"The Editor of the *Message* went, by invitation, last Thursday, to the house of a citizen of Toronto, to witness the calling of spirits from their everlasting rest, table rockings, asking questions of the dead, &c. He took no part in the proceedings—made no enquiries—and came to the conclusion that the whole was a mere bagatelle, an amusement, with nothing in it whatever. The lady medium was a clever woman from Boston, and she showed us *letters* written from the spirit-land!!!"

We cannot conclude these remarks without cautioning all who believe in the Bible—all who have heard the solemn voice of the Holy One comforting them, when bereaved of friends and relatives, with the solemn words, "He is not dead but sleepeth,"—all who believe in the Divine sayings with respect to the dead—"they have entered into rest,"—"they are in Abraham's bosom,"—"they are with Christ in Paradise,"—"they are under the shadow of the Almighty,"—all in fact whose faith is "the evidence of things not seen, the substance of things hoped for," we caution to carefully avoid encouraging in any degree this "earthly, sensual, devilish" delusion. True religion alone is the only protection against its contagious leaven, for a mere secular education, however high, will not save a man, as we have a sad proof in the case of Judge Edmonds.

SYNODALIA.

THE ROYAL SUPREMACY.

The articles on this subject which were republished in this paper a short time since from the *Penny Post*, must have been considered by our readers very satisfactory. They furnished, we think, as clear and as composing a statement of the matter as could be desired. We use the term "composing" because it seems to us that not a little groundless alarm has been felt about infringing the royal supremacy in synodal action.

In the debate in the House of Lords on the Colonial Church Regulation Bill, Lord Monteagle, it will be remembered, said,—"He thought it would be necessary in the present bill to take care to disqualify the assemblies (the Colonial Church Synods) from passing any acts restraining or affecting the supremacy of the Crown." From anything which the noble lord said at the time it would be extremely difficult to gather, with precision, his ideas as to the nature and extent of the royal supremacy; but they seemed to border closely on the strict Parliamentary view of Convocation at Home, as an antiquated ecclesiastical assemblage maintained as a curious form, and invested with the privilege of being summoned at eleven o'clock in the morning, to be prorogued at three in the afternoon. The general strain of Lord Monteagle's remarks would lead us to suppose that his idea of the Church is about the same (as to state support and connexion, at all events), with that of too many of our sovereigns and prime ministers, who, ignoring, as to the right of self-government, the Church's divine mission, have considered and treated her simply as a very useful engine of state. If this—the cold, selfish, indevout creed of mere earthly-minded statesmen—be Lord Monteagle's view, there is no difficulty in understanding his apparent anxiety to invest the Crown (or rather, the cure power, the Parliament), with as much indefinite authority, and the Church with as little freedom as possible. This explains fully the apprehension he professed to feel as to giving Church Synods the power of making "regulations" which should have "the force and authority of canons;" as though that were not of necessity implied in the very notion of discipline. We have no doubt that a great deal has been said about the royal supremacy which is quite beside the question, and calculated to make most persons imagine that much more is comprehended in that supremacy than is really the case. We are glad, then, to possess the Lord Chancellor's opinion delivered during the debate to which we have alluded.

"THE LORD CHANCELLOR said that, as he had been appealed to, he would state what he believed to be the law with regard to the Queen's supremacy. Among other statutes passed at the time of the Reformation was one which declared that the Sovereign of this kingdom should be the supreme head of the Church of Christ in England, or which contained words to that effect. In the reign of Queen Mary all the statutes passed with reference to the Reformation were abolished. The Act 1st of Elizabeth, although it revived those statutes generally, did not revive the particular statute to which he had referred; but the 1st of Elizabeth contained an enactment providing that the Sovereign should be supreme in all causes, ecclesiastical or civil, and therefore in common parlance they spoke of the supremacy of the Crown."

The theory, to our minds, is perfectly clear; but, as in England and Ireland state patronage must involve a certain proper amount of state interference, which is too often improperly exercised and enlarged, doubts and difficulties may occasionally arise, in practice, owing to the ambition entertained by Parliament to display wheresoever it can, the strength of its arm. But here—in the Colonies, to claim the same degree of state interference where the obligation of state patronage has been explicitly disavowed, would be manifestly unjust, the injustice being that of exacting the fulfilment of one side of a compact, the other having been cancelled. Our gracious Queen is the most august member of our Church: long may she live to adorn it; and long also may the British Crown be worn by a race of monarchs not merely anointed with the holy oil of the Church, but practically obedient to her teachings! Whilst, from our hearts, we are loyally moved to breath this prayer; whilst in its spirit we pay due fealty to the throne, and respect the laws of the land, in "causes ecclesiastical as well as civil," we have no fear of infringing, in conscience at least, the supremacy of the Crown.

