of the Mamelukes, were performed with a coolness and design quite distinct from the ordinary excesses of Oriental vengeance. The administration of Egypt was conducted with the same stern indifference to all but the steady growth of that power which the Pacha was labouring to establish. During the events of 1840, when a less prudent or a more timerous man might have compromised his existence by an act either of defiance or of submission, he kept his temper, and, therefore, he kept his pachalik. To his immoral honour, he forwarded the British mails to India whilst our fleet was attacking Syria and menacing Alexandria; and on no subsequent occasion has he betrayed the smallest resentment for conduct which, on the part of certain high servants of the Crown of England, was harsh, impolitic and unjust. Indeed, we may here allude with peculiar satisfaction to the very marked reception given by the Pacha to the present Governor General of India when he passed through Egypt a few weeks ago; and we trust that the treaty which was rapidly negociated at that interview will afford a permanent and effectual protection to our Overland communications with India. Lastly, as if even death itself was not to find him unprepared, or as one who is anxious to witness at least the commencement of his own posterity, the old man retires from the shores of the Nile, which he has once more opened to life and to a second greatness, and betakes himself in meditation, if not in devotion, to the consecrated City of the Prophet. It is, however, premature to assume that his career is already closed. His life is probably even now better than that of Ibrahim; and, in the vicissitudes which are now crowded on the surviving members of the Ottoman empire, it is impossible to foresee any secure repose but in the grave.

France and England.—A cabinet Council, summoned by the Earl of Aberdeen, was held at the Foreign Office on Tuesday, Sir Robert Peel and others of the Cabinet Ministers who had left town only the preceding Saturday, returning thither for the purpose of attending it.

The object of their deliberations may be easily surmised; their urgency as easily inferred, from the fact of the Earl of Aberdeen considering it necessary to break in upon the repose of his colleagues so speedily after its commencement.

We stated last week that the communications received from the French Government, down to that moment, upon the subject of Tahiti, had been anything but satisfactory. We believe that we shall not greatly err if we add that they continue of the same character. We do not pretend to know what have been the precise demands of England, or what portion of those demands France has manifested a reluctance to comply with; but we do know that our demands, as a whole, remain unsatisfied. Whether they admit of any modification which, without essentially diminishing their spirit, may render them more palatable to the French Government, we cannot say. It is not improbable they were framed in the first instance with a view to meet such a contingency, upon the principle of asking more than we expect in order to get what we want.

Of one thing we feel perfectly assured—the honour of the Crown and the safety of Englishmen will not be complimented away even for the sake of peace, which it is the anxious desire of both Governments to maintain. No men understand better than Sir Robert Peel and the Earl of Aberdeen the utter worthlessness of a peace which is purchased by the sacrifice of national character. They only are allowed to be at peace who are known to have the power of punishing any attempt to disturb it.—*The John Bull.*

RUSSIA.

It appears that the Russian army engaged against the warlike tribes of the Caucasus has lately sustained considerable reverses. The *Journal des Debats* has the following article on the subject:—

The war of the Russians in the Caucasus, which has already lasted some years, does not appear likely to lead to the speedy subjugation of that country. Fresh defeats have been recently spoken of as having been sustained by the Russian troops. The *Augsburg Gazette* confirms the reports which had before reached us, but we are still without the details.

Schimal, who headed the Caucasians in their late successful affair, is a sort of warrior prophet, who, for some years has governed and led to battle the Lesghis, the Koubilchis, and the other Musselmen tribes of the Daghestan. He is the Abd-el-Kader of those coutries. Derbend, the capital of the Daghestan, or Eastern Caucasus, is a large and ancient city, with a population of from 12,000 to 15,000 souls. Its foundation is attributed to Alexander the Great. It is strongly fortified, and stands in the middle of a long narrow defile, surrounded by inaccessible heights. It is situated on the Caspian sea.—It has a trifling trade; but the port affords no shelter against the heavy gales which occur on that coast, and which drive the waves into the very streets of the city. There is a mausoleum of the rulers who are honoured as martyrs, and to whose tomb the Musselmans, of the Caucasus come from all parts to do honour.

