

The country yesterday was covered with water, and the ground was again very deep. The trenches were likewise extremely muddy, and their condition added greatly to the labors of the men employed in the batteries, who consisted chiefly of sailors artizans, and sappers. They conducted their duties admirably, and I am sorry to say that the former, particularly the navy, sustained considerable loss.

I have not yet received the returns of the casualties beyond the 9th inst., which are herewith enclosed, but the death of Lieutenant Twyford, of the royal navy, a most promising officer, and greatly respected by all, has been notified to me; and Captain Lord John Hay was distinguished services of the naval brigade, was wounded almost at the very commencement, but by the same shot, which he received in the neck, has received is not very serious, but the loss of his assistance even for a time is much to be regretted.

Have, &c., RAGLAN.

The Lord Pamure, &c.

Return of casualties from the 5th to the 8th of April, 1855. Inclusive 3 rank and file killed 16 rank and file wounded.

Before Sebastopol, April 14.
Mr Lora, Since I wrote to your lordship on the 10th instant a steady and heavy fire has been maintained from all the batteries of the allies. The fire of the British artillery being chiefly directed against the Garra batteries. The Barrack battery, the Rocket, the Malakoff Tower, and the Mamelon have been most affected, and the enemy's works have suffered very considerably, although they have, as usual, made a good use of the night to repair damages, notwithstanding their very deep cutting down, during the day, by the practice of the allied batteries. The practice both of the naval brigade and the artillery has been excellent.

The casualties have not been very numerous, but the loss has fallen heavily upon the sailors, as your lordship will be by being accompanying returns, and the Royal Navy has to deplore the death of Lieut. Douglas, who had served with great ability and zeal from the commencement of the siege. Lieut. Urnston, and A. Aehl, Royal Navy, and Steele, Royal Marine Artillery, all valuable officers, have also been killed. The Royal Artillery has also lamented the death of Lieut. Lee, who was an officer of much promise, and Lieutenants Sinclair and E. Estranger are among the wounded. The former has sustained several injuries, but I am happy to add that there is every hope of his recovery. They are both highly meritorious officers. Captain Crofton, of the royal engineers, who had in course of the protected operations before Sebastopol rendered most essential services, has also received a wound, which may detain him from duty for a very considerable time.

Our batteries and parapets continue to stand remarkably well, notwithstanding the very unfavorable state of the weather. The enemy's fire has become comparatively slack, but the practice goes on, and owing to the great variety of ranges of our batteries with great nicety, several guns have been disabled in both the right and left attacks.

Towards the Tchernaya nothing important has been observed; but small bodies of men, from 150 to 600, were seen, some of them with guns and some ordnance carriage moving along the Inkerman heights towards Mackenzie's Farm-road, near which it has been placed in position.

Although the duties have been unusually severe and arduous both by day and night during the week, they have been carried out with the utmost cheerfulness and zeal, reflecting much credit both on officers and men.

The submarine telegraph has been safely brought to the shore, and is now established at the former place, the engineers will proceed to convey it from the latter to the immediate neighbourhood of Varna, where I hope it may be in a state to act in a week or ten days from this time.

The first division of the British Army arrived at Balaklava. (Signed) RAGLAN.

RETURN OF THE MILITARY CASUALTIES.
Killed: Lieutenant Loss, 2 sergeants, 19 rank and file.—Wounded: T. M. Graves, slightly, and Captain G. Crofton, severely, royal engineers; Lieutenant Simpson, severely, in the line; P. W. E. Stranger, severely, royal artillery; 1 sergeant 51 rank and file wounded.

DEPARTURE FROM ADMIRAL LYONS.
In a despatch, dated 13th Royal Albert of Sebastopol, April 13th, Sir Edmund Lyons says, "I grieve to say that the casualties have been severe, though not, perhaps, more than might have been expected, considering the number of men engaged by sea and by land. The officers and men of the naval brigade have been invaluable."

RETURN OF CASUALTIES IN THE NAVAL BRIGADE.
Killed: Lieutenant Twyford, of the London, and 15 men. Wounded: Lieut. W. K. Douglas, of the Queen, and 58 men, of whom 5 died; 14 continued.