The Bishops have met at Camden, New Jersey, to investigate that unhappy subject of ecclesiastical dissension; the charges against Bishop Doane. On Wednesday, the 7th instant, the paper prepared by the committee of the diocese of New Jersey was read. "It is," says the *Register*, "very emphatically on the side of Bishop Doane." After the reading of this paper, the report of the investigating committee on the new charges made to the convention was unanimously laid upon the table. We have no intelligence later than Wednesday.

It is reported that the Metropolitan See of Sydney has been offered to Bishop Selwyn; but it is also said that doubts are entertained as to his acceptance of it. It seems probable that he would be reluctant to leave his present sphere of duty, in which Divine Providence has so signally blessed his indefatigable exertions. Should he accept the offered appointment, it is not unlikely that Archdeacon Williams, who has been for many years in New Zealand, will succeed him in that See. Sydney is to be created an Archbishopric.

The Rev. H. Mulkins has written the *Pilot* in answer to misstatements and misapprehensions of that journal with reference to the Provincial Penitentiary. His letter, of which we purpose making use next week, furnishes an interesting sketch of the working of the Penitentiary Sunday School.

We have received the "Prospectus of the *Protestant Palladium*, a weekly journal to be published in Bytown, C. W,"—the main object of which is to establish "a perfect and indissoluble bond of union among all Protestants, in order to defend their common Faith against their covert and overt enemies—the Jesuits, the Priests of Rome, and their master, the Pope." So far as uncompromising opposition to Popery is concerned, that, of course, is right; and towards this very end we should be glad to see a "union among all Protestants" to assist the Church of England and Ireland in this Province—that Church which has ever proved Rome's most efficient and most dreaded antagonist,—in preserving her property as something of a counterpoise to the Romish estates in the Lower Province. If the *Protestant Palladium* is to be conducted on the principle that the mere negation of Romanism is the assertion of the Nicene Faith, and aim at repeating the problem of the "Evangelical Alliance," no prophetic wisdom is needed to predict its failure.

VICTORIA COLLEGE.

A correspondent of the *Patriot* (A. K. R.) thus defines, very correctly, we are persuaded, the status of this Institution, which assumes, improperly, the title of an University:—

"'College' is not a word that should be applied at all to the Victoria Institution, for it is nothing but a *hybrid* having many of the features of a Common School, and a few of a Grammar School. The whole number of "Students," (pupils I should call them) is 150. Of these 90 are being instructed in branches they might learn in any Common School, and 60 are in Latin and Greek classes. I should like to know how many of the 60 are out of the Grammar yet, and how few could by any possibility, matriculate in Toronto University or Trinity."

We should not have noticed this matter at all, but for the ambitious comparison instituted by one of the friends of "Victoria College" with Trinity College.

We had the pleasure of paying our respects to the Right Reverend Bishop Spencer, in this City on Monday last. His Lordship, it will be remembered, formerly presided over the diocese of Madras, and is at present on a visit to the United States, on the occasion of the approaching General Convention of the Church in that country, to represent the Bishops of the Church at home in returning the late official visit of the American Bishops to England.—His Lordship preached in St. James's Cathedral on Sunday morning last.

We have likewise the pleasure of announcing the arrival of the Ven. Archdeacon Sinclair, and of the Rev. Ernest Hawkins, B.D., Members of the Deputation of the S. P. G. F. P.

A brother Clergyman, desirous of promoting the support and circulation of this Journal beyond the benefit of his own subscription, has offered to take a certain number of additional copies at the usual rate (10s. per annum, in advance), which he proposes to circulate, at the rate of 5s., amongst persons who may be unable to pay more than that subscription. His direct contribution for the benefit of the Paper will, therefore, be 5s. on each copy thus distributed. Will not others of our friends—Laity as well as Clergy—be disposed to adopt a similar course?

IN CHANCERY.

In Re DAVID PATERSON and others *vs.* JOHN GEORGE BOWES, Mayor, and the CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF TORONTO.

The £10,000 Suit.

This exciting case terminated on Tuesday in favor of the defendants. The *Patriot* of Wednesday, at the conclusion of a long review of the evidence, upon which we do not feel ourselves called upon to enter, thus states the issue of the action:—

"Immediately after Mr. Ridout's evidence, the Chancellor briefly informed the plaintiffs' counsel, that they had, by their own witnesses, disproved their own case; and that he could not receive further evidence of a case not in the proceedings. The case was thus disposed of; the Court then adjourned till 11 o'clock to-day."

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

COLLECTIONS MADE IN BEHALF OF THE SOCIETY.

Annual Subscriptions.

Township of Murray—
Hon. R. Wilkins, to March 31, 1853, £1 5 0

Correspondence.

THE DIOCESAN CONFERENCE.—TITHES.

SECOND LETTER.