The defile in which the town is situated at one time bore the name of the Caspian Doors; and, in fact, it was closed towards the extremity of the city with large iron gates. There are remains of a large wall, built by Darius, to stop the incursions of the Scythians. The difficulty which Schimal would therefore have had to uncounter in getting possession of a place of such strength, appears so great as to throw some doubt on the report. But although it may appear improbable, it still cannot be said to be impossible, after the feats which he and his followers have performed on former occasions against the Russian troops, defeating them in every point, even where they considered them the most strongly posted. The Russian army of the Caucasus is, however, but a demoralized portion of the Russian forces, as they are chiefly composed of men who are sent there as a punishment. The officers, therefore, serve without zeal, and without that ardour which they would otherwise feel.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The arrangements made for extending the communication with India and China, are understood to be as follows:—There is to be a communication with Bombay as at present. The East India Company's steamers are to leave Bombay on the 1st of every month, with mails, &c., for Suez, and the Government is to provide steamers to convey them from Alexandria to Marseilles. This portion of the mails will arrive in London about the 3d or 4th of every month. Another or immediate line of communication is to be performed by the steamers of the Oriental Company under contract with the Board of Admiralty. This line will leave Calcutta about the 10th of every month for Suez calling at Madras and Point de Galle, in Ceylon, and will arrive at Suez in about 25 days after leaving Calcutta. From Suez the mails will be carried across Egypt to Alexandria, where they will be embarked in the Oriental Company's steamers the Oriental and Great Liverpool, for Southampton, where they will arrive about the 21st of every month. There will be thus a communication twice a month with India *via* Bombay, and the other to Calcutta direct. With the Calcutta line a monthly communication with China is to be connected. A line of steamers is also to be provided by the Oriental Company to run between Ceylon and Hong Kong, and to touch at Penang and Singapore. These will take from, and deliver to, the Calcutta steamers at Ceylon, the China mails. By this arrangement the correspondence will be transmitted between London and Calcutta in forty to forty-two days, and between London and Hong Kong, in forty-eight days. The Calcutta mail service is to commence in January next. In connexion with this subject it may be mentioned that there is a report of a convention with Mehemet Ali for the safe transit of the mails being speedily settled.

CUBA.

The disturbances in this unhappy island seem at length to be at an end. The execution of the chief conspirator, Placido, has given the last blow to the insurrection. A letter from Havannah gives the following account of the last moments of this remarkable man, who (it is stated) met his death with a heroic calmness that produced universal sympathy:—

Nothing was positively known of the decision of the Council concerning him, till it was rumoured a few days since that he would proceed, along with others, to the "Chapel" for the condemned. On the appointed day a crowd was assembled, and Placido was seen walking along with singular composure under circumstances so gloomy, smoking a cigar, and saluting with graceful ease his numerous acquaintances. Are you aware what the punishment of the "Chapel" means? It is worse a thousand times than the death of which it is the sure precursor. The unfortunate criminals are conducted into a Chapel hung in black, and dimly lighted. Priests are there to chant in sepulchral voice the service of the dead, and the coffins of the trembling victims are arrayed in cruel relief before their eyes. Here they are kept 24 hours, and are led thence to execution. Can anything be more awful?—and what a disgusting aggravation of the horror of the coming death! Placido emerged from the Chapel cool and undismayed, whilst the others were nearly or entirely overcome by the agonies they had already undergone. The chief conspirator held a crucifix in his hand, and recited in a loud voice a beautiful prayer in verse, which thrilled upon the hearts of the attentive masses which lined the road he passed. On arriving at the fatal spot he sat down on a bench with his back turned, as ordered, to the military, and rapid preparations were made for his death. It was well known that in some affecting poem written by Placido in prison, he had said it would be useless to seek to kill him by shooting his body, that they must strike his heart to make it cease its throbbings. And now the dread hour had arrived—at the last moment he arose, and said "*adios monda*" (adieu world) and sat calmly down. The word was given, and five balls entered his body. Amid the murmurs of the horror-struck spectators he got up, and turned his head upon the shrinking soldiers, his face wearing an expression of superhuman courage; "Will no one have pity on me?" he said.—"Here!" (pointing to his heart) "fire here!" At that instant two balls pierced his heart, and he fell dead whilst his words still echoed in our ears.—Nineteen other insurgents were shot at the same time with Placido.

