Tamily Rending.

ARTHUR LELAND.

Arthur Leland was a young lawyer, of some twenty-seven years of age. He had a pleasing personal appearance, a fluent persuasive manner, an unblemished character. Every morning he came to his office from one of the most pleasant little cottage homes in the world, and if you had opened the little front gate, and gone up through the shrubbery to the house, you would have seen a Mrs. Leland, somewhere indoors, and she as intelligent and pleasant a lady as you ever saw. You would have seen, moreover, tumbling about the grass. or up to the eyes in some mischief, as noble a looking fellow of some three yearold as you could well have wished for your

This all looks well enough, but there is something wrong. Not in the house. No. it is as pleasant a cottage as you could wish. Not in Willie, the little scamp. No; rosy, healthy, good head, intelligent eyes, a fine specimen he was of an ouls son. Yet an more affectionate, easily

The mischief was not in Lucy, the Mrs Leland, I assure you it was not. Leland knew to his honry's core, that a lovelier, more prudent, sensible, intelligent wife i was impossible to exist. Thrifiy, laving, lady like, right and true throughout.

Where was this mischiel? Look at Leland. Hagin in perpetual motion .-Reading, writing, walking the streets, he is always fast, in deed curnest. Somewhat too fast.

Wherein lies the defect? Arthur Leland is well read, a gentleman of spotless character, of ournest application, of popular manners. Why is not this man a man of more weight, power, stunding? Why, you answer, the man is just what he is He file just the position up to which his force of mind raises him. Itid be have more talent, he would be more. No, sie. -Every acquaintance he has known-he himself knows that he is capable of being much more than he is-somehow he does not at ain to it ? It is this singular, unenev unsatisfied feeling he himself is preved upon by. " He might be but he is not," any his neighbors ;- I am not, yet 1 might be," worries him as an incessunt and cternal teutlis 3 com

It broke upon him like a revelation.

Ho was at work one morning in higarden, in a square in which young water. melon plants of a choice kind were just springing. Willie wise there with him, just sandigiti fresh for fun from the water. Vory anxious to be as near as only playmate, Willio, had, strayed from the walk in which his father had souted himself, came to his father again over the tonder, plants, ... This time, Loland seized him will more violently, other thin roughly in the walk, and, with harsh thronts, struck him upon his plump, red check. Willie burst linto tenre, and wept in passion. His father was in a miserable, uneasy frome of mind. "He consed his work, bared his brow to the delicious morning air. Hollowed upon his hoe, and gazed upon his child.—He felt there was some thing wrong! Ho always know, and acknowledged that he was of a rash and been daily with him for now three yearsand that not a day had passed in which he had not spoken foully and fiercely to the child. Yes, he remembered the heavy blows he had given it in bursts of passion -blows deeply regretted the instant after thought of it all; that his boy was but a little child, and that he had spoken to it, as his rough replies to childish questions; his uninantly anger at childish offences. He thought, too, how the little boy had still followed him; because its father was all an earth to him; how the little thing had said, he "was sorry," and had offered a kirs even after some bitter word or blow altogether undeserved. Leland remembered, too, as the morning air blew aside his hair how often he had shewn the same misemble, nerveus irritability to his dog, his horse, his servants; even the branch of yen even to his own wife. He remembered crowded his brow, had burst from his lips at every little annayance that had happened. Ho could not but remember how it had only made matters worse-had made himself and his family wretched for the time. He felt how undignified, how unmany all this was. He pictured himself before his own eyes as a prevish, unensy, irritable, unhappy man-so weak-minded!

"He glanced at the house-he knew his wife was in if, engaged in her morning five such desperate looking fellows. After dulles; gentle, lady-like, loving him so some objection on their part they told him He glanced at his subbing child, and vaw how healthful and intelligent he was. He glanced over his garden, and orchard, and lawn, and saw how pleasa was his home, he thought of his circle of friends, his position in business, his own education and health. He saw how much he had to make him happy-und all jarred and marred, and cursed by his miserable fits of irritation; the fever, the plague increasing daily; becoming his nature, breathing the pestilent atmosphere of hell over himself and all connected with him.

As he thus thought, his little boy again forgot himself, and strayed with heedless feet towards his father. Letand dropped his hoe, reached towards his child. The little fellow threw up his hands, and writhed his body as if expecting a blow.
"Willie," said his father, in a low gentle

voice. Willie looked up with half fright, and half amozement. "Willie, boy," said the father in a new tone, which had never passed his lips before, and he felt the deep, calm power of his own words, "Willis,

The child turned as by the irresistible power of the slow spoken, gentle words, and walked back and resumed his seat, evidently not intending to transgress again.

