been presented to His Excellency by University, and which have received : a statement of the number and the scholarships, the establishment s Excellency has sanctioned: of the residences of the persons upon whom been conferred: of the number of matdents in University College, Toronto: s, residences, date of matriculation mount charged each student for the urses of lectures, and the sums actually or the current year, or terms ending ear.

Quebec, March 15.

Dionne introduced a bill to fix the ty seat of the County of Timiscouata.

On motion of Mr. Chaveau, an address was ordered for a statement of the receipts, and expenditure of the Quebec Turnpike Road Trustees.

Mr. Poulin introduced a bill to incorporate Abbotsford Academy; also a bill for the establishment of superior Elementary Schools in certain Parishes and Townships in Lower Canada.

Mr. Turcott was added to the committee on the L. Canada Judicature amendment bill, and the petition of P. R. Lafrenage, Esquire and others, referring to that committee.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to amend the Joint Stock Act.

Mr. Dorion of Montreal introduced a bill to authorise the keeping of separate Registers of Baptisms, Marriages and Deaths, in the different Catholic churches in Montreal: also, a bill to remove doubts about the right of Superior Court Judges to preside in appealable causes pending in Circuit Courts: also to incorporate Montreal Benevolent Society of Notre Dame deBonsecours.

Mr. Larwill enquired of the ministry what is the position of those lands in the County of Kent located by the late Col. Thomas Talbot; whether the same can be purchased, and on what terms and conditions. Also, whether it is the intention of the Government to introduce any measure during the present session to preserve the public domain from being monopolized by land speculators, to the detriment of the would-be actual settlers and the industrial classes; and also, why facilities are not given for the sale of all public lands in the said County of Kent.

The Commissioner of Crown Lands answered that the matter was under consideration of the Government, and they hoped to arrive at a decision in a few days.

Mr. Dorion of Drummond introduced a bill to extend the limits of the Arthabaska Circuit, and alter the chief place thereof.

Mr. Hartman introdced a bill to enable the Municipal Councils of the Counties of York and Peel, and of the County of Ontario, to redeem the rights of the purchasers of certain lands within the said county, sold at sheriff's sale for taxes on the 30th of March, 1852.

Mr. Felton introduced a bill to incorporate the Sherbrook literary institution.

The Hon. Sir A. N. MacNab brought down a message from the Governor General, transmitting a despatch from the British minister at Washington, announcing the passing and sanction of the act amending the Reciprocity Act, with a copy of the act accompanying it.

In reply to a question from Mr. Brown, the Hon. Mr. Drummond read from the act to show that under it duties on goods sent from any of the British North American Provinces into the United States, from and after the day of the passage of an act of that province giving effect to the treaty, will be refunded.

The question of the reception of the Argenteuil election petition was then taken up, and the discussion continued until the House rose.

March 16.—Mr. Merritt introduced a bill to incorporate the Niagara District Bank.—In reply to Mr. Holton, Mr. Lemieux said the contract for the Tug service between Montreal and Kingston had been cancelled, and that new arrangements would be entered into.

On motion of Mr. Larwill an address was ordered for a list of all Crown and Clergy Lands which have been sold since January 1852, with the date of each sale and the names of the parties to whom sold, the amount paid on each sale; and also a list of the Crown, Clergy, University, School, and other lands remaining in the county of Kent unsold; also the lots in the town of Chatham, in said county, remaining unsold.

Mr. Felton introduced a bill to establish a registry office in the county of Wolfe.

Attorney-General Drummond introduced a bill to annex portions of the county of Two Mountains to the county of Argenteuil.

Mr. Cauchon introduced a bill to amend the Imperial Act reüniting the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada—the Legislative Council bill. He explained that the bill intended by Mr. Morin had been dropped, and the present was a new bill, of which the following were the features: The Legislative Council would consist of 48 elected members, but the Crown would have no power to create new councillors. The duration of office of these councillors would be eight years, but would go out one-fourth every two years in order. However, to scatter representation throughout the country, the councillors would be grouped in groups of four till the system was completed. The elected members would draw lots as to which should go out first, but after that of course each would be elected for eight years. The property qualifications would be £1,000; the other qualifications, the age of 30 years' residence, and the quality of British subjects. The electors would be the same as the other House, with the exception of the difference of divisions. The power of dissolution would not rest with the Government. The speaker would be elected by the Crown. The present men remain in office, their numbers being equally divided between Upper and Lower Canada. The property qualification for the Lower House abolished.

Messages were received from the Legislative Council announcing that they had passed the Grand Ligne Evangelical Society bill, the Brockville and Ottawa Company bill, and the bill to amend the Usury Laws.

On Monday, it was telegraphed from Halifax (N.S.), that the Governor of the colony has received authority to raise a foreign legion for the British service there, with two regiments formed of persons born subjects of the English government.