Imprisonment for Debt.—Amongst the most important of the provisions in the act to amend the law of insolvency, bankruptcy, and execution, which yesterday received the Royal assent, are those by which arrest upon final process upon any judgment obtained in any of her Majesty's superior courts, or in any county court, court of requests, or other inferior court, in any action for the recovery of any debt wherein the sum recovered shall not exceed the sum of £20, exclusive of the costs recovered by such judgment, is abolished; and persons now in execution upon any such judgment,—that is, where the debt recovered does not exceed £20 exclusive of costs,—may, by application to a judge of one of her Majesty's superior courts of law at Westminster, or to the court in which the judgment was obtained, be forthwith discharged out of custody as to such execution, by an order of such judge or court. Provision is made for the imprisonment of persons in cases of fraud. The anxious solicitude shown by her Majesty to give immediate effect to this alteration in the law will be duly appreciated by her faithful subjects.

Improvements at Windsor.—It has just been determined by her Majesty's Commissioners of Woods and Forests to take down the old and dilapidated houses in the lower ward of Windsor Castle, the residences of the five Military Knights, and known as the Lower Foundation. It is in contemplation to form a noble terrace on the site of these houses, to be open to the public, affording extensive and highly picturesque views over St. Leonard's and the Great Park. It is also in contemplation, we understand, to restore the Salisbury Tower agreeably to the original plans of the late Sir Jeffrey Wyatville, and as they were approved of by George IV. When this has been accomplished it will afford a convenient residence for three of the Military Knights on the Lower Foundation. The remaining two knights on that foundation will have apartments provided for them at the upper end of Henry the Eighth's Gateway. No one unacquainted with the locality of the Royal residence can form an idea of the view which will be thrown open from the upper grounds of the Castle by these arrangements being carried into effect. It is hoped that amongst other improvements the unsightly and ruinous Horse-shoe Cloisters will be razed to the ground, so that the terrace may be extended beyond the Bell Tower. It will then only remain to restore the Garter Tower, in order to effect one of the greatest improvements ever produced in this portion of the erections connected with the castle. Several of the houses in Thames street (portions of which are built over the old ditch of the Castle) have been recently purchased by the Crown, and the materials sold. The whole of the remainder of the houses on the Castle side of the street will also be purchased as soon as the necessary arrangements are made from time to time with the owners of the property by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests. The northern and eastern terraces will then be extended round the Castle.

Naval Architecture.—The committee of naval construction, having completed the labours required of them by the Admiralty, at Chatham Dockyard, have departed to their respective establishments—Mr. Chatfield to Devonport, and Mr. Creuse to Portsmouth Dockyard; Mr. Read, the other member originally appointed, left Chatham some time since, having been appointed assistant master shipwright at Woolwich, vice Abethell. Very little has transpired of the result of the meetings, either of this committee, or of that of the master shipwrights, which assembled at Woolwich two years since, just before the Chatham committee was formed. The elaborate report of the master shipwrights, we were informed at the time it was drawn up, was submitted to the surveyor of the navy, to remark upon, but that gallant officer's ideas of ship-building were so different from the plans contained in the report, that his comments on the recorded opinions of the master shipwrights were sent to these officers, who had departed to preside over their respective establishments, for re-consideration. Since that period we have heard nothing more of the matter. Mr. Blake, however, the master shipwright at Portsmouth, one of the members, has obtained permission to lay down a 50-gun frigate; Mr. Finchman, another member, has been ordered to proceed with, and finish, his Raleigh, 50; Mr. Lang, of Woolwich, is getting on with his Royal Albert, 120, and his gigantic steam-frigate Terrible, at Deptford; Mr. Atkins, another of the master shipwrights, is still at Sheerness; and M. Hawkes soon after was superannuated from Devonport Dockyard, and has since died. The remaining master shipwright, the venerable Mr. Roberts, (late of Devonport Dockyard), who was not in active service, but was present at the deliberations of the committee at the solicitation of the Admiralty, is still residing at Devonport. The committee of naval construction at Chatham have given the service at least one finished specimen of their abilities in the new experimental 12-gun brig Espiegle, the admiration of every one who has seen her.

