

they involve, and the second was the spirit of exclusiveness and the strongly marked distinction which they occasion between the rich and poor.

These points were well put, but alas! we soon perceived that while nothing apparently could be thought of to obviate the disadvantages of free seats, (viz., the uncertainty of revenue and the want of family unity in public worship), there was no want of suggestions calculated to damage their cause and at the same time to neutralize the disadvantages of pews.

"I saw" said the Archdeacon in substance "no doubt foster exclusive, and the wealthy secure by those means the best places in the house of God, but after all free seats are liable to the same objection. Riches will always be deferred to, and thus persons of large means will always occupy the most prominent positions in the Church, where they habitually worship. Free seats may indeed attract a large number of the poor but they are distasteful to the feelings of the upper class few of whom consequently will attend, therefore—the conclusion appeared to us to be pews on the whole are most advantageous and desirable.

This conclusion seemed then to be fortified by the fact that two methods could be adopted to overcome the charge of exclusiveness which is brought against them. The first suggestion was that the pews should every year be put up to private competition, and though the Archdeacon gave the *quiescens* to his own suggestion by saying that such a step would still afford the rich the means of gratifying their wishes at the expense of their poorer brethren, he said nothing of the sad consequences which would result from such a course, if any congregation could be induced to adopt it.

God knows we had our best churches too often desecrated by the tap of the Auctioneer's hammer as it is; and surely no one would wish that an event so painful to every reverent mind should become an annual occurrence, and bring with it into the temple of the Prince of Peace, the heart burning strife and godless emulation with which it would certainly be accompanied.

The second suggestion which was offered for remedying the exclusiveness of the pew system was that all the pews in a church should be brought to one uniform rent and then assigned to the parishioners annually by drawing lots. The Archdeacon is of opinion that this step if adopted would remedy the evil which is complained of.

No doubt it is—"if it was adopted" but there's the rub. Why only think what cruel work it would make with all the glories of Pews if this system of an annual Ecclesiastical lottery was to become general. What interest would people take in making themselves comfortable and respectable in the House of God? What chance would Mrs. Smith, whose pew is lined with scarlet cloth, ever have of looking down upon Mrs. Brown whose own little private prayers are more comfortable than her own pew.

We are brought therefore to the conclusion (the Archdeacon's suggestions to the contrary notwithstanding) that exclusiveness is a vice irrationally inherent in pews.

The next suggestion of the charge was one calculated to remedy the waste of room which is on all hands allowed to be the result of pews. It is simply this, that each pewholder should be induced regularly to admit into his own private compartment of "the Church of God" one or two whom he may see fit to select from the poorer members of the congregation. The Archdeacon is of opinion that this is a practical suggestion which if carried into effect would be productive of much good.

And we who have taken the liberty of respectfully differing from him in several particulars, are very happy to have the privilege of agreeing with him on this point. Indeed if some of the suggestions could be adopted it might do something to reconcile us to the iniquity of pews, but we must confess to great scepticism on the point of practicability. We have given one or two reasons for our doubts as regards some of his suggestions. We are not much more sanguine as regards the last which we have mentioned. We doubt that the rich will, as a general rule offer, or the poor accept such accommodation. We shall watch with great interest the effect of the plan which the Archdeacon no doubt intends to carry out in his own Church. Personally we know nothing of Cobourg, but that is a rising place and a layman from the neighborhood lately said to us that they almost already required another Church. If this be the case there must be urgent necessity for economizing the room in St. Peter's, and if the Archdeacon can succeed in doing so on his own plan, it will be one of the highest testimonies that can be imagined to the soundness of his teaching and the healthiness of his influence over all classes of his parishioners. And while such success will redound to the honor of the Pastor, it will no less bear witness to the worthiness of the flock and render the clergy generally envious of the Archdeacon's lot in ministering to a people so teachable in the practical duties of Christianity.

The discussion of the pew system was wound up by some remarks upon the impossibility of applying the same principle to all ages and to every state of Society, and therefore, as we understood him, free seats however excellent in theory are on the whole unsuited in many cases to the circumstances in which we are placed and must consequently be given up.

Free Churches followed the subject of free seats, and some remarkable opinions upon this subject were enunciated. On these two last points we shall have some further remarks to make.