THE BALTIC FLEET.
Berlin, April 22.—On the 18th instant, late in the evening, an English war steamer and two steam gunboats arrived at Elsinore from the Cattage; the same day, about noon, the English steam frigate Desperante arrived there from the south. A letter from Elsinore, by the *Zemmerling*, brings the news that the arrival of the English fleet in those roads, as well as the visits of the English officers and sailors in that town, has rekindled the old sympathies and antipathies. The lower classes of the population are very hostile to the English, and the British officers and men are equally unpopular. This arises from the recollections of 1801 and 1807, refreshed and brought home by the haughty bearing of the English officers. This anti-English feeling is described to be by no means philosophical; it is, in fact, a narrow, selfish, and bigoted prejudice, which has its origin in the animosity and standing, and is of course the circle in which the officers are best received. The authorities keep themselves very cold and reserved. The King of Denmark was lately in Elsinore for the purpose of inspecting the fortress of Kronborg, which is about six miles from the town. It is situated on a high point, and is a very strong fortification. The fortifications have also been repaired.

Berlin, Monday, April 23.—The Baltic fleet is still lying in Kiel harbor on the 20th; 8 collier brigs had arrived there. On the 21st, a Desperante captured a vessel under the Lubec flag off Libau.

BLOCKADE OF THE BALTIC PORTS.
Berlin, April 24.—The blockade of Libau has been proclaimed at Memele to date from the 17th instant, and of all ports up to the entrance of Riga from the 19th.

THE AUSTRIANS IN THE PRINCIPALITIES.
A letter from Krajova of the 13th in the *Continentalist* contradicts the statement made recently of the population of that town having risen in revolt. A number of the inhabitants of that town seem to take a body to the administrator of the district to beg of him to present a petition to the prince, complaining of the assassination committed by an Austrian on the previous day; and three boys, named Godio, Godeano, and Pecora, who were great favorites of the prince, and were respected by the population, thought fit to represent to General Macho, the Austrian commander, that this movement was the commencement of a general insurrection, and to send off despatches to Bucharest, announcing the same thing. General Macho, without pausing to ascertain the truth of the statement, sent a despatch to Count Coronini, the Austrian commander-in-chief in the Principalities, informing him that Krajova was in full revolt, and that barricades were being thrown up. General Coronini forwarded the news by telegraph to Vienna, and despatched a strong body of troops for forced marches to Krajova. The Wallachian government, on its part, sent M. Rosetti, the prefect of police, to the town, with full powers to re-establish the law, and to send the troops and the prefect on arrival found, to their astonishment, that the town was perfectly calm. The Austrian

general, when the false statement was made to him, placed from 20 to 40 soldiers in the houses of 200 of the inhabitants who had been denounced to him as the getters up of the revolt. But these inhabitants not only protest that they had no intention to create an insurrection, but they complain that the three boys accuse them falsely. We do not gather, from the letter in the *Continentalist*, that any satisfaction or justice of the kind was afforded by the Austrian general for the charge and subsequent murder of which his officer has been deceased.

OMAR PACHA AND THE RUSSIAN DIVISION BEFORE SEBASTOPOL.
The English steamer *Mercury* has arrived at Marseilles from Constantinople with invalids. The arrival of Omar Pacha before Sebastopol with the Egyptian division of Menelik is commended in the *Standard*, which says that Omar Pacha had been sent to command at Eupatoria, where he received the command of the 6000 cavalry, 150 guns, and 4000 Tartars. The Tchernaya had overflowed its banks, and the valley was inundated. The Russian army was prevented from affording any assistance to create an insurrection, but they had been invited to visit the palace of Balaklava, which had undergone entire re-decoration. A portion of the Emperor's equipage had arrived. Broussa had been partly levelled by the last earthquake, of which there were at least 600 deaths. The rains were on fire.

Letters from St. Petersburg, on the 10th, state that the cold was still severe. The reopening of the navigation of the Neva was not expected before the 15th of May.

A telegraphic despatch, received in Paris from London, says it has been decided at Windsor that the Emperor is to assume the supreme command of the allied forces in the Crimea.

The "Invincible Russ" confirms the death of Admiral Istomenev, who was shot through the chest while returning from the inspection of the Kamchatka region. He was wounded in the arm and leg by a shell. He was 63 years of age, and had been in the service of his country for 40 years.

Nearly 150 Poles and Fins, who for some time have been in the barracks at Millbay, Plymouth, with the other prisoners taken at Bomarsund last year, having volunteered for service on the coast, they have been temporarily removed on board the Royal William ordinary guard ship at Devonport.