REV. AND DEAR SIRS,—

I proceed to vindicate, with as much brevity as I have skill to use, that Divine obligation to the payment of Ministerial Tithes, which though, for reasons of unity, not positively asserted in the resolution I propose to offer for Diocesan adoption, is yet a doctrine which I hold, and would earnestly endeavour to impress upon others.

The grounds upon which I do so are the following:—

1. The Divine Sovereignty.
2. The dignity of Christ.
3. Revelation.
4. Catholic consent and Pagan usage.
5. The necessity of such a law to the Church.
6. The benefit to private Christians.
7. The entire failure of every other scheme.
8. The temporal evils resulting from its neglect.
9. I shall endeavour to meet some of the most popular arguments by which it is attempted to disprove the moral and evangelical obligation to pay Ministerial Tithes.

1. The most high God bears a two-fold relation to man, one of Sovereignty, and another of love. By confounding these two very different claims which the Divine Being has upon us, many Christians make fundamental and, in their results, very injurious mistakes as to the nature of that service which He requires from them Because God is love, they seem to suppose that He cares to receive no homage but that only which is prompted by a similar affection in our own bosoms, and directed in its developments by our own fancies. Now herein is a manifest error; for while, as our Father and Saviour, the Eternal is doubtless pleased to receive, and even, as it were, condescends to solicit voluntary proofs of our gratitude to Him; yet He never forgets what is due from His creatures to Himself, as the Eternal Majesty of Heaven. Hence it is, that He has instituted outward formal worship; and, holding a prominent place amongst such worship, is the offering to the Lord of our substance.

As the Creator of all things, He constantly claims the Sovereignty of the Universe, and most jealously requires to be paid the honour due unto His throne as such. Thus He tells us that "the gold and the silver and the cattle upon a thousand hills *are His*;" that it is *He* who gives us "seed-time and harvest;" and, that let us labour as we may, still it is *He alone* who "giveth the increase." He has also unmistakably manifested His determination to have this Sovereignty acknowledged by man in all his earthly career. This He has done by instituting the Sabbath; by His rigorous laws against all creature-worship; by that awful reverence which He so positively requires to be paid to His Holy Name; and by the command to render unto the Lord of our substance.

Reason itself would teach us, that the Almighty must require a constant acknowledgment of His being the Lord of all, in our use of whatever worldly goods we may possess; especially as it is earthly property, which, beyond all other things, is so apt to estrange our hearts altogether from Him. Neither would it be consistent with the dignity of the Divine Majesty to leave it uncertain *what proportion* of our earthly goods were to be thus paid in homage, or as worship to Him. Where offerings are simply designed as proofs of individual affection, then indeed, their measure may very properly be left to be determined by the degree of that affection. But the offerings of which we now speak, having respect to the honour of God, as the sole Ruler of the universe, rather than designed as a criterion of human devotion, it appears evident that a *certain fixed portion* of the products of the earth and its wealth must have been required by the Divine Majesty as an offering to Himself in acknowledgment of His Sovereignty, from the very foundations of the earth. "When we approach to worship God, we must sacrifice of our mammon before Him, to shew that we depend upon God for our whole subsistence," says Leslie. This much even reason teaches, as it contemplates the awful majesty of the Eternal.

Here I will take the opportunity of explaining that this *certain portion* of our goods, which is demanded as an act of worship or homage to the Divine Majesty, was never expected to comprise the whole of our offerings to God; that we give as *subjects*; but there remains beyond and, if you please, superior to it, those willing offerings of love and gratitude which we bring as *children*. Thus the Eternal demands the Lord's Day, but does any one suppose that He will be pleased with those who worship Him only on that day. So, the Israelites, over and above the tithes and offerings required by the law, in the days of their purity, gave liberally both to the poor and to the Temple. In fact, it would seem to be those willing offerings which we present, after having first paid our *dues* to the Lord, that we shall, if faithful, find in the day of eternity to be peculiarly "treasure laid up in heaven;" they serving as tokens to shew that even our legal obedience has not been forced, since it is thus accompanied by voluntary acts plainly resulting from self-denying and grateful love.