Deptford Dockyard.—The utmost activity now prevails throughout all the departments of this long closed yard. Between 300 and 400 mechanics and others are now employed daily, and in the slips the hands are fully employed in the repairs of the Phœnix, the build of comparatively small craft, and in the construction of the giant war steamer the Terrible. This vessel, when completed, which it is supposed it will be by April in next year, will be the largest steamer afloat in the Government service of this or any country. Every possible effort is being made to accelerate the work, and even at the present time the appearance of the vessel, which exhibits a perfect forest of timber, is strikingly imposing. Her structure is upon quite a novel principle; her sides from the "dip" being quite perpendicular. The whole of her skeleton is of the best mahogany.

From the Canada Gazette Extraordinary.

Secretary's Office,
Montreal, 3rd September, 1844.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:—

The Honourable William Henry Draper, to be Attorney General, for that part of the Province formerly Upper Canada.

The Honourable William Morris, to be a Member of the Executive Council of the Province of Canada, and also Receiver General.

Denis Benjamin Papineau, Esquire, to be a Member of the Executive Council of the Province of Canada, and also Commissioner of Crown Lands.

James Smith, Esquire, to be a Member of the Executive Council of the Province of Canada, and also to be a Queen's Counsel in and for that part of the Province formerly Lower Canada, and Attorney General for the same.

HOME DISTRICT CLERICAL ASSOCIATION.

The next Meeting of this Association will be held (D. V.), at the Parsonage of the Rev. V. P. Mayerhoffer, M.A., Markham, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 9th and 10th of October, 1844. Alex. Sanson,
York Mills, 9th Sept. *Secretary.*

Upper Canada College.

THE College will re-open, after the Midsummer Vacation, on September the 26th.

J. P. DeLaHaye,
Collector, *pro. tem.*

☞ The following papers will please insert the above until Oct. 1st, 1844:—The *Cobourg Star, Toronto Patriot, Herald,* and *British Colonist*; the *Montreal Courier, Quebec Mercury, Hamilton Gazette,* and *London Inquirer.*

Toronto, Sept. 12th, 1844. 374-3

WANTED,

IN an Establishment for Young Ladies, a Lady capable of giving instruction in the usual branches of a good education, and who is willing to make herself useful in the general routine of School duties.

Application to be made by letter (post-paid), mentioning the individual's qualifications and terms, to D. H., Post Office, Cobourg. 374-tf

THE GERMAN LANGUAGE.

MR. CHARLES MEINHARD, of Germany, is prepared to give Private Lessons in the German Language to any of the inhabitants of Cobourg, who may feel disposed to favour him with their attention.

N.B.—Mr. M. may be found at the *North American Hotel.*
September 13, 1844. 374-3

EDUCATION.

A LADY experienced in Teaching, will give daily instruction to a limited number of Pupils. For particulars apply to Mr. Champion, Church Depository, King Street.

Toronto, 5th February, 1844. 343-tf

THEOLOGICAL AND OTHER WORKS,

Continued.