As Leland stood with the words dying on his lips, and his hand extended, a sudden and singular iden struck him. He felt that he had just said the most impressive and eloquent thing he had ever said in his life! He felt that there was a power in his tone and manner which he had never used before-a power which would affect a judge or jury, and so it affected Willie. The curse censed here, too! It was hasty, nervous disposition, which gave manner and tone to his very public speak ing-which made his argument unconvincing, his pathos unaffecting. It was just that calm, deep, serene feeling and manner which was needed at the bar, as well as with Willie.

Arguing with that feeling and manner he telt, would convince irresistibility.--Pleading with that quiet, gentle spirit, he felt would melt, would affect the heart as with the very emotion of tears.

Unless you catch the idea, there is no describing it, render. Leland was a Christian. All that day he thought upon the whole matter. That night in the privncy of his office he knelt and repeated the whole matter before God. For his boy sake, for his wife's sake, for his own sake for his usefulness' sake at the bar, he im plored stendy sid to overcome the dentily besetting sin. He plended that, includging in that disposition, he was allenating from himself his boy and his wife—yea, that he was alienating his own better self from himself, for he was losing his own self respect. And here his voice sank from t murmur into silence—he remembered that he was alienating from his bosom and his -God!

And then he remembered that juaich a daily disposition was that which characterized God when God became man. The excellence of such a disposition rose acrenely before him, embodied in the person of Josus Christ-the young lawyer fell for ward on his face and wept in the agony of his desire and his prayer.

From that sweet spring morning wa Arthur Lehnd another man-a wiser, dder, more successful man in every sense Not all at once-steadily, undoubtedly advarced the charge. The wife saw and felt, and rejoiced in it. Willie felt it, and was restrained by it in every drop of his blood. The household felt it us a ship does an even wind-and sails on over smooth sens, constrained by it. You saw the change in the trans very guit and bearing and conversation. Judge an possible to his father, who was always his jury felt it. It was the coasing of a fever in the frame of a strong man-and Leland went ab at easily, naturally, the strong bilin, and afred beside his father. Within man he was. The old, uneasy, self-har quick, passionate motion, Leland soized assing feeling was forgotton, and an ease his child, and placed him violently back in and grace of tone and manner succeeded. the walk, with a hargh throat. : The child It was a higher development of the father whimpered for a while, and soon forgetting | the husband, the orator, the gentleman, the Christian.—Surely it is the absence of passion which makes angels to be the beings they are. Men can become very nearly angols or devils, even before they have left the world,-Abridged from the Calendar.

> "I CAN'T STAND THIS-WE MUST LET HIM ALONE."

PRESERVATION OF LIFE AND OTHER REMARKABL RESULTS FROM AN APPEAL TO THE CONSCIENCE From the Churchman's Monthly Penny Magazine. The late Mr. T. Burchell, a missionary

irritable disposition. He now remembered in the West Indios, when engaged in some that over since his child's birth he had commorcial transactions in this country been exceedingly impatient with it. He in early life, mot with the following reremembered how harshiy he had spaken in markabledeliverance imminent peril: it how rudely he had foused it on the knee. He had heard accidentally that a house when it awake him with its crying at night, with whom he had been dealing in Bristol Hessemembered that the little lond had was likely to fail. It was the summer at ason, and he was about thirty miles from that place. It occurred to bim that if he could start that night be should gain con-

siderable time, and arrive at Bristol some hours before the coach, which did not leave until the morning. His determina -yet repeated on the first temptation. He tion was at once taken. Between eight and nine o'clock he commenced his jour. noy, and continued to walk on briskly till if it were grown. All his possionate, cruci it was quite dark, when he turned into an words and blows rushed upon his memory; inn on the road side. Here he rested until day-break. His host advised him on departure to strike across the country and make for the Severn, where he would be sure to find a bont which would take him down in good time. He did so, and on nearing the river saw a boat push off from land. He bailed the men in her, but they seemed in baste to be gone; he then called

more loudly to them, but they pressed on the more vigorously, and were soon out of