2. Further, the dignity of Christ requires that they, who partake of His priesthood should also partake of His right to the goods of His people. Let it not be said, that Christ claimed nothing of His people when He came to them; for that were a great mistake. It is expressly declared that "He came to His own, and His own received Him not." How did He come, as a private individual? Nay, but as the great High Priest of our profession,—"the end or fulfilment of the law." He, therefore, was, in the persons of the Aaronic Priesthood, the receiver of all the tithes and offerings offered under the law. But, because "His own received Him not" in His true character, He refused all sacerdotal intercourse with them. Yet, mark, no sooner had He a people who acknowledged Him as their Lord and Christ than He at once received as His right those offerings which they so freely paid to Him. Thus it is written, "For as many as were possessors of land or houses sold them, and brought the prices of the things that were sold, and laid them down at the Apostles' feet." But why "at the *Apostles'* feet?" If not, that from the instinct of a holy faith, they felt that as the Apostles' possessed the spiritual functions of their Master's priesthood, so they must in holy justice possess the temporal rights of that priesthood. Even as Christ had Himself delivered to them, "As my Father hath sent me, *even so* send I you," He further told those Apostles, and through them their successors, that though men should revile and persecute them, yet, that He Himself would watch over every hair of their heads, as being His anointed ambassadors. Is it then, to be imagined, that He withheld from them, and without the slightest intimation that He did so, the right, hitherto inherent in that ministry which He so formally bestowed upon them, to a certain peculiar portion of the goods of the flocks over whom they were placed; thereby leaving them to have their temporal wants supplied at the mere will of their people, whether zealous as the Ephesians, or cold as the Laodecean? Such an idea is, in truth, as derogatory to the character of Christ, as it is repugnant to every feeling of what is just and right.

But, the supposition that Christ left His ministers without a moral claim to a *certain ratio* of support, is further forbidden by this, that had He done so, He must have been indifferent to His own dignity, both personal and official. That our blessed Redeemer is not thus indifferent, we know, because it would be inconsistent with that self-respect for His own exalted nature, which, as a perfect Being, He must possess; and, indeed, the sacred Scriptures afford abundant evidence of His holy jealousy herein. The High Priest, under the Mosaic Dispensation, was His personal type, and he was surrounded with all honour; being, when not the first, the second person in the nation. So, also, on the Mount of Transfiguration, the only time during His humiliation that He assumed the dignity which rightfully belonged to Him, it is evident that He appeared in the greatest splendour. Yet, further, wherever spoken of in the Book of the Revelations, He is ever represented as being clothed with glory and as receiving the profoundest homage from all the angelic hosts. Now the Apostolic Ministry is His representative upon earth; its members, because they share His priesthood, are distinctly declared in Holy Writ to be "ambassadors for Christ." The person of an ambassador, even amongst earthly potentates, is always held as sacred, and his style and retinue are expected to bear some proportion to the rank and power of his sovereign. The dignity of an ambassador of Christ is, however, mainly supported by the sacred and mysterious excellence of his official powers; still, is it for a moment to be believed, that the exalted Jesus so forgot the reverence due to His own Divine humanity, as to neglect to make a positive earthly provision for the social respectability of those who, as His ambassadors, represent that humanity upon earth? Why; He secured His Ministers the most ample support, even under the Jewish Dispensation, though the priesthood then only *prefigured* that Divine humanity which had, as yet, no existence. Is it reason, then, to suppose that He would fail to do the same, now that His actual humanity demands our deepest adoration, insomuch that at His *human* name of JESUS, every knee is commanded to bow!

And, that an almost pauper-priesthood does cause the human nature and priestly office of Christ Himself to be lightly esteemed by the multitude, is beyond dispute, with all those who are able to understand the lessons of experience, as taught by modern Christiandom. It is undeniably evident that the holy care for His own human and priestly dignity, which necessarily possesses the mind of our adorable Saviour, must have caused Him to continue some certain and positive law for the suitable maintenance of His ambassadors, at least as stringent as that which He instituted, on so much less grounds, under the Old law. Verily, a socially degraded priesthood, (such as is the ordinary consequence of the supposed absence of a Divine law positively ordaining the ratio of their support,) can never be consistent with representing Him, "whose name is to be above every name."

Yours truly,

TOWNLEY.

Arrival of the Asia.

NEW YORK, 11 p. m., Sept. 8.

The *Asia* from Liverpool, with dates to the 27th, arrived at 10 30.

Nothing new from the East. Matters dull and unsettled.

Cotton quiet and unchanged. Breadstuffs—market continues excited, with weather again unsettled and prices undiminished. Wheat ranging from 4d to 8d per bushel, and 1s 6d a 2s per bbl on flour. Indian Corn began to be inquired for at 6d a 1s advance. White American Wheat 8s 6d a 8s 8d; red and mixed 8s a 8s 6d. Western Canal Flour 28s 6d a 29s 6d; Baltimore and Philadelphia 30s a 31s 6d; Ohio 30s 6d; sour 28s 6d. White and yellow Corn 31s 6d a 32s 6d.

Provisions—Beef—considerable sales in inferior and ordinary at fair prices. Pork steady and transactions small. Lard in fair demand and small sales at 54s a 60s. Tallow—considerable done in North American.

London Markets very excited—weather very unsettled—the harvest was progressing rapidly—the crops generally uninjured.

No political news of importance. The Eastern question totally unchanged; nothing new having transpired. Every body regards it as settled.

It was reported that the Russians had recrossed the Pruth.