LAUD'S (Archbishop) Conference with Fisher, 8vo. Oxford	£0	10	6
Sharp on the Rubric	0	7	6
Short's (Dr.) History of the Church of England, 8vo.	1	0	0
South's Sermons, 4 vols. 8vo.	2	0	0
Stephen's History of the Church and Reformation in Scotland, 12mo	0	4	0
Tyrell on the Ritual, 12mo. Oxford	0	7	0
Venn's Whole Duty of Man, do. do.	0	4	0
Wells's Geography of the Old and New Test's, 8vo.	0	11	3
Wheatley on the Common Prayer, 8vo	0	10	0
BAGSTER'S EDITIONS.			
Theopneustia, or the Plenary Inspiration of the Holy Scriptures, 8vo.	0	10	6
The English Hexapla, exhibiting the Six celebrated English Translations of the New Testament Scriptures, in parallel columns, with the Original Greek Text after Scholz, 4to. calf, marbled edges	3	10	6
Biblia Ecclesiæ Polyglotta—The Proper Lessons for Sundays, with the whole of the Book of Psalms, in Hebrew, Greek, Latin and English, royal 4to. cloth	3	7	6
The same—crown 4to cloth	2	8	0
Bishop Coverdale's Bible, calf, 4to.	3	6	0
Tyndale's New Testament, 8vo. calf	1	0	6
Englishman's Greek Concordance	3	19	0
The Treasury Bible, with transparent lines, for Manuscript Notes, 4to. calf; upwards of 500,000 parallel passages	2	15	6
The same—foolscap 8vo. boards, coloured Maps	1	5	0
The same do. do. calf, do.	1	10	0
The Psalter, in Hebrew and English, cloth	0	7	6
The Critical Greek and English Testament, 12mo. cloth	0	10	0
The same—morocco gilt	1	1	0
The Comprehensive Bible, with upwards of 4000 Illustrative Notes, royal 4to. calf	2	6	0
The same—bound in Russia Imp. 4to	5	0	0
Geneste's Parallel Histories of Judah and Israel, 2 vols. 8vo. cloth	1	19	6

Polyglott Bibles, in English, French and Hebrew, with and without Cruden's Concordance and Index; New Testaments, Lexicons, &c. &c., morocco gilt—various prices.

(*To be continued.*)

Orders from the country, with a remittance, punctually attended to. J. WALTON,
195 *Notre Dame Street, Montreal.*
Montreal, September, 1844. 374

BOARDING SCHOOL,

FOR YOUNG LADIES,

BY MRS. GEORGE RYERSON.

TERMS PER QUARTER:

	£	s.	d.
TUITION in the following Branches of Education, viz.:—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, History, Geography, the use of the Globes, French, and Needlework	2	0	0
Music	1	10	0
Italian	1	0	0
Tuition to Junior Classes, under Ten Years of Age—In Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, and Needlework	1	5	0
Board and Washing (paid quarterly, and in advance)	8	0	0

Masters for Drawing, Singing and Dancing, on the usual Terms.

Each Young Lady to furnish her own Bed, Bedding, and Towels; all of which will be returned.

A Quarter's notice required before removing a Pupil.

Mrs. Ryerson hopes to do justice to those who may entrust their children to her care, as she has had much experience in the work of instruction in the West of England, in Dublin, and in London, in the families of Noblemen and private Gentlemen.

35, Newgate Street, Toronto,
August 12, 1844. 372

N.B.—School re-opens September 2nd, 1844.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

STUDIES will be resumed at Mrs. Coates's Establishment on Tuesday, the 3d September.

The Branches of Instruction include, besides the English, French, and Italian languages, every study requisite to the completion of a liberal education. The system pursued in moral and intellectual culture, is addressed to the temper, capacity and taste of each individual. Enquiry is encouraged, and latent talent thus elicited. A taste for useful knowledge is steadily kept in view, as subservient to the formation of that energy of character best suited to the demands and duties of real life. But above all, are such sentiments and principles sought to be instilled, as will with the Divine blessing make not only accomplished Women but good Christians, and useful members of Society.

The facility with which Niagara can be reached, its remoteness from the bustle and distractions of a City, so pernicious to the young female mind, its mildness and salubrity, render it in every respect unexceptionable.

References to the Lord Bishop of Montreal, the Lord Bishop of Toronto, the Rev. F. J. Lundy D.C.L., V. P. of M'Gill College, the Rev. Thos. Creen, the Hon. Chief Justice Robinson, Sir A. McNab, D. Thorburn Esq. M.P.P., the Hon. A. W. Cochran, &c. &c. &c.

Niagara, August 19, 1844. 372-2

EDUCATION.

MISS FELTON begs leave to announce to her Patrons, friends, and to the Inhabitants of Canada West, that on the 18th of September next she intends opening a Boarding School for the Education of Young Ladies, in the beautiful and healthy Town of Hamilton, District of Gore, C. W., where she respectfully solicits their patronage. For particulars enquire (post paid) of Miss Felton, No. 160 Craig Street Montreal, until the 1st September; after which date, at Hamilton. References kindly permitted to

Lady Macnab, Rev. J. G. Geddes, Hamilton; J. Durand, Esq., Dundas; Mrs. Robinson, Mr. Justice and Mrs. Jones, Mrs. D. Boulton, Toronto; Rev. A. N. Bethune, D.D., Cobourg, Rev. Dr. Bethune, Rev. D. Robertson, Mrs. Reid, Montreal.