hearing.
On looking about, he saw another boat the tree that struck him as he walked- and feeling that if he did not succeed in this instance, he would fail in the object how the same black, unhappy feelings had for which he had come so much out of a direct course, he resolved to make avery effort to induce her little crew to return and take him in. He accordingly took of his coat and waved it in the air, and soon had the satisfaction of observing that they had brought the boat up and seemed to be debating whether or not they should comply with his wishes. In about ten minutes hey put back; but as they approached it struck him that he had never before sect to get in. He had not done so long, how. ever, before he found that he was in most undesirable company. Several of the met whispered to each other a good deal, and now and then he caught a word, the import of which made him feel uneasy and anxious. At length he perceived they were steering in an opposite direction. On his referring to this fact, one of them, a brawny hishman, exclaimed "Och, my ewel! and do you think you are going to

lacve us soon, now that we have nalibed you at last! Do you see, jewel! (pointing his finger to the water on which they were florting,) you shall go and see the bottom of Davy Jones's locker before you go to fund again." They all now set up a show, in confirmation of their murderous design, as though to urgo each other on to the deed.

Somewhat ularmed, their threatened and helpless victim asked, who they thought he was ! At this they laughed and said, "Do you take us for tools ?" From their horrid oaths and avowed intentions, he boy, don't walk on pa's plants. Go back, perceived that they took him for a spy in and stay there till pa is done."

been covered up in the bottom of the boat, that they were a party of smugglers. Again and again he assured them that he was not the person they suspected in to he, but to no purpose; they only reflewed their threats of immediate and signal vengeance. Finding he could not gain on them by merely asserting that he had no connection with Government agents, he began to address them in a very serious strain; reminded them that if they did him any injury, God would judge them for it. After some little while, he saw the countenance of one of them relax, and

course they had been steering for some

He then addressed each one, separately end solemnly, saying, that each would have to stand, in his own person at the bar of who seemed to sustain the office of captain, cried out, "I say, Dick. I can't stand thin; we must let him go. I don't believe he i the man we thought he was. Where do you want to be put out, Sir?" The traveller replied that he wished to be taken up the Avon to Bristol. The man said, we cannot go up so far as that, as we dare not pass Poll; but we will take you as for as possible, and put you in a way to go on." He thanked them, and begged them to make the um of speet, as his busi ness was argent. Finding them so far subdued, he took the opportunity of speaking of their neferious mode of life. They all appeared struck with his state. ments and conduct; and on his landing refused to receive what he had stipulater to pay as fare; at the same time offering to forward one of the kegs of spirits to ony place he would moution. One of the men also accompanied him to a farm house, and so for interested the occupant in his favor, as to induce him to drive him to Bere of in his family tax cart. He then reached the end of his journey at an early bour is the morning, and succeeded in accomplishing the object which he had in

view. Some years after, on his return from I anxien to this country, Mr. Burchell met the smuggler who had accompanied him to the turm-house, in a small cottage near Cheddar Cliff, in Somesetshire. The man proffered his hand, at the same time remieding him of the previous interview. He was much struck at his altered appearnoce, and inquired what was the cause. "Ah, Sir," mid he, "after your talk, we none of us could follow that calling again. I have since learned to be a carpenter and am doing very well in this village and autind a chapel three or four mile off. And our poor moster never forgot to pray for you to his dying day. He was quite an altered man; took his widowed mother to his home, and became a good husband and a good father, as well as a good neighbour. Before, every one was afraid of him, he was such a desperate follow: afterward the way as tame as lamb. The other three men now form par of a crow in a merchant vessel, and are very stendy and well behaved."

From our English Blics.

WESLEYAN COLLEGE IN SYDNEY UNIVERSITY. The local Governmenthus offered twenty acres of land for a Wesleyan Callege in connexion with the University of Sydney, with a salary of £500 per annum for the Principal.

CLI HOY AND OMNIBUS DRIVERS .- To the Editor of "John Ball"-" Doar Sir; I see in your last you give us the omnibus statistics of London, in which we learn that (including hangers, on, in number 2,000) there are employed 11,000 reformed the abuses before existing, both in the porsons. Passengers by omnibus pay yearly £3,000,000. The number of Clergy of the Church of England is computed at 17,000, while the revenue is the same as the omnibus, viz., £3, (0),000. So that omnibus men (including 2,000 hangers-on) are better paid than the clergy of the Church. When any political economist next proposes a confiscation of Church property, or at least of surplus property, do you propose first a confiscation of omnibus property as more available and more valuable. E. C. L. B."