The troubles in Servia, as before reported, do not reach the dignity of a revolt, but were mere party toubles.

On the 24th ult. Mr. Ingersoll announced his recall, and Mr. Buchanan was presented to the Queen.

On the 24th, at Osborne, Mr. Ingersoll delivered to the Queen his letters of recall, and Mr. Buchanan was presented by the Earl of Clarendon.

Archdeacon McCarron, parish priest of Waterside, Derry, died, Sunday 21st, while officiating at the altar.

The receipts at the Dublin Exhibition are now close up to the paying point. Eight thousand to nine thousand visitors is about the daily average.

FRANCE.

The settlement of the Eastern question is now generally regarded by the Parisians, as a *fait accompli*. The questions of the day are the state of the crops; the measures taken by the Government to provide against any deficiency of food, and the vast commercial speculations that are on the *tapis*.

Gen. Montholon, who shared the Emperor Napoleon's captivity at St. Helena, has just died at Paris. The preparations for his obsequies had been stopped "by high command," from which it is inferred that a public funeral will be given.

The Emperor and Empress remain at Dieppe, where they were well received. They will be absent from Paris two or three weeks, and will afterwards visit Fontainbleau and Compiégne.

SPAIN.

The *Espana* publishes letters from Manilla, June 12, containing accounts of the operations of Col. Mariano Oscariz, in the Sea of Jolo, against the pirates who infested its coasts. With the boats from his steamships he killed 80 of the pirates, took 200 prisoners, and liberated 33 Christians from slavery.

PORTUGAL.

Lisbon letters bear date the 19th ult. The prospects of the Government were not very stable, although the Cortes had voted all the supplies before closing on the 13th. The Legislature will reassemble December 15th.

Grape disease was still spreading, although some accounts say, its malignity had much abated.

SARDINIA.

The Minister of War announces that the exemption of "the Brethren of the Christian Schools and Holy family" from military service is revoked, and they are again liable to serve.

TUSCANY.

Fifty-eight vessels laden with wheat entered the port of Leghorn from 1st to 14th Aug. Nearly one-half were Greek vessels. On the 14th, 17 from the Black Sea, entered the harbor, and three others on the 15th. On 16th there were eight more in sight.

ROMAN STATES.

The Pontifical Government has published the public accounts of the triennial period 1845-7, and the budget of the expenditure of 1853. From these documents it would appear that at the close of the reign of Gregory XVI, the annual revenue was over 7,000,000 Roman Crowns, the expenditure 10,000,000, leaving a deficit of 3,000,000.—The budget for the present year shows an income of 11,390,717 crowns, and an expenditure of 12,735,837, leaving a deficit of 1,346,125 crowns.

It has been already announced by telegraph, from Rome, that some agents of Mazzini were arrested there during the night of August 14.—Letters state that those prisoners were the advocate Petroni, of Bologna, an energetic leader of the liberal movement; Signor Ruiz, accountant, Signorina Ruiz, his sister; Castellani, son of the well known jeweller, on the Corso, Rome; Casciani, son of Major C. of the Palatine Guard; together with others of less note, 29 in all, including some emissaries from Genoa. The charge against these unfortunates is that they intended to take advantage of the 15th, when the French troops were celebrating the fete of St. Napoleon, to attempt a *coup* like that which recently failed, at Milan.

MOROCCO.

From Morocco, Aug. 9, it is announced that the Emperor of Morocco's forces had obtained a signal advantage over the insurgents in the interior.—Two of the rebel chiefs had been captured, and were beheaded at Mequinez. The Emperor was still sick, and had sent for his eldest son, who acts as Viceroy, to return to the capital. On the coast there was a good deal of activity in commercial affairs. A British steamer had arrived at Larache for the purpose of exploring the rivers of Morocco.

BIRTH.

At Weston, on the 27th of August, the wife of Mr Henry Cooper, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

In St. James' Church, Kingston, on the 8th instant, by the Rev. R. V. Rogers, Stewart Beatson, Captain of Royal Engineers, to Charlotte Frederica Z., eldest daughter of Lieut. Colonel Gordon, Deputy-Commanding Royal Engineers, Canada West.

On Thursday the 1st instant, at St. Paul's Church, Chatham, by the Rev. F. W. Sandy's, Rector, Rowley Pegeley, M.D., of Chatham, to Violet, youngest daughter of the late James Woods, Esq., of Sandwich.

DIED.

It is our melancholy duty to record the death of Mrs. Barron, the amiable and respected wife of the Principal of Upper Canada College. After a protracted and painful illness, which she bore with the meekness of a true Christian, terminated in her removal from a world of sin and sorrow on Sunday last. Her remains were followed to their last resting place by a large number of her friends and others.