August, 1844. 371-tf

SEMINARY.

THE MISSES SKIRVING take this opportunity of returning their most sincere thanks for the very liberal support extended to them since they commenced teaching in Toronto, and they beg to announce, that their Seminary will be Re-opened on the 9th September, in that New Brick House, *Bay Street*, second door from *Wellington Street*, (late Market-street,) where they will have accommodation for a few more Boarders.

The Misses S. have the honour to refer to the following Ladies, who have entrusted Pupils to them for several years, and expressed themselves highly satisfied with their improvement.

Mrs. H. J. Boulton, Mrs. John Cameron,
Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Duncan McDonell.

Toronto, August 22, 1844. 373-3

MRS. GILKISON

BEGS respectfully to announce to the inhabitants of Toronto, and to her friends generally throughout the Province, that on the 9th day of September next, she will re-open her

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

IN THIS CITY,

FOR YOUNG LADIES,

in that commodious house at the *Corner of York and Adelaide* (late Newgate) *Street*, and formerly occupied by Mrs. Colonel Cameron.

Mrs. Gilkison is assisted in the performance of her duties by a competent Governess, lately from England, and as it is her intention to limit the number of her Boarders, it will be in her power to devote herself entirely to them, and no pains will be spared, on her part, to promote their advancement in all the branches appertaining to a polite and finished Education.

Masters will attend for the French, Italian, and German languages.

It will be Mrs. Gilkison's particular duty, personally, to instruct her Pupils on the Piano Forte and in Singing, and having herself been a Pupil for many years of some of the most eminent English and Italian Masters in London, coupled with long experience in teaching, some inducement, she trusts, may be offered to those who appreciate the cultivation of these accomplishments in their children.

Mrs. G. has accommodation for two Young Ladies as Parlour Boarders.

The following persons have kindly allowed their names to be used as references:—The Lord Bishop of Toronto; The Rev. H. J. Grasett, Toronto; The Rev. Henry Scadding, Toronto; The Rev. J. G. Geddes, Hamilton; The Rev. Arthur Palmer, Guelph; The Rev. Thomas S. Kennedy, Clarke and Darlington; The Hon. Mr. Justice Jones, Toronto; The Hon. William Allan, Toronto; Clarke Gamble, Esq., Toronto; The Hon. John Hamilton, Kingston; The Hon. James Gordon, Amherstburgh; Samuel Street, Esq., Niagara Falls; Thomas McCormick, Esq., Niagara.

Toronto, 13th August, 1844. 370-3m

THE MISSES WINN

BEG to inform their friends that School will re-commence, after the Vacation, on Monday, September 2nd.

Toronto, August 19, 1844. 372-3

MRS. COCKBURN begs to intimate to her friends and the Public, that her Seminary will re-open for the reception of her Pupils on the 1st of September next.

Duke-Street,
Toronto, Aug., 1844. 372-4

WANTED,

IN a Clergyman's family, resident in Canada West, as governess to three girls between the ages of nine and fourteen years, a lady accustomed to tuition, competent to teach the usual branches of a good English education and to instruct likewise in French, Music, and Drawing. Apply (post paid) to the Rev. Alexander N. Bethune, Cobourg.

July, 1844. 366-tf

WANTED,

AS an Assistant in a School, a Person of Lady-like manners, and good English Education. She must be competent to instruct in History, Geography, &c. A Lady possessing greater acquirements would be more desirable, but the abovementioned attainments are indispensable. She must belong to the Established Church.

Apply to Thos. Champion Esq., 144 King St., Toronto.
September 5th, 1844. 373-tf

WELLINGTON DISTRICT GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

GUELPH.

A. C. VERNER, A.B., Master of the Wellington District Grammar School, begs to inform the public that he is prepared to receive a few Boarders; to whose conduct and improvement strict attention will be paid. Terms moderate.