CAMBRIDGE AND THE DEKE OF BRABANT .honorary degree of University of Cambridge has caused just surprise. His Royal Highness, as is well-known, is a Papist, and assuch disqualified for the Mombership of one of our Protestant Universities. The degree, it is true, is no more than empty honour: still the authorities of the University would have better consulted their own dignity, and the obligations of their sacred trust, if they had abstained from even the apactor of the national justitution over which they preside. "Cen'est que le premier pas qui conte, says the French proverb; and in these times there is no answering for it that the University may not be asked to remodel itself upon the pattern of the University of Bonn, and other German Universities, in which there are Popish s well as Protestant theological faculties. It is by such latitudinarian arrangements that the spirit of rationalism and infidelity has been en-gendered, which is widely diffused among our German neighbours, especially smong the edu-cated classes. -John Bull.

DAY OF HUMILIATION IN SCOTLAND. - Tuesday was observed as a day of humiliation and prayer in Edinburgh and Glasgow, on account of the God's providential dealings with us as a untion. The Churches in connexion with both the Episcopal and the Presbyterian communions, were open in the foremoon and afternoon, and the atendance was in general about equal to that on

RELIGIOUS STATE OF THE MAURITIUS .- The Mauritius is pointed out as an excellent field for

issionary labour among the Indiaus :--"Here we have about 100,000 of the lowest class of natives, who are physically much improved by the good food and wages which they they are getting. Many of them amass small fortunes (for them) and return to India—they claim a free passage after five years' service Many of them squat about the island, or keep boutiques in the towns and villages about. As long as they are employed as labourers. I do not think there is the slightest effort made to each them, to give them a observe idea of the Buity, or to improve their morals even. They are entirely neglected, except as animals. Those who remain here intermarry with the Creoles, and soon come under the Roman Catholic priests, who make a good harvest. The island has been under British rule since 1810. Had any exer-tion been made to send Protestant clergymen here, the mass of the coloured population would witt be built up in bricks and mortar, to within a few inches of the surface, and then covered with cement, upon which the modellers will superstition, and tend very much to keep up with cement, upon which the modellers will work. Within it a staircase will be constructed, so that visitors may view the Palace from its two of whom are confined to the town duties. There is one Scotch clergyman, and one mis-

see, by some kegs of spirits which had and are spread about the country, and certainly any organist of the present race of the children o exert themselves, and get some funds from ome for country chapels, and more clergymen." A ROYAL DONKEY .- The following anecdote of the late Queen Adelaide and her favourite lonkey is told in Notes and Queries:
"When the late Queen Downger was a

Malvern, she frequently ascended the hills on donker-back; and on all such occasions patronized a poor old woman, whose stud had been reduced, by a succession of misfortunes, to a olitary donkey, who answered to the name of Moses.' The old woman once said, 'Please your Majesty to give a name to my driense your This her Majesty did. 'Moses' became 'the Itoyal Moses;' every body wanted to ride him; the old woman's custom increased; and when observed a tremor pass over the frame of another. Still they did not after the wrong the favoured animal died (for he is dead), he left behind him a numerous fatuily, all of whon are called after their father 'the Royal Moses.'

Lord Palmerston is again Home Secretary. On what terms remains to be seen. Ostensibly no doubt, a more Conservative Reform Bill; it God, and receive according to his deads reality, we may suspect a more warlike policy what her good or bad. At length, the man in the East. The Times tells us that all that an be done for peace has been done, and bids the merchants prepare for war; so that we may look for the beginning of the end. But in reality nothing concerning the Ministerial crisis or the mode in which it has been composed, has transpired, except in the chape of very questionable gossip. Lord Panmure's visit to Loudor was taken to indicate an attempted arrange ment to supply the vacant Secretaryship by the translation of Sir James Graham; and rumour that the ex-Minister himself was to displace Lord Aberdeen have been kept affont by the opposition journals, who loaded him daily with all the civilities which his interesting position rendered at their hands natural and appropriate Reports of splits in the Cabinet were rife course, a suspicion that the remaining members of it were not perfectly unanimous, arising naturally from what we know of its constitution from the subject on which it is engaged, and from the frequency and length of its sessions. But these, are now disposed of for the present. The return of Lord Palmerston is said to be the work of Mr. Gladstone .- Guardian.