ATTITUDE OF AUSTRIA.
The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* points to the method which Austria will most probably adopt in order to creep out from the engagements of the treaty of December 2nd. She will continue to say that she is ready to accede to all the proposals which are made, and she will make every effort to have the conferences broken up; but this is not the case; they are all suspended. The semi-official Austrian Correspondence has already taken this ground.

The *Times*' Paris correspondent states that the only way to get a courier left Paris for Vienna with despatches from the Emperor to the Emperor, is by the route of Lyons. These despatches are described as decided in their tone, and the French Plenipotentiary is instructed to call upon the Austrian cabinet to declare categorically whether they will accept of the proposals, and to take the part that becomes it, in regard to the common enemy, now that Russia has rejected the propositions of the Powers. The demand is said to be made in terms which admit neither of evasion nor delay.

The *Paris* correspondent of the *Daily News* states that the Austrian government is about to decree a new levy of 80,000 men, and that the propositions relative to the mobilization of the federal contingents are about to be renewed.

THE SARDINIAN EXPEDITION.—LOSS OF THE CROCIUS.—The following telegraphic despatch has been received from Genoa: "The *Crocus*, which left Genoa at eight o'clock this morning (the 24th) for Constantinople, with 37 officers, 200 soldiers of the Sardinian army, 25 mules and provisions, was entirely lost, eleven miles south-east of Genoa. The vessel was burnt to the water's edge. The passengers and crew were saved, with the exception of 1 sailor and 6 soldiers."

The ship belonged to the General Screw Company, and is the third which they have lost. The *St. George*, which was ordered to be afloat, being destroyed by fire, and the *Natal* having been wrecked. The *Crocus* was one of the best ships the Company possessed; she was 2,000 tons burthen, and was commanded by Capt. Hall, the commander of the *Best*. Her loss is estimated at £90,000, but the insurance of £7,000, at Lloyd's and elsewhere. Some of the accounts received state that 6 soldiers and 1 sailor were lost.

Count Cavot, President of the Council of Ministers, visited Genoa on the 20th, to witness the embarkation of his troops. On the morning of the 20th the British officers gave a banquet and ball on board the *Jason* to the officers of the Piedmontese expedition.

A YOUTHFUL HERO.—A sergeant-major, now in Wellington barracks, who has recently returned from the Crimea, has sent us the following enthusiastic account of a young soldier who, only six years old, named Thomas Keep, of the third Battalion Grenadier Guards, under the command of Colonel Thomas Wood. The writer states that this boy accompanied the army to the heights of the Alma, preserving the most undaunted courage throughout the battle, and on one time a 24-pound round shot, which he caught on his head, and shot and shell fell like hail, but notwithstanding the weariness of the day, he was surrounded by Russians about twenty minutes, and to use his own words, he said he never suffered from any fatigue, and he could fight as long as there was a Russian to be made. He received a wound in his right arm, which he held with his teeth. He was afterwards taken to a hospital, and he is now recovering. He is a most brave and patriotic boy, and his conduct is a great credit to his regiment and to his country.

EXECUTION OF A GREEK PIRATE.—A Greek pirate was hanged yesterday in the fish-market of Galata. Seven of the miscreants were captured some months since. When they were taken part of the band which murdered the crew of the *Harriet* is not known, but they attacked one of the boats of the *Chaptal*, French steamer, were captured, and brought to Constantinople.

The French authorities insisted on justice being done by the Greek government, and the trial was held after the usual delays; but the mortality is great, and before they were brought up to receive their doom five out of the seven had died. Of the remaining two, one was hanged yesterday and the other sentenced to be galley for life. An execution seldom takes place here, but it is conducted after the old form, with very little ceremony. Three or four "cavasses" take the culprit, and march him to the spot appointed; they then look about for a strong rock, or peg, in some wall or projecting shelf, and when they have found it they pull the offender up until his feet are some eight or ten inches from the ground. They then leave him, retire to a short distance, and begin to talk and smoke. When the man is dead, they call him down, put him on a stretcher, and carry him off. This is the way in which Greek favorites, Armenian bankers, and even high-placed pashas suffer in days past; but death is now reserved for the vilest offenders, and the punishment would not have been carried out in this instance had not been for the representations of a foreign authority.—*Letter from a Correspondent.*

An ingenious Yankee has made the discovery that Sebastopol can be destroyed without shot and shell. He says that, as the Dead Sea is several hundred feet lower than the Mediterranean and Black Seas, all the allies have to do is to cut a canal, and drain the latter into the former, and Sebastopol will be left high and dry. The U. S. and Cuba.—The Washington correspondent of the *A. Y. Express* writes as follows:—