The business of the School will re-commence on Monday, the 2nd of September.

Guelph, August 15th, 1844. 371-6

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE PRINCIPLES OF BOOK-KEEPING,

EXPLAINED in an Address to a Student of Upper Canada College; and an Elementary Course of Book-keeping, by Double Entry, by W. Scott Burn. Price 3s. For sale by Armour & Ramsay and John Walton, Booksellers, Montreal; Ramsay, Armour & Co., Kingston; A. H. Armour & Co., Hamilton; Graveley & Jackson, Cobourg; W. Green, Dundas; and by the publishers,

H. & W. ROWSELL,
163, *King Street.*
Toronto, August 1, 1844. 369-tf

Ecclesiastical Music.

SHORTLY WILL BE PUBLISHED,
BY H. & W. ROWSELL,
WITH THE SANCTION OF THE HON. AND RIGHT REVEREND THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO,

A Selection of Psalm Tunes, Chants, &c.

EDITED BY J. P. CLARKE,
ORGANIST OF CHRIST'S CHURCH, HAMILTON,
(*Formerly of St. Mary's, Glasgow.*)

Toronto, August 1st, 1844. 369

University of King's College.

MICHAELMAS TERM, 1844.

MATRICULATION.

THE Vice-President will examine Candidates for admission, at 2 o'clock on Mondays and Wednesdays during the month of October.

H. BOYS, *M. D.*
Registrar King's College.
Toronto, August 2 1844. 370

University of King's College.

MICHAELMAS TERM, 1844.

FACULTY OF THE LAW.

A COURSE of LECTURES will be delivered by W. H. Blake, B.A., Professor of Law, on Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock, A.M.

H. BOYS, M.D.,
Registrar King's College.
Toronto, August 6, 1844. 370

University of King's College.

MICHAELMAS TERM, 1844.

FACULTY OF DIVINITY.

THE Professor of Divinity will give Lectures to Occasional Students, in St. Luke's Gospel, in the Book of Common Prayer, and in select Fathers of the Church, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at half an hour after noon.

H. BOYS, M.D.,
Registrar King's College.
Toronto, August 9, 1844. 370

NEW DRY GOODS AND GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 2, Throop's Buildings, Division Street,
(*Next Mr. Calcutt's and opposite Cobourg Hotel.*)

FRANCIS LOGAN

BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Cobourg and surrounding Country, that he has just opened a large and well assorted Stock of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

(WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,)

Which he is determined to sell at the lowest possible prices for Cash, he therefore respectfully solicits an inspection of his Stock from intending purchasers.

He also begs to inform the Trade, that he will have at all times on hand a constant and full supply of *Teas, Coffees,* and *Tobaccos*, at the lowest Wholesale Prices.

Cobourg, August 26, 1844. 372-tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he is returned from England, where he has selected, from some of the first manufactories in England, an elegant and extensive assortment of

CUT AND PLAIN GLASS;

CHINA,

IN FANCY PATTERNS, WHITE AND WHITE AND GOLD;

IVANHOE WARE,

IN TEA AND BREAKFAST SETS;

Toilet Ware, &c., with Crockery and London Stone Ware of every description;

And from the newness of style and pattern, combined with their excellent quality and lowness of price, believes that his Goods cannot fail to give every satisfaction to a discerning public.

Terms, Cash. The lowest price asked and no abatement. Country Merchants can be well supplied by the Crate or Hhd.

N.B.—Also, an entire new stock of

Groceries, Teas, Wines, and Liquors,

Which will be sold at the lowest possible rates.

WILLIAM HARRIS,
Opposite Stone's Hotel.
King Street, Toronto, July, 1844. 367-8

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber hereby gives notice that he solely holds the PATENT RIGHT for Eastern and Western Canada, of making and vending

SMUT MACHINES,

known as "GRIME'S PATENT," as may be seen by reference to the office of the Registrar of the Province, where his Title is duly recorded. All persons who have infringed, or may infringe the said Patent Right, will be proceeded against unless they make immediate satisfactory arrangement; and the public are hereby cautioned against purchasing, using or vending machines made without the knowledge or consent of the subscriber or his authorized agents.

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