On the 5th inst., near York, Grand River, after a lingering illness, Margaret S. Nelles, the beloved wife of Col. Wm. W. Nelles of the Township of Seneca, aged 53 years.

TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, Aug. 30th., 1853.

	s.	D.		s.	D.
Flour—Millers' extra sup. per barrel	26	3	a	27	6
Farmers' per 196 lbs.	25	0	a	26	3
Wheat—Fall, per bushel, 60 lbs.	5	6	a	5	10½
Oatmeal, per barrel,	25	0	a	0	0
Rye, per bushel, 56 lbs.	0	0	a	0	0
Barley, per bushel, 48 lbs.	3	0	a	3	3
Oats, per bushel, 34 lbs.	2	6	a	2	9
Peas, per bushel,	2	9	a	3	9
Potatoes, per bushel,	3	0	a	4	0
Apples, per bushel,	2	6	a	4	0
Grass Seed, per bushel,	7	6	a	11	3
Clover Seed, per bushel,	35	0	a	36	3
Hay, per ton,	60	0	a	75	0
Straw, per ton,	30	0	a	45	0
Onions, per bushel,	5	0	a	0	0
Butter—Tub, per lb.	0	6	a	0	7½
Fresh, per lb.	0	9	a	0	11
Beef per 100 lbs,	20	0	a	25	0
Pork, per 100lbs,	50	0	a	60	0
Eggs per dozen	0	6	a	0	7½
Fire wood per cord	15	0	a	16	3

New Advertisements.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, TORONTO.

THE ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS will commence on FRIDAY, September 30th. The examination of candidates for Scholarships, and for admission will be held on October, 14th, 15th, 17th, 18th and 19th. The number of Scholarships offered for competition is 8.

Two with the annual stipend of £35, and exemption from Fees.
Two with the annual stipend of £30, and exemption from Fees.
Two with the annual stipend of £25, and exemption from Fees.
Two with the annual stipend of £20, and exemption from Fees.

One of the Scholarships in each of these grades will be awarded in the Classical, and the other in in the Mathematical Department.

Each of the Scholarships is tenable for Four years, on certain conditions, which may be learned on application to the President.

Candidates are required to produce certificates of good conduct, signed by the Principal or Head Master of the Institution at which they have been educated, or by the Tutor by whom they have been instructed.

During the Academic year, 1853-1854, courses of Lectures will be delivered on the following subjects:—

Classical Literature, &c.	Rev. J. McCaul, LL.D.
Metaphysics, &c.	Rev. J. Beaven, D.D.
Chemistry, &c.	H. H. Croft, D.C.L.
Agriculture	G. Buckland.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy	J. B. Cherriman, M.A.
History and English Literature	D. Wilson, LL.D.
Natural History	Rev. W. Hincks, F.L.S.
Mineralogy & Geology,	E. J. Chapman, Esq.
Modern Languages	J. Forneri, LL.D.
Oriental Literature	J.M. Hirschfelder, Esq.

The Courses which are to be delivered in Michaelmas Term, will commence on Tuesday, October 20th.

JOHN McCAUL, LL.D.
President.

Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Sept. 3, 1853. 7-5in

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

AS there are more applicants for Residence than can be accommodated in the Resident School House—

NOTICE

is hereby given that Pupils will be admitted to vacancies in the order of their application.

F. W. BARRON, M.A.,
Principal U. C Coll.

Toronto, Sept. 9th, 1853. 7-1m.

A YOUNG LADY, of some years' experience in Teaching, and who can obtain strong recommendations from the family in which she was last engaged, is desirous of a re-engagement in Western Canada. She is competent to give instruction in Modern Languages, the Pianoforte, and the usual branches of an English Education.

Apply (post-paid) to B. B., Box 284, Post Office, Toronto.

Toronto, September 8th, 1853. 6-tf

THOMAS BILTON,
Merchant Tailor and Robe Maker,
No. 2 WELLINGTON BUILDINGS.

BEGS to intimate that he is now receiving, and in a few days will have in Stock, his usual assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Comprising, in addition to the various shades of Best West of England Cloths, Cassimeres, &c., one of the best importations of Fancy Goods he has ever held in Stock. The encouragement this establishment has met with, in keeping a select assortment of the best class of clothing in the varied styles, has induced him to extend that branch of his business, the travelling community and others, having fully appreciated the advantage of being able to supply themselves at once, with an article got up in the best possible manner.

N. B.—The subscriber has much pleasure in intimating to his customers, west of Toronto, that having secured the assistance of an experienced Cutter from London, he will be enabled to make his usual visit to the principal places of business in September and October, with Patterns of the latest styles, making his arrangements so as to be at Davison's City Hotel, at the time of the Provincial Fair.

In the different orders of Official Robes, that strict regard to correctness of style will be adhered to which has secured to this establishment so large a portion of that branch of the business.