WASHINGTON, April 10.
There is a fixed determination to bring on here if possible a collision with Spain—not because the interests of the nation require anything of the kind, but merely in the desperate hope that it may be the means to rally at least the Democratic party, if not other portions of the community in support of the Administration. The game is ascribed as it is desperate, but you may rely that such is the present programme of the part of the President, stimulated and supported by Jefferson Davis. Cabinet meetings are daily held, and are of long continuance. Com. Macaulay has been placed at the head of the Gulf Squadron, which is to be strongly reinforced. It is still here, but will leave in the course of this week to proceed forthwith to his station, under instructions which will inevitably lead to acts of violence and collision. The President three days since produced his ultimatum to the Cabinet with a declaration that he would not recede from it, but withstanding his declaration it has been strenuously opposed by a portion of the Cabinet proper, and there is also a division of opinion among the Kitchen Cabinet. It is really horrible to think that the peace of the nation, the fortunes of thousands, and probably the lives of tens of thousands, are all thus to be gambled away because the people with such unamiable repudiated the present chief-magistrate because he and his insane advisers think this is the last, and only card to play in hopes it may help his desperate fortunes. Never were men more cruelly deceiving themselves, for if they do carry the scheme into effect into the extremity of war, it will result in such a cry of indignation as soon as its disastrous results are beginning to be felt, as never before saluted an inhabitant of the White House. What may be the result of the opposition in the Cabinet in case Mr. Pierce perseveres, it is impossible to say, but probably the retirement of the opposing members.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills, astonishing Remedies for Scrofula.—Mr. Henry Judd, of Van Cover, was in a most alarming state of health, when he was first attacked by scrofula for a number of years, and finally all parts of his body broke out in eruptions. He was an object of horror to every one, he tried some of the most reputed remedies known, but he did not touch his complaint, and in the greatest agony he consulted a friend as to what course he ought to adopt, when Holloway's Ointment and Pills were recommended, which he commenced using, and by persevering in their use, in a short time he was perfectly cured, after every other remedy had failed.

TORONTO MARKETS.
Toronto, May 16th, 1855.

Flour—Millers' extra sup. per barrel	50	0	0
Do. Farmers' per 60 lbs.	45	0	0
Wheat—Fair, extra, 60 lb.	11	0	0
Do. Good, per bushel	42	0	0
Do. Extra, per bushel	44	0	0
Barley, per bushel, 48 lb.	4	0	0
Oats, per bushel, 34 lb.	2	0	0
Peas, per bushel	3	0	0
Potatoes, per bushel	2	0	0
Hay, per ton	50	0	0
Straw, per ton	50	0	0
Butter, per 100 lbs.	1	0	0
Freight, per 100 lbs.	35	0	0
Beef, per 100 lbs.	25	0	0
Pork, per 100 lbs.	25	0	0
Lard, per 100 lbs.	20	0	0
Clover Seed, per bushel	35	0	0
Eggs per dozen	25	0	0
Fire wood, per cord	25	0	0

JOHN CHARLESWORTH would respectfully intimate to the ladies of Toronto and the general public, that he is now receiving his **SPRING STOCK OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS**,—consisting in part of Bonnets and Cap Ribbons, Laces, Muslin and Crap Steeles and Collars in great variety, Gloves, Hosiery and Haberdashery, Ladies' Silk Neckties, Black and White Lace Veils, Muslin Veils, Children's Head Dresses and Ribbons, Printed Cashmeres, Delaines, Mullins, Baresges, and other fancy goods for ladies' dresses, Black and Colored Silk, Black Satinets, &c., &c., Prints, Gingham, Derris, Denhams, Blue Drills, Brown Linen Drills, Bleached Drills, Striped and Fancy Shirtings, Ebony and White Shirtings, Flannel and Striped Shirtings, Lamb's Wool Shirtings and Pants, Towels and Handkerchiefs, Bleached and Unbleached Sheeting and Shirting, Table Linen, Bleached and Unbleached Table Oil Cloth, a large lot from 10d. per yard upwards of Dressed and Undressed Holland, Irish Linen, Diapers, Drab and White Jean and Satin Stays, Flannels, Quilts, Counterpanes,—together with a general assortment of Dry Goods for family furnishing. His Millinery department will be well supplied with all that is seasonable in Bonnets, Caps, Head-dresses, Mantles, Baresges, and other fancy Hats and Bonnets in great variety. J. C. has a few patterns of ten-ply Carpets that he will sell very cheap for the purpose of discontinuing that part of the trade, also a few pieces of Printed Dressing, and Fancy Bonnets is unusually large, and will be offered very low, to insure a speedy clearance before the season is gone; also a tremendous stock of cheap Silk and Cobourg Capes for the summer. An early call is respectfully solicited. No second prices.