From the *Hamilton Gazette*. MORE ABOUT A "CAMP MEETING."

SIR,—I observe in your issue of the 4th inst. an epitome of some alleged shameful proceedings which took place recently at a "camp meeting" held near Sing Sing, in New York State. I presume that there are hundreds, may thousands, who will not believe that such "extravagant" conduct is observed at their religious assemblies; but "there are more things in heaven and earth than are dreamt of in your philosophy," and I will cite you an instance. A few Sundays ago, I think, or last Sunday four weeks, a camp meeting was held about five miles from this city, in the township of Westminster, I had never witnessed a meeting of the kind, and in company with a few friends I drove out to the place. We found, at the lowest calculation, two thousand persons encamped in the woods, who were listening to several preachers who addressed them from a platform. Numerous tents surrounded the portion of ground allotted for the purpose, in which coteries and prayer meetings were held. Whilst in my tour of observation I met with two Londoners who promptly asked me to "take something to drink." I at first refused, alleging that it was Sabbath day and that of a certainty no intoxicating liquors would be allowed upon the consecrated grounds. Being favorably disposed to Methodism and indeed half one myself, I persisted in my latter statement. His importunities finally overcame my conviction, and I went with them to a tent which stood about one hundred yards in rear of the speaker's platform, one of my friends asked for brandy, and it was promptly produced. I could hardly believe my senses; but I tasted it and found it to be pure unadulterated brandy. I took a "horn," resolved never again to go to a "camp meeting," and vended my way homewards, sorry to the heart that a tent for wine-bibbers should find a place amongst tents occupied by people professing at the time to be worshipping God.

Yours, &c., &c., A CITIZEN OF LONDON THE LITTLE.

A FORM OF PRAYER AND THANKSGIVING TO ALMIGHTY GOD.

O Lord God Almighty, the Disposer of all human events, in whose hand is power over the elements, and who art able to do all things, we beseech Thee, Thy favor to the allied forces, both by sea and land. Let not the glory of Thy progress be stained by ambition, or sullied by revenge; but let Thy Holy Spirit support them in danger, control them in victory, and raise them above all temptation to evil. And grant that this and all other successes which have crowned the bravery and rewarded the endurance of our armies, may issue in the return of peace, and the restoration of Christian brotherhood among nations.

Finally, O Lord, we entreat Thee so to dispose and turn our hearts, that Thy mercy, now manifested towards us, may engage us to true thankfulness, and incline us, as a nation, to walk more humbly and devotedly before Thee, by obeying Thy holy word, by reverencing Thy holy day, and by promoting throughout the land the knowledge of Thee, the only true God, and of Jesus Christ whom Thou hast sent. To whom, with Thee and the Holy Ghost, be all honor and glory, world without end. Amen.

The Lord Bishop of Toronto begs to inform his reverend Brethren of the Diocese of Toronto, that the form of Thanksgiving published as above, having been issued by authority in England, is to be used on the first Sunday after it reaches their hands, immediately after the general Thanksgiving.

THE SPIRIT OF THE LORD'S PRAYER.—The spirit of the Lord's Prayer is beautiful. That form of petition breathes a filial spirit—"Father."

A catholic spirit—"Our Father."

A reverential spirit—"Hallowed be thy name."

A missionary spirit—"Thy kingdom come."

An obedient spirit—"Thy will be done on earth."

A dependent spirit—"Give us this day our daily bread."

A forgiving spirit—"And forgive our trespasses as we forgive those that trespass against us."

A cautious spirit—"Lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil."

A confidential and adoring spirit—"For thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever and ever. Amen."

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.—W. H., and L. O., North Augusta; Rev. H. M., York, Grand River; Rev. J. A. M., Fredericburgh; W. H. L., Toronto; J. H. Hawkesbury; W. R., and J. C. L., Amoureu.

THE PRAYER BOOK.

A correspondent of the *Western Episcopalian* communicates to us the following interesting article:—"Mr. — was a Baptist. Up to the age of some thirty-five years he had never listened to the Episcopal Service. A member of the congregation invited him to attend. He came for the first time. He was struck with the solemnity of the service. All was new, but all interesting. Every word found an echo in his heart. He listened to the sermon with great interest. But the service, short to him, closed. He could not leave the church without some expression of his interest. He asked the privilege of taking to his home a Prayer Book. He did so, and till midnight he read, examined and compared. He was delighted with it. The day following and the next, it was his companion. Now in full health he approved it.