Toronto, Sept. 3, 1853. 6-3m

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that in compliance with the Petition of the EARLY CLOSING ASSOCIATION, the BELL of St. Lawrence Hall will be Rung for a short period, every Evening at 7 o'clock, commencing from the present date.

By order,
CHARLES DALY,
C. C. C.

Clerk's Office,
Toronto, Aug. 31, 1853. 6-2in

ONTARIO, SIMCOE AND HURON RAILROAD.

NOTICE.

ON and after MONDAY, 18th July, the Passenger Trains will run daily, between Toronto and Bradford, as follows, (Sundays excepted.)

Express Train leaves Toronto, at 8, A.M. arrives at Bradford, at 10.25, A.M.
Accommodation Train leaves Toronto, at 3,30 P.M., arrives at Bradford, at 5.45, P.M.
Accommodation Train leaves Bradford, at 7.15, A.M., arrives at Toronto, 9.30, A.M.
Express Train leaves Bradford, at 2.54, P.M., arrives at Toronto, 5,00, P.M.

Passengers by these Trains will please take Notice that 7½., Cy., will be charged in addition to the regular Fare, for all Tickets purchased in the Cars, by passengers taking their places at Stations where Tickets are sold.

All Extra Baggage by the Express Train, will be carried in charge of the Express Agent.

ALFRED BRUNEL,
Superintendent.

Superintendent's Office, Toronto, July 13, 1853. 51-tf

ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINES
FOR
CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS.

THE CHILDREN'S MAGAZINE,

A MONTHLY publication of 24 pages, with Illustrations, each No. in a neat printed cover. Published by the General Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Union, New York.

THE STANDARD BEARER,

An Illustrated Magazine, for the Young, 16 pages, each No. in a neat printed cover. Published monthly by the Protestant Episcopal Society for the Promotion of Evangelical Knowledge, New York.

The undersigned has made arrangements for the regular receipt of the above publications, and will receive orders for them at the following rates, delivered in Toronto, or mailed to any part of the Province:

For one or more copies (less than eight) 1s. 6d. each copy, per annum.

Eight copies *to one address*, 10s. per annum, *payable invariably in advance.*

HENRY ROWSELL,
Church Depository,
King Street, Toronto.

Sept. 1, 1853. 5-tf

PROCLAMATION.

JOHN GEORGE BOWES, ESQ.,
Mayor of the City of Toronto.

WHEREAS, the Common Council of the City of Toronto have by a Resolution authorized me to issue a Proclamation requiring OWNERS of all DOGS and BITCHES to keep the same secured and prevented from running at large during the necessary period.

This is therefore to require the Owners of all DOGS and BITCHES in the City of Toronto and Liberties to secure the same, and to prevent them from running at large from the date hereof until the 1st day of November next, or they will be destroyed.

J. G. BOWES.

Mayor's Office,
Toronto, Aug. 31, 1854. 6-2in

N. B.—By the City Law all Dogs or Bitches running at large without Collars with the owners' name thereon, may be destroyed at any time, whether a Proclamation requiring them to be secured is in force or not.

AS GOVERNESS.

AN English Lady is desirous of forming an engagement with a Family as Resident Governess. She undertakes to instruct in French and Music, and all that relates to a solid English Education. Address to X. Y. Z., at this office.

Toronto, Sept. 6, 1853. 6 3in

COBOURG
CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

IN consequence of the acceptance by the Rev. H. B. Jessopp of the Parish of Port Burwell, the above School will re-open on THURSDAY, Sept. 22nd, under the direction of the undersigned, in the house formerly occupied by the late George Manners, Esq.

References kindly permitted to the Ven. Archdeacon Bethune, Hon. G. S. Boulton, G. M. Boswell, Esq.. Dr. Goldstone, Wm. Graveley, Esq. Terms may be known on application to the Principal.

HENRY HOLLIS,
Principal.

☞ Vacancies for a few Boarders.

Cobourg, Sept. 5, 1853. 6-td

City Assessments.

THE Court to Revise the Assessments for the current year, will meet on THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at one o'clock, P.M., to hear the remaining appeals against the Assessment of ST. JAMES'S WARD, and to revise the Assessment of ST. DAVID'S WARD, of which all Person interested are to take Notice.

The Court will meet on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in each week, at the same hours, until the Assessment of the City is revised.

By order of the Court,
CHARLES DALY,
C. C. C.

Clerk's Office,
Toronto 18th July 1853. 51-tf

Ontario, Simcoe & Huron Railroad.

THE Freight Train going north, will until further notice, leave the foot of Bay Street, on each Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 A. M. for Bradford.

Returning will leave Bradford, on each Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8 A. M.

Freight for this train must be delivered before 7, on the morning of departure; or it will be received from 4 to 7 P. M., on the previous evening.