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PROFESSIONAL ETHICS:
A Compend of LECTURES on the Aims and Duties of the PROFESSIONS or THE LAW, delivered before the Law Class of the University of Pennsylvania. By George Sherwood, Professor of the Institutes of Law. Price 2s. 6d. For sale by

HENRY ROWSELL, King-street, Toronto. 35
March 28, 1855.

THE TORONTO HOUSE
NO. 60, KING STREET, TORONTO.

Spring 1855.
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JOHN CHARLESWORTH would respectfully intimate to the ladies of Toronto and the general public, that he is now receiving his **SPRING STOCK OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS**,—consisting in part of Bonnets and Cap Ribbons, Laces, Muslin and Crap Steeles and Collars in great variety, Gloves, Hosiery and Haberdashery, Ladies' Silk Neckties, Black and White Lace Veils, Muslin Veils, Children's Head Dresses and Ribbons, Printed Cashmeres, Delaines, Mullins, Baresges, and other fancy goods for ladies' dresses, Black and Colored Silk, Black Satinets, &c., &c., Prints, Gingham, Derris, Denhams, Blue Drills, Brown Linen Drills, Bleached Drills, Striped and Fancy Shirtings, Ebony and White Shirtings, Flannel and Striped Shirtings, Lamb's Wool Shirtings and Pants, Towels and Handkerchiefs, Bleached and Unbleached Sheeting and Shirting, Table Linen, Bleached and Unbleached Table Oil Cloth, a large lot from 10d. per yard upwards of Dressed and Undressed Holland, Irish Linen, Diapers, Drab and White Jean and Satin Stays, Flannels, Quilts, Counterpanes,—together with a general assortment of Dry Goods for family furnishing. His Millinery department will be well supplied with all that is seasonable in Bonnets, Caps, Head-dresses, Mantles, Baresges, and other fancy Hats and Bonnets in great variety. J. C. has a few patterns of ten-ply Carpets that he will sell very cheap for the purpose of discontinuing that part of the trade, also a few pieces of Printed Dressing, and Fancy Bonnets is unusually large, and will be offered very low, to insure a speedy clearance before the season is gone; also a tremendous stock of cheap Silk and Cobourg Capes for the summer. An early call is respectfully solicited. No second prices.

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UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.
THE ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS of the year 1855, will be held at two periods—viz. in June, commencing on the 4th day of the month, and in September, commencing on the 24th day of the month. At the first of these periods, Students in *Arts* of the standing of one, two, or three years from Matriculation, and Candidates for the degree of *B. A.*, are required to present themselves.

The following Scholarships will then be offered for competition: viz. (1). Amongst Students of the standing of one year from Matriculation—15 of the value of £30 0s. 0d. each. (2). Amongst Students of the standing of two years from Matriculation—15 of the value of £30 0s. 0d. each. (3). Amongst Students of the standing of three years from Matriculation—15 of the value of £30 0s. 0d. each.

At the second of these periods, Candidates for admission in *Law, Medicine, Arts, Civil Engineering, or Agriculture*; Undergraduates and Candidates for Degrees in *Law and Medicine*; Students of the standing of one or two years from Matriculation, and Candidates for Diplomas, in *Civil Engineering, or Agriculture*, are required to present themselves.

The following Scholarships will then be offered for competition, viz: (1). Amongst Candidates for admission: *In Law*, seven of the value of £30 per annum, each. (Three amongst Candidates for admission in *Law and Arts* simultaneously; *In Law*, extending over two years; and four amongst Candidates for admission in *Law and Arts* simultaneously, and Bachelors of Arts, who purpose entering on a course of study in *Law*, extending over three years. *In Medicine*, three of the value of £30 per annum each. *In Arts*, fifteen of the value of £30 per annum each. *In Civil Engineering*, three of the value of £30 per annum each. *In Agriculture*, three of the value of £30 per annum each. (2). Amongst Students of the standing of one year from Matriculation: *In Law*, three of the value of £30 per annum each. *In Medicine*, three of the value of £30 per annum each. *In Civil Engineering*, two of the value of £30 per annum each. *In Agriculture*, two of the value of £30 per annum each. (3). Amongst Students of the standing of two years from Matriculation: *In Law*, two of the value of £30 per annum each. *In Medicine*, two of the value of £30 per annum each. (4). Amongst Students of the standing of three years from Matriculation: *In Law*, two of the value of £30 per annum each. *In Medicine*, two of the value of £30 per annum each.