"But disease now took a strong hold of him. Two weeks from that Sabbath he was in his grave. But on the sick bed the Prayer Book was his companion. While strength lasted he read it, and when strength failed him he desired his wife to read to him. The writer of this article visited him, and the Prayer Book lay on his pillow.

"When he was laid in his grave the widow loved that Prayer Book. She too read it. She was offered another in place of the old one her husband had read and loved. But none was so dear to her as that one. Soon she loved to use it. She became a member of the church, and lives, I hope, to love the Prayer Book which her husband gave her as a richer legacy than lands and houses.

Two facts are illustrated by the above historical incident.

1. An *unprejudiced mind* will not speak lightly of, but approve the Prayer Book, as a valuable help of devotion for those who use it aright.

2. That man does a "good work" who induces his neighbour to attend the service of God's house.

In the morning sow thy seed, and in the evening withhold not thy hand; for thou knowest not which shall prosper, either this or that."

ECCLESIASTICAL.

ENGLAND.—The Bishop of London continued his visit to the Continent. He had preached twice at Dusseldorf. It is stated that he has derived so much benefit from that city, that he will be able to proceed up the Rhine, making a tour into Switzerland before his return home.

It was understood that the Bishop of Lincoln would hold his primary Visitation in the present month.

With respect to the question of the Church Service at the Chapel of St. Mark's Training College, it is ascertained that the Executive of the College will not take any further steps in this matter until the Lord Bishop of the Diocese returns from Germany.

We are sorry to find that an agitation is again springing up against the proposed Theological College at Liebfeld, and similar establishments such "reactionary" institutions!

It has been intimated, at the sitting of the Consistory Court, that judgement in the cases of Western and Beale v. Liddell will not be delivered until November.

It appears that on several Sunday evenings during the summer, the Rev. R. W. Sandford, Incumbent of Kingswood, near Bristol, has preached in the open air with good success. He abstained from everything of a controversial nature, setting forth, in plain, earnest language, the great fundamental doctrines of Christianity.

An extensive restoration of Carlisle Cathedral is contemplated, comprising the rebuilding of the ancient parish church of St. Mary, the fitting up of the remains of the nave for Cathedral purposes, as soon as a new church is built, the decoration of the oak roof, the cleaning and repairing of the old stained glass in the tracery of the great east window, and a new organ. The Dean and Chapter, thinking the substantial repairs of the fabric out of the funds of the Cathedral is an excellent opportunity for making these alterations, have made an appeal to the inhabitants of Carlisle and the neighbourhood, which is heartily responded to.

At the recent sitting of the Consistory Court of Exeter, the judge (Rev. Chancellor Martin), in some observations on the St. Mary Steps faculty case, said: "It is of the utmost importance that in every church a sufficiency of free sittings are provided, and that the rights of the poor are protected." The letting of seats in churches for money, unless it is made a provision of an Act of Parliament, is entirely at variance with the spirit of the parochial system, and cannot but tend to exclude the poor. By doing so the Rector has sanctioned a highly illegal act.

The Clergy Orphan Asylum, Canterbury, is now drawing near to completion. The building, which was begun in May last year, is intended as a relief to the one in St. John's Wood, by being appropriated entirely to the boys, for 200 of whom it is provided.

The Rev. Dr. McNeile, of Liverpool, has been preaching in the open air at Buxton Spa, one of the fashionable watering places of England. The Rev. gentleman took his stand in the colonnade of the Crescent, and preached an eloquent sermon from Acts xxiv. 25, to a large and attentive audience, who occupied the area, the slopes, and the windows of the Crescent.

It is stated that the excommunication of the Rev. Sir W. Dunbar, by the Bishop of Aberdeen, some years since, having prevented the Rev. baronet's being admitted to an Incumbency in England, he has confessed his fault, and the excommunication has been removed, although Sir W. Dunbar, by his proceedings, had put the Bishop to an expense of £1,500.

