hinder me from an holy security, and comfortable reliance on Thee.—Bishop Hall.

The Garner.

JUSTIFICATION AND SANCTIFICATION. These two great blessings, "righteousness" and "sanctification," though in some sense distinct from each other, are both equally necessary to us, and are never separated in God's plan of salvation.

holiness in heart and life, is the necessary and scriptural evidence of our justification before God. I said that these two blessings, in some sense, are distinct from each other. Justification is in consequence of a righteousness without us, the righteousness of the Saviour; sanctification is a righteousness wrought in us. Justification, as it regards those who believe in Christ, like its cause, is perfect and complete at once; sanctification in the best is imperfect and progressive.

THE VANITY OF THIS WORLD. The time will shortly come, when we shall all perfectly understand (if we have any understanding left in us,) the vanity of this world, when perhaps it will be too late for us to be the better for that knowledge, too late to mend our fortunes, (if I may so speak,) or to secure ourselves a happier condition in another world.

THE DEVIL. To "destroy the works of the devil," and to subvert his authority among mankind, was the avowed and leading object of Christ's mission, and he himself describes the prince of the wicked spirits as it were cast down from Heaven in consequence of the triumph of His Gospel.

HEALTH PROMOTED BY GODLINESS. Godliness doth very much conduce to health, which is so necessary to our enjoyment of any sensible good, that without it, neither riches, nor honours, nor anything that we esteem most gratifying to our senses, will signify any thing at all to us.

ANGER HINDERS PRAYER. Anger is a perfect alienation of the mind from prayer, and therefore is contrary to that attention, which presents our prayers in a right line to God. For so have I seen a lark rising from his bed of grass, and soaring upwards, singing as he rises, and hopes to get to heaven, and climb above the clouds; but the poor bird was beaten back with the loud sighings of an eastern wind, and his motion made irregular and inconstant, descending more at every breath of the tempest, than it could recover by the vibration and frequent weighing of his wings; till the little creature was forced to sit down and pant, and stay till the storm was over; and then it made a prosperous flight, and did rise and sing, as if it had learned music and motion from an angel, as he passed sometimes through the air, about his ministries here below.

THE HOLY SCRIPTURES. As the bounty of God appears in the furniture and comforts of our natural life, in that he hath not only provided for simple necessity, but enriched it with plentiful variety; thus he hath done likewise towards the spiritual life in the provision of the Holy Scriptures, having in them so rich diversity of the kind of writings, prophecies, and histories, poesies, and epistles; and of the same kind, and expressly on the same subject, four books written by the hands of four several men, but all led by the hand of the same spirit; and all of them so harmoniously according together, as makes up one song; the four with a delightful variety of notes, but no mistuning or jarring difference: those that seem to be so, being duly

considered, do not only well agree, but there is still some instructive advantage in the diversity; each recording something, some of them divers things that are not in the other; and what one hath more briefly, is more enlarged in some other: they are not so different as to be discordant, nor so the same as to be superfluous.—Archbishop Leighton.

Advertisements.

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.

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

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

MIDLAND DISTRICT SCHOOL. THE REV. R. V. ROGERS, Principal. Mr. C. B. TURNER, B. A., BALLIOL COLLEGE, OXFORD, Assistant.

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.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN THE TOWNSHIP OF SEYMOUR. A FARM, beautifully situated on the west bank of the 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.

A GOOD LOG HOUSE, 36 by 28 feet, with good cellars and kitchen beneath. A back kitchen in the rear, a large wood-shed, store house and boiling house, and good piggy and poultry houses. A CAPITAL FRAMED BARN, just erected, 60 by 40 feet, with stabling and extensive accommodation for cattle beneath.

TO BE SOLD OR LET IN THE TOWNSHIP OF SEYMOUR. THE South-East half of Lot No. 16 in the 7th Concession, containing 100 acres more or less of good hard-wood land, 25 of which are cleared and well fenced, with a small house and barn thereon.

REMOVAL. CHAMPION, BROTHERS & CO. IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE, MANUFACTURERS OF CHAMPION'S WARRANTED AXES, AND AGENTS FOR VAN NORMAN'S FOUNDRY.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS. THE 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 having been purchased on very advantageous terms, they are enabled to offer them much below the usual prices.

ST. JOHN C. KEYSE. Seymour-West, Oct. 14th, 1839. 24-1f

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.

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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.

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BRITISH SADDLERY WAREHOUSE. Removed to Wellington Buildings, King-St. Toronto. ALEXANDER DIXON, SADDLER AND HARNESS MANUFACTURER.

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.

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THE Subscriber having now in his employment some of the best workmen, he flatters himself that he can manufacture Cutlery, Military Goods, and Surgeons' Instruments, in a manner superior to any thing heretofore done in the Country, and as good if not superior to any imported from Europe.

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