We are sorry to observe that two America diplomatists-father and son-have been emgaged in two duels, and still more that ou. Ambassador has acted as second in one of them When the United States' President issued in structions to their dipolinatists to discard court dressos, it is a pity he did not forbid thei fighting duels. It appears by the report, which of Americans went out to witness the first duel! Mr. Soule, jun., would have done much mor wisely, as a mun and as a christian, if he had turned a deaf ear to a mere passing observation on his mother's dress, which was not intende for him. To imagine that her cluracter would not bear such an observation, or that risking his life, or any one else's, would be an accept-able offering to his mother, is a fur desper insult. It is melanchely to see a father following and sanctioning the bad example of his son, and we hope that both he and Lord Howden will be called to account by their governments.—Eng.

Wonoxzorr. - The two disastrous defents sus tained by the Turkish forces in Asia are no more than what was anticipated by those acquainted with the energetic administration of Prince Michel Worongoff in those parts, and the discipline of the army at his command. The rumour of the death or illness of the Prince was regarded at the time as of far greater impor-tance to their cause than the trilling successes first achieved by the Turks. No Russian since the days of Yermoloff, half a century ago, has done so much for the permanent success of the Emperor's arms as Princo Woronzoff during his e years' government. At the moment when he was supposed to be under deep suspicion at Court, and surrounded by efficial spies, he was named to the government of the Caucasus, with such powers as no other Russian subject has d entrusted to him. Besides the command of the Caucasian provinces, he retained all the territories conquered between the Pruth life and death over the native inhabitants, and of degrading all functionaries below the sixth rank He can distribute recompenses and deco rations to the army without the necessity of their being confirmed by the Emperor, and car bring before the tribunals, both civil and milicivil service and army, and to have brought both to that high state of efficiency which recent events have so terribly illustrated. - Corresp. o

ROME AND THE BIBLE .- Dr. Butler, a covert from Popery, made, in a speech at Taun-ton, the following statements on the use of the Bible in the Papal Church:—

" He studied at Rome seven years; and al though every subject in theology was supposed to be based upon some text of Scripture, it was nover explained to him; his tutor nover attempted to explain it. He was trained for the priesthood, and was sent as a clergyman to the colony in which he was brought up, and he for some years discharged the duties priest-but he never read the Hible. It was some years before he had an English Bible pu into his hands; he had certainly a Latin Bible but he never read it, and it was to him a scaled book. In controversy with Protestant soldiers he was often put to shame on hearing them quote the Scriptures with such facility, while e could not quote any passage. If Dr. Wise man were here, and any one was to ask one of the children from the Sunday school a question from the Bible, that child would give a better auswer from the Word of God than even the Cardinal himself.

Cardinal himself.

"Wherever an opportunity occurs does Rome destroy the Bible. They often heard of the priests burning the Bible in Iroland. One of his duties was to receive converts from the Church of England into the Church of Rome. In the first place he was to ask the candidate and he or she a Bible! You must give up the Bible. Have you any other Protestant work? 'It must be given up.' And he was obliged on pain of suspension to proceed to the Roman Ca-tholic Archbishop of the island, and to give them o him, and he was bound by Rome to destro them .- He held in his hand a little work entitle The Catholic Detrine on the use of the Bible, by his Eminence, Cardinal Wiseman. He says with regard to the use of the Bible, . We must deny Protestantism any right to use the Bible much more to interpret it. That was plain speaking, and told them what Dr. Wiseman ould do with their Bible if he had the power Again, he says, - If therefore we be asked why do not give the Bible indifferently to all, an he shutting up (as it is called) of God's Word disdainfully thrown in our face, we will not seek to clude the question or meet the taunt by denial, or by attempts to prove that our rinciples on this subject are antagonistic to those of Protestants. They are antagonistic, and we glory in arowing it. If a man is possessed of a Bible, he is strictly charged by Dr. Wiseman not to interpret it. He further says. Though the Scriptures may be here permitted, we do not urge them on our people; we do not

encourage them to read them." SESOSTRIS AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.-The monster organ in the Crystal Palace, of which we gave a description last week, will, if it be ever built, be confronted by a statue no less

gigantic:

The colossal figure of Secostris is to stand, have been Protestants, particularly those who more than sixty feet in height, in the nave. It felt the bonefits of the emancipation. But our will be built up in bricks and mortar, to within

What a pity the directors cannot procure a ionary from London, of the Independents, and live Sesostris to play their monster organ, whose his two sons. The priests are more numerous, 'pipes it will be impossible, we should think, for

do work realously. We are in great need of an active head Bishop, whose influence might be player might, perhaps, give them a bint as to greater from his position, and stir the people up the construction of an automaton organist of appropriate dimensions.

CANADA COMPANY.