We regret to learn the death of the Rev. Dr. Gilly, Canon of Durham, and Vicar of Northam. Dr. Gilly was one of the ablest and most exemplary of the so-called "Law Church" divines of the day, and was much respected both as a Cathedral dignitary and a parish priest. He was the author of several works of popular religious interest, and his "Life of Felix Nef," the Pastor of the Alps, and his "Waldensian Researches," are not unknown in America. He was the author, also, of other works on the Waldenses, a people to whom he was zealously attached, and to whose claims on the sympathy of the Church he was the first to draw attention. He was the means of raising a large subscription on their behalf, by which a college and library at La

Tour, in Piedmont, was founded and maintained. Up to the time of his last sickness, Dr. Gilly was engaged raising money for the extension of education among this interesting community. Dr. Gilly was, moreover, the first person who sought to ameliorate the condition of the agricultural labourers in Northumberland, by calling the attention of the landholders and the general public to the miserable state of the cottages and dwellings generally found upon the estates in this district, and his benevolent suggestions have since been carried out with much spirit by the Duke of Northumberland and other large landholders.

COLONIAL.

AFRICA.—The intelligence of the Church's work in the British possession in Africa, convinces us of the energy of the good Bishop of Capetown. We obtain the following extracts from a recent letter by the Bishop.

"The great work, however, which is at this time pressing itself upon your attention, is that of winning the coloured race in this land to Christ. At present our efforts for their conversion are upon a very small scale and utterly unworthy of the Church of England; and yet we are not in a condition to increase our labours. The great practical difficulty which stands in our way is that of language. This can only be overcome by time. Hitherto scarcely any of the Clergy have acquired sufficient knowledge of Dutch to officiate in that language. Till this is done, however, the coloured people cannot be widely impressed. Some are gradually acquiring it, and will, I trust, ere long be able to declare to the heathen, in their own tongue, the wonderful works of God.—"I had the men, and the means of maintaining them. I could easily employ in the field now open to us, a large additional staff of religious instructors to the heathen. It is not easy to meet with fully qualified agents for such a work here. Till our own college shall have sufficient time to bear its fruits, and furnish us with a supply of men duly qualified to serve God in the ministry of His Church, we must continue to look to the Church at home for our fellow helpers to the truth." Much has been done in various ways for this land of late, but it will be credited by a few more zealous men of God, who are willing to come over and help us to spend and be spent for Christ. Through you I would appeal to my brethren of the Clergy at home, into whose hearts God may have put any thought or desire to offer themselves for the building up of His church, the extension of His kingdom, and the salvation of souls in distant lands; and invite them to send to me to my Commissary—Rev. Dr. Williams, Perthshire, or to the Society, their willingness to labour, though it were but for a few years, in this field. We greatly need clergyman, catechists, and schoolmasters. May some zealous men who read of our wants regard this letter as a call to them, and offer themselves for the work! In a few years, the college, under the superintendence of its devoted Principal, will, I doubt not, in some degree supply our wants. At present, unless the zeal and the love of the Mother Church shall furnish both labourers and the means of supporting them, our work must languish, and will perhaps ultimately fail!"

The best college for a young man to graduate in is that of *Adrian*.

Do nothing you know or suspect to be wrong; and if you wish to enjoy the purest pleasure, do everything in your power that you are convinced is right.

STEAMER ARABIAN.—We understand that this steamer has been got afloat, and it is hoped that she will soon be able to commence her regular trips between Hamilton and Kingston.

DINNER AND BALL.—We have received Tickets for a Grand Dinner and Ball, to come off at the Clifton House, Niagara on Wednesday 31st instant. The entertainment is given by S. Zimmerman Esq. in honor of the Hon. Francis Hinks, who will be present, and we anticipate it will be a splendid affair.

OPERATIONS IN THE BALTIC.—Intelligence has been received from the Baltic, that the 29th, to the effect, that four liners—one frigate, and three corvettes, bombarded the batteries of Danunade for three hours on the morning of the previous day, fruit, without, however, doing much damage.—The ships then went over to Bullen, and bombarded the place for two hours with more effect. On the 25th hostile vessels were made by two frigates to Old Salis, where their ships were burnt.