Each of the Scholarships, established in this University, is tenable for one year, but the Scholars of each year are eligible for the Scholarships of the succeeding year.

Graduates or Undergraduates of any University in her Majesty's dominions, are admissible as *auditors*, but are required to produce satisfactory Certificates of good conduct, and of their standing in their respective Universities. Attendance on Lectures is not required, as a qualification, by this University, except for Students in *Medicine*.

Candidates, who purpose presenting themselves for Examination at either of the above mentioned periods, are required to transmit the necessary Certificates to the Registrar, at his office in the Parliament Buildings, at least 14 days before the first day of Examination.

Further information as to subjects of Examination, and other particulars may be obtained on application to the Registrar.

Parliament Buildings, TORONTO, 19th April, 1855. 387-11

TORONTO LADIES' SCHOOL.
Lady Principal, Miss BINDLEY.
Lady Resident, Mrs. PUTTER.
The Fourth Term of the above Institution will commence on MONDAY, the 23rd of April, 1855. There will be a private Class for Drawing on Mondays and Thursdays, for young ladies who having finished their education would wish to improve themselves in that art. Fruit Street, April 19th, 1855. 38-5w

IMPORTANT TO THE LEGAL PROFESSION
REPLICATION OF THE **ENGLISH REPORTS** (IN FULL.)
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LAW AND FOREIGN BOOKSELLERS, 112 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.

THE publishers of this series of the English Law and Equity Reports, invite the attention of the profession to the fact, that the last volume of the *Reports* which they possess over all the other similar works published in the United States, is the *Philadelphian*, issued from the Philadelphia Press, pro- ducing the decisions of the Supreme Bench in January, 1854, and Trinity Term, 1854, but it contains only cases out of six hundred and twenty-two, all of which are to be found in the *English Reports*. Many of the cases omitted are among the most important decided at that period. The *Philadelphian* is the only one of the kind, which contains the most valuable matter, from the year 1838, to Trinity Term, 1854, inclusive, but it gives only sixty cases out of eight hundred. For the remaining cases the English lawyer must look to *Law and Equity Reports*. The *English Reports* in like manner will be found to be the most complete and valuable of the kind, and their use will be found to be of great value to the lawyer in the United States, and in the possession of all who are engaged in the study of the Law. The *English Reports* are published by Little, Brown & Co., Boston, and are sold by all the booksellers in the United States. The price of the *English Reports* is \$2 per volume, and of the *Philadelphian* \$1 per volume. The *English Reports* are published by Little, Brown & Co., Boston, and are sold by all the booksellers in the United States. The price of the *English Reports* is \$2 per volume, and of the *Philadelphian* \$1 per volume.

TORONTO COACH MANUFACTORY,
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OWEN & WOOD,
FROM LONDON.
Toronto, January 10, 1855. 24-12mo

MUSICAL INSTITUTION.
MR. R. G. PAIGE, Organist of St. James's Cathedral, and Professor of Music in the Normal School, begs leave to acquaint his friends and former pupils, and the public in general, that he will devote a portion of his time to giving instruction in Singing, the Piano-forte and Organ. Terms made known on application at his place of business and residence, King-street. Toronto, Dec. 26, 1854. 22-1f

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(Opposite St. James's Church.)
REFERENCE IS HEREBY MADE TO T. G. RIDOUT, Esq., J. CAMPBELL, Esq., W. G. GIBSON, Esq., T. D. HARRIS, Esq., W. McEAT, Esq., Messrs. Ross, Crawford & Hartley, and Messrs. Smith, Bayly & Co., Surgeons.
Twenty years' Debentures constantly on Sale at a liberal discount.
Toronto, October 1st, 1852.

NEW VOLUMES
OF THE
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Terms of Subscription.—Any one Review or Blackwood, or any two Reviews, \$5. The four Reviews and Blackwood, \$10.
HENRY ROWSELL, AGENT.
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NEW BOOKS JUST RECEIVED.
A New Volume by the Rev. John Cummings, "Signs of the Times," cloth 2s. 6d.
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