At the General Court of the Canada Company, held at the Company's Office, in London, on the 21st December, a dividend at the increased rate of £2 per share, free of income-tax, was declared payable on the 10th January; and the Governor (Mr. C. Franks) stated that the progress of affairs was extremely encouraging. The annexed figures exhibit the present financial position of the undertaking:-

Land sold to Dec. 2, 1852. 3861 acres, at 25 0 Land leased " 15,915 acres, at 24 10 19,786 acres, at 24 11 Leases converted to sales 45,580 acres, at 14

Receipts in Canada to Decem-Receipts in Canada to December 2, 1852, - 51,149 7 8

Increase in 1853, £47,686 19 (

Amount of debenture debt now £85,200 0 (Funds in London, Dec. 21, - £27,000 0 The following resolution was passed ununi-

"That the thanks of this General Court be offered to Frederick Widder, Esq., and the Hon. William B. Robinson, for their judicious and successful administration of the company's af-

faire in Canada. "For many years past the attention of the proprietors has been repeatedly drawn to Mr. Widder's unremitting zeal in suggesting, or in carrying into effect, measures eminently calcu lated to promote the best interests of the corporation: the proprietors are, therefore, especially desirous of recording the high sense they enter tain of Mr. Widder's merits."

United States.

Bussings of Danocracy .- This country i fast approaching that point of moral decay when to resuscitate it, and purify its blood wil require the united and harmonious action of all citizens, who shall constitute themselves a apecial constabulary for the repression of social disorder, and for the just and immediate vindication of outraged law.

When patience shall have spent itself, and forbearance changed to indignation, and men sober thinking men, who have families to rear and property to protect, and men who hope t have in time to come; when such men shall reflect upon the sin of apathy in respect to the s matters, they will bind themselves together to put down rowdies who are kings and lords of us now; we may hope for the prevalence of law over the vast field where rowdyism reigns supreme. It is evident that so long as vote are desirable to demagogues, so long as ministers of the law are elective, so long as there a class of beings who hire or sell themselves to party brokers, so long as office seekers will latter, coax, and elevate them into a temporary importance for political purposes, just so long will society be centrolled by them, though after e ection day they are the most abject persons i the community. Our elections are so frequenthat these men are kept constantly in employ ment, and of course grow more and more law less; for to scare a policeman or deter a judge they will only have to say, "Sir, you ar endangering your office," or, "your politica prospects," and the magic power of that utter ance will turn aside the staff of the one, and stay the condemning sentence of the other. lno autocracy of Ri sin-the despotism of the louse of Hapsburgh, or the imperial sway o the Sultan in the days of Haroun Al Raschid was never more fearful to serf, subject or slave than will be the iron rule of rowydism in the politics of this country, to the citizens of a land that calls itself Republican. The citizen dare not speak of his opinion for fear of them; the policeman dare not perform his duty; nor dare craven fear of these men when they come up to the polls .- Buffalo Com. Advertiser.

SALARY RAISED .- The Hartford (Ct.) Republican is responsible for the following:-We heard the other day, a good and true story of a Connecticut parson. His countr parish raised his salary from \$300 per annu to \$400. The good man objected—for three reasons, "First, said he, because you can't afford to give me more than \$300. Second, because my preaching is not worth more than \$300. Third and last, because I have to collect my salary, which heretofore has been the hard-est part of my labours among you. If I have to collect an additional hundred it will kill

LIVERPOOL AND PHILADELPHIA STRAM FLEET -Another ocean steamer intended for the Liverpool and Philadelphia line, has just been contracted for. The City of Baltimore will be about eight feet longer than the City of Glasgow. and thirty feet langue then the Great Britain the object being to insure increased speed.

Advertisements.

FUMALE EDUCATION. CLERGYMAN, who is anxious to secure

A tor his own child the nivantages of home compished lady, is induced to offer to receive one young lady into his family, to be treated in all respects as a member of it. For further particulars, apply (if by letter, postpaid) to the Rev. the Secretary of the Church



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All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by Toronto, June 5, 1850.

JOHN COOK, Accountant. HOUSE, LAND & COMMISSION AGENT. 35, King Street West. Toronto. LP Debts, Rents, &c., collected.

TORONTO COACH FACTORY.

130and 133 King Street West. (ESTABLISHED 1832.) OWEN AND WOOD, (FROM LONDON.)

Toronto, July 8, 1833.

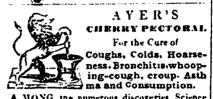
WILLIAM HODGINS, ARCHITECT and CIVIL ENGINEER

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE.

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