The Kent "Advertiser" says, that Mr Rankin, M.P. for Essex, has recently received a communication from the Secy., informing him that the Home Government intend to authorize the raising of a couple of Canadian Regiments of Volunteers to take part in the war, and our contemporary thinks that in a few days the Provincial Government will receive instructions to proceed with the organization of those regiments.—"The Ottawa 'Monarchist' says, that Colonel Tache has arranged all the preliminaries of the matter with the Government at home, and that he brings out the authorization for us to proceed in raising the regiments in question. The same paper tells that the officers Colonel has also purchased in London the arms and appointments for the Volunteer Militia Companies of Canada, to be raised under the act of last session.

Rev. Dr. Burchard, of New York, while at Rome lately, took the liberty to seat himself in the throne of St. Peter. The devout spectators were paralyzed, but a sentinel had sufficient presence of mind to rush forward and expel the American doctor at the point of the bayonet. A little extra license for fumigation, and a prayer or two, doubtless made the sacred seat all right again.

THE ZOUAVE AND HIS CAT.—The *Gazette de Lyon* of the 18th ult., states that, among the numerous wounded soldiers just arrived there, a soldier of the 2nd Zouaves excited particular attention. He was dressed in a republican hat, with a plume, a frock-coat buttoned up to the chin, and had with him a cat minus one leg. It appears that he was performing a character at the French theatre before Sebastopol, when the drum beat to arms. Without hesitating to doff his theatrical costume, he was soon in the trenches, where he lost one arm from the splinter of a shell, and had his right ear carried away by a musket ball; his cat, which remained during the engagement of his shoulder, losing his paw at the same time. Even in the hospital he would never part from his cat, which has come with him to France, where the Zouave figures in the same dress that he wore when the alarm was given.

ARRIVAL OF THE S. "AFRICA."

HALIFAX, Oct. 24.

Breadstuffs advanced, flour advanced 1/2, wheat 3/4; Canada West wheat in demand. Money negotiations tight. Manchester market continues flat. Consols fell yesterday to 86 1/2, but rose to-day 87, and closed at 87 1/2.

The *Africa* will be due at Boston on Thursday evening. Her dates from Liverpool are to the 13th inst., one week later than received per 'Atlantic' at New York.

Affairs at Sebastopol had undergone no change. Except an occasional interchange of shots, everything was quiet.

The Allies are threatening Perekop, and were also manifesting some activity on the Danube.

News of the bombardment of Odessa by the Allied fleets was daily looked for. A slight engagement had taken place near Kerch, and resulted in favor of the Allies.

From Asia the news is unimportant. The Turks still hold out at Kars, although closely invested, and much distressed for provisions.

The Cotton Market exhibits great depression amounting almost to a panic, and prices were fully 1/2 lower while in some cases forward sales had been made at even still greater reduction.

The week's sales was, ascertained to be about \$1,000,000 of which speculators took a very small portion.

General Simpson's despatch, dated Sebastopol 29th says: 950 men are employed daily in making a road from Balaklava to the camp. Fatigue parties are in the town engaged in getting timber and other material from the ruins of the buildings, to get shelter for the troops before the winter sets in.

General Simpson further says that the Russians from the batteries on the North side caused some little annoyance, but had not prevented work from being carried on.

The *Monitor* states officially that the Empress is pregnant, and that her health is excellent.

An alliance between Prince Napoleon and the Princess Royal is rumored in political circles.

DENMARK.

It is announced in one of the London papers that the Danish Government invited the maritime powers to meet in Congress at Copenhagen, in November, to settle the question of the Sound Dues. Denmark, it is said, proposed a redemption of the Sound.

A letter from Sebastopol, published in the *Frankfort Gazette*, states that the Russian ships can be raised without difficulty, as the Russian had closed them in every part but one, and attached hose to the hulls so that water could be pumped out when required.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—We are pleased to see that this Company (of which Josias Bray, Esq. is the Agent in this city) showed a very flourishing state of affairs at the adjourned meeting of the directors.

The meeting of the Convocation of Trinity College will be held at three o'clock on Saturday next.

A LARGE MERCHANT FLEET.—On the 27th of Aug. fully one thousand merchant vessels, of every country, and of every port, were within the range of the eye, beating through the Straits of Gibraltar.