ALFRED BRUNEL,
Superintendent.

Toronto, June 23, 1853.

THE TORONTO LADIES' SCHOOL.

Lady Principal, ... Mrs. POETTER.
Lady Resident, ... Mrs. WARNER.

ASSISTANTS:

2nd " " .. Mrs. LIDDELL.
3rd " " .. Miss DRISCOLL.
Resident French Governess, Mad'lle COULON.
Writing and Arithmetic Mr. EBBELS.
Drawing ..... Mr. BULL.
Music, ... G. W. STRATHY, Mus.B. / Mr. G. F. HAYTER.
Singing, ... Mr. HUMPHREYS.

The Studies include a thorough English education, with French, Italian and German, Music, Singing, and Drawing.

The religious instructions are under the kind superintendence of the clergymen of St. James' Cathedral.

TERMS:

(To be paid Quarterly, and in Advance.)

Education ..... £15 per annum.
Finishing Pupils ..... 5 additional.
Boarding 30

NO EXTRAS.

The great success which has attended the first year of this institution, has encouraged Mrs. Poetter to leave nothing undone that can add to the advantages already offered in her School. In consequence of the increase in her pupils, she has engaged another Music Master, (an English Professor from Boston,) who has been highly recommended as a finished musician. Mrs. Poetter has during the past year taken her more advanced pupils through a course of English Studies, which have prepared them to give their time next year only to the higher branches of English Literature, and the French, Italian and German languages, in which they have already made some proficiency. Mrs. Poetter will take this opportunity of expressing the pleasure she has felt at the kind and satisfactory letters she has received from many of the parents, and she trusts that her system, combining home comforts with the advantages of a sound and finished education on such very moderate terms, will continue to be appreciated and encouraged.

The School will re-open on the 5th of Sept.

Mrs. Poetter has taken the splendid house, with grounds attached, the residence of the late Mr. Justice Jones, situated on Front Street, where she will have increased accommodation for Boarders.

Persons wishing for further information are requested to apply (if by letter *post-paid*) to

MRS. POETTER,
Front Street.

Toronto, August 3rd, 1853. 2-tf.

United Service and General Life Insurance and Guarantee Association.

20 Cockspur Street, Charing Cross, London.

AGENT IN TORONTO:
G. MURRAY JARVIS,
Front Street.

DIRECTORS:
HON. W. B. ROBINSON,
GEORGE MICHIE, ESQ.
JOHN T. SMALL, ESQ., M. D.
G. MURRAY, JARVIS, ESQ.

MEDICAL REFEREE:
JOHN T. SMALL, ESQ., M. D.

SOLICITOR:
A. G. McLEAN, ESQ.

THE DIRECTORS are now prepared to issue POLICIES without reference to England, *except in cases of diseased lives.*

The DIRECTORS are also prepared to make Investments at six per cent per annum, on good City Property. Application for which to be made in writing to the Agent.

G. MURRAY JARVIS,
AGENT.

Toronto, Sept. 27, 1853. 5-4in

MRS. CROMBIE'S YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY,
GEORGE STREET, TORONTO.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT will be re-opened after the Mid-Summer Recess, on Wednesday the 17th instant.

Reference kindly permitted to the Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Toronto, the Rev. John M'Caul, L. L. D., President of the University of Toronto, the Rev. H. J. Grasett, B. D. Rector of Toronto, Rev. Edmund Baldwin, M. A., Assistant Minister of St. James's, Rev. J. G. D. M'Kenzie, M. A., Incumbent of St. Paul's, Toronto, Rev. R. J. McGeorge, of Streetsville, and the Rev. T. S. Kennedy, Secretary of the Church Society.

Toronto, 1st August, 1853. 2-tf

TO TEACHERS.

AN ADDITIONAL Master is wanted for the Grammar School, Hamilton, and a Master for the Grammar School, Oakville.—Salary of the former £100, and of the latter, £60 a year, besides fees.

Candidates are requested to present themselves for examination at the Grammar School, Hamilton, on Friday, the 30th September, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and to forward testimonials of moral character, and experience and success as Teachers, on or before the 26th September.—Subjects of examination the same as for Matriculation at the University.

By order of the Trustees.
W. CRAIGIE,
Secretary.

August 30th, 1853. 5-5-in

WANTED.

A LADY competent to teach English, French, Music, Drawing. She must be a member of the Church of England, and fond of a quiet country life.

Direct to W. H. P., Post-Office, Guelph.

August 30th, 1853. 5-tf

BELLS! BELLS! BELLS!

THE Subscribers manufacture and keep constantly on hand, a very large assortment of Church, Factory, Steamboat, Steamship, Locomotive, School House, and Plantation Bells, made in an *entirely new way* recently adopted by us. We have 14 Gold and Silver Medals