An English mathematician, named Daily, lately performed the feat of weighing the earth. He does not tell us the scales he used; but here is his balance: 1,256,195,670,000,000,000,000,000 tons!

A single pound of flaxen thread intended for the finest specimen of French silk is valued at \$600, and the length of the thread is about 226 miles. One pound of this thread is more valuable than two pounds of gold.

An interesting discovery has been made in France, with regard to engraving fruit trees. Instead of making use of a graft a slip is taken from an apple tree, for example, and planted in a potato, so that a couple of inches of the slip remain visible. It soon takes root, develops, and finally becomes a handsome tree, bearing fine fruit. This method is due to a Bohemian gardener.

YOUNG GENERALS.—Alexander the Great died at the early age of 32. Hannibal gained the Battle of Cannae at about the same age. Scipio fought at Zama when not much over 30. Julius Cesar had conquered Gaul when he was 45. Germanicus was poisoned in his 34th year. At the battle of Plassy, Oliver's age was not so advanced as that. Napoleon gained his mighty victory at Austerlitz when he had scarcely completed his 35th year; and at the time our own immortal Wellington finished his campaigns in the plains of Waterloo he was only 46 years old.

RUSIAN TALLOW.—St. Petersburg advices to the 20th inst. report that the total quantity of Russian tallow available for exportation this season appears to be about 80,000 casks. The average exportation of tallow from Cronstadt for the 30 years ending with 1853 was 127,310 casks, per annum, and for the five years preceding the declaration of war it was 110,000 casks. These figures afford a striking proof of the injury which the war is inflicting upon the productive industry of Russia.

It is notified by the authorities of Trinity College, Dublin, that a special class is to be formed for those students who may aspire to serve in the Royal Artillery and Engineers. Two renowned gentlemen—Messrs. Galbraith and Houghton—have been appointed examiners.

The "Western Star" says:—"We understand that a noble lord of high standing in the west of Ireland has, during the last few weeks, caused to be served on his tenants no less than 600 notices to quit, not with the view of dispossessing them, but of raising their rents."

The returns of the Registrar-General of Agricultural Statistics for Ireland show that there has been this year an increase of 87,293 acres on cereal crops, of 25,613 on green crops, and of 53,878 on meadow and clover, whilst there was a decrease of 54,297 on flax. The total increase on the extent of land under crops is, therefore, 112,382 acres.

The "Northern Whig" reports the receipt of continued information, confirmatory of former estimates of the return of this year's crops, and adds that there is now no doubt that the produce of the harvest will turn out as a whole, much more satisfactory than that of either England or Scotland.

WANTED

A SITUATION as Governess in a Family, where the children are young; or, as Assistant in a School. Unexceptionable references can be given.—Address H. G. T., Box No. 2, Post-Office, Hamilton.

DIED.

At the residence of her son-in-law, Capt. James J. Kelly, of Port Stanley, on the 15th inst., Mary, relict of James Bailly, late of London, Eng., aged 87 years.

On Wednesday Evening the 17th instant, Eliza Isabella, beloved wife of John L. Swift Esq. of this city, aged 23 years deeply and deservedly regretted.

HAMILTON MARKETS.

Table with columns for commodity, price, and unit. Includes Flour (Millers' Extra), Wheat, Butter, Oats, Potatoes, Beef, Pork, Mutton, Ham & Bacon, Veal, Eggs, Hay, and Wood.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Table with columns for commodity, price, and unit. Includes Flour (Millers' Extra), Wheat, Barley, Peas, Clover Seed, Beef, Pork, Bacon, and Mutton.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

Table with columns for commodity, price, and unit. Includes Flour (Market in active demand), Wheat, Barley, Peas, Clover Seed, Beef, Pork, Bacon, and Mutton.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS, in a Ladies' Seminary, (a member of the English Church) one who can give instructions in English and Drawing; also, Plain and Fancy Work, if required.—For particulars inquire by letter, to Mrs M. D., Chippawa Canada West. Oct. 15, 1855.

THE GREAT GAZETTEER

LIPPINCOTT'S Pronouncing Gazetteer of the World. OR GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY. CONTAINING a greater amount of matter than any other single volume in the English Language. Edited by J. THOMAS M.D., & T. BALDWIN, Assisted by several other gentlemen. The above work (upon which over five years of continued labor and research, with a large outlay of money, has been expended) has not been published merely to supply the deficiencies of existing Gazetteers, but to furnish a Geographical Dictionary which should be as comprehensive in its design, as perfect in its arrangement, and as complete and accurate in its execution as the best dictionary of the English Language.

Among his many claims to superiority which this work has over all others of the kind are the following: 1st. IT IS A PRONOUNCING GAZETTEER, a feature as essential to the completeness of a Geographical Dictionary, as to a Dictionary of the English Language.

2nd. It contains above 20,000 more Geographical names than any other Gazetteer of the World. And the notices of all important places will also be found far more full and satisfactory than in any other similar work.

3rd. In regard to Accuracy and Recentness of Information it will be found incomparably superior to every other.

The "PRONOUNCING GAZETTEER, OR GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY," contains above 2100 pages. Price in strong leather binding, \$6; half-bound Morocco, \$7.

For Sale by HENRY ROWSELL, Bookseller, Stationer, and Printer, King Street, Toronto.

JUST RECEIVED

A FRESH SUPPLY OF QUESTIONS Illustrating the Catechism of the Church of England, by the Ven. John Sinclair, A. M., Pem. Coll., Oxford, F. R. S. E. Price 10d.

For Sale by H. ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto.

NEW BOOKS.

HISTORY of British India, by H. Murray, F. R. S. E., Illustrated, 6s. 3d. Poland, or the Island World of the South Sea and the Pacific, 7s. 6d. Discovery and Adventures in the Polar Seas and Regions, 7s. 6d. Voyages of Discovery round the World, 7s. 6d. Humboldt's Travels and Researches, 7s. 6d. Circumnavigation of the Globe, 7s. 6d. Stories from Switzerland and the Tyrol, 5s. 6d. Stories from Russia, Siberia, Poland, and Circassia, 5s. 6d. Tales of the Boyhood of great Painters, 5s. 6d. The Early Church, a book for Daughters, 4s. 6d. The Universal Letter Writer, 1s. 10d. Improved Letter Writer, with letters of Dr. Johnson, Burns, &c., 1s. 3d. Cook's Letter Writer, 1s. 3d. For sale by HENRY ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto.

NEW BOOKS.

BATTLES of the British Navy, 2 vols. D. Cloth, 10s. 11s. 12s. 13s. 14s. 15s. 16s. 17s. 18s. 19s. 20s. 21s. 22s. 23s. 24s. 25s. 26s. 27s. 28s. 29s. 30s. 31s. 32s. 33s. 34s. 35s. 36s. 37s. 38s. 39s. 40s. 41s. 42s. 43s. 44s. 45s. 46s. 47s. 48s. 49s. 50s. 51s. 52s. 53s. 54s. 55s. 56s. 57s. 58s. 59s. 60s. 61s. 62s. 63s. 64s. 65s. 66s. 67s. 68s. 69s. 70s. 71s. 72s. 73s. 74s. 75s. 76s. 77s. 78s. 79s. 80s. 81s. 82s. 83s. 84s. 85s. 86s. 87s. 88s. 89s. 90s. 91s. 92s. 93s. 94s. 95s. 96s. 97s. 98s. 99s. 100s. 101s. 102s. 103s. 104s. 105s. 106s. 107s. 108s. 109s. 110s. 111s. 112s. 113s. 114s. 115s. 116s. 117s. 118s. 119s. 120s. 121s. 122s. 123s. 124s. 125s. 126s. 127s. 128s. 129s. 130s. 131s. 132s. 133s. 134s. 135s. 136s. 137s. 138s. 139s. 140s. 141s. 142s. 143s. 144s. 145s. 146s. 147s. 148s. 149s. 150s. 151s. 152s. 153s. 154s. 155s. 156s. 157s. 158s. 159s. 160s. 161s. 162s. 163s. 164s. 165s. 166s. 167s. 168s. 169s. 170s. 171s. 172s. 173s. 174s. 175s. 176s. 177s. 178s. 179s. 180s. 181s. 182s. 183s. 184s. 185s. 186s. 187s. 1