The intelligence of the death of the Emperor of Russia has produced the greatest excitement in New York, and the most conflicting opinions prevail as to its veracity. The press generally believe it true. The *Herald* pronounces it the most important event that could have occurred for Great Britain, and seems therefore rather provoked that it should have taken place. The market has been much affected by the news, but until it is confirmed beyond a doubt commercial men seem uncertain how to act. Many merchants have bet large wagers as to the truth of the report, the odds being on the sides of those who believed it.—*Colonist.*

The Reciprocity treaty is now the law of the land, both in the United States and Canada. Both governments have issued proclamations carrying the law into effect, it having been fully sanctioned in all its parts by the Imperial Government, and notice thereof forwarded to Washington and Quebec.

The Report of the Government Commissioners appointed in November last to inquire into the accidents on the Great Western Railway, has just been printed by order of the Legislative Assembly, from which it appears that from Nov. 10th, 1853, when the first section of the road was opened to 1st November, 1854, 17 accidents occurred, in which 78 persons lost their lives, and 72 were more or less injured; eight of these sad catastrophes resulted from carelessness and want of precaution.

On Tuesday evening the 13th, a fire broke out in St. Catherine's, which was not got under until some dozen houses were totally destroyed: the loss was partially covered by insurance.

Some of our southern neighbours who think "might v. right" a valid title to any acquisition, are beginning to cast a longing eye on the rich and attractive region of Ecuador:—

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald*, of date March 6th, says that vast arrangements have been made by an ex-Senator, named Clemens, of Alabama, and a large party of Americans, to attack and take possession of the great South American republic of Ecuador. The New York *Herald* disapproves of this new design of the bucaniers, and points out how much better and more feasible it would be to invade and take Mexico, and relieve it from the tyranny of the priests. The *Herald* thinks it would be no difficult matter to subdue Mexico and become possessed its rich silver mines, of its fertile fields for the production of cotton, tobacco, coffee, sugar, precious woods, dye-stuffs, and various other articles of traffic, now lying waste. The *Herald* adds that it would give 5 or $10,000 towards the invasion of Mexico. Ecuador also has many advantages to excite the cupidity of the Americans. It is a large country, right under the equator, with the lofty chain of the Andes running through it, and within are all the principal sources of the tremendous river Amazon. The agricultural productions of this wonderful country are rich and varied beyond description; and there is no telling the extent and resources of its gold, silver, sulphur and copper mines, to say nothing of the guano deposits of its Pacific islands.

Two daring burglaries have been lately committed in Esquesing, from one of which the villains decamped with $240, the property of a Mr. Baines; this should put our country friends on their guard against the two common practice of keeping sums of money by them: thereby losing the security as well as profit arising from a safe investment.

On Friday afternoon, Coroner King held an inquest on the body of a lad named Timothy Skerry: while amusing himself on the sidewalk on Tereulay Street, he fell into a gully, and was swept away. A verdict of "Found Drowned," was returned.

The goods and chattels of the Corporation of the new City of Ottawa have been seized under an execution for a small debt. At the same time the Corporation proposed to incur a further debt of some £40,000 for Water Works.

European News.

FURTHER NEWS BY THE "PACIFIC."

The Palmerston's Ministry has fallen to pieces,—Graham, Gladstone and Herbert having resigned, it is believed, from private squabbles in the Cabinet. Lord John Russell has been appointed the Colonial Secretary, but will remain at Vienna until he has completed his mission; Sir Charles Wood succeeds Sir James Graham as First Lord of the Admiralty.

Riots have occurred in London and Liverpool in consequence of the high price of provisions and want of employment.

Lord Panmure has announced that compulsory measures must be taken to fill up the diminished ranks of the army.

Joseph Hume is dead; he was much respected and is greatly regretted.

It was officially announced that on the 17th General Liprandi, with 40,000 Russians and 70 guns, attacked the Turks at Eupatoria. Omar Pasha commanded the Turks: the battle lasted four hours, when the Russians retired with a loss of 500 men: no great importance is attached to the battle.

The proceedings in Parliament have touched upon several points of interest.

On the 10th ultimo, the Royal assent was given to the North American Fishery Bill, and the convention between Great Britain and the Porte for the enlistment of the Turkish contingent.

An interesting debate occurred upon going into Committee on the Army Estimates. Lord Palmerston contended that the sufferings of the army in the Crimea rose from physical causes, not in the power of man to control. Those sufferings were not confined to the British army. the Russians' sick and wounded being 33,000. He further urged that the debate in Parliament had created so much indignation on the Continent that the Government had been prevented from putting the Foreign Enlistment Act into operation.

Lord Raglan has resigned his command, to avoid being recalled. Affairs before Sebastopol remain unchanged: the snow has almost disappeared, and the weather was much less severe: and as orders had been received at Constantinople to prepare hospital beds for 50,000 men, it was inferred that an assault would soon be made.

GEERMANY.

The Opposition in the 2nd Chamber of Berlin had resolved to propose a vote of want of confidence in the ministerial policy.

The Vienna semi-official journals contradict positively that Austria intends to negociate a £15,000,000 sterling loan in England.

The Imperial Palace of Prague, the residence of the Emperor of Austria, has been destroyed by fire.

COMMERCIAL.

Cotton quiet. Breadstuffs slightly declined. Consols unchanged.

From the London Times of Friday.

The arrangements occasioned by the recent vacancies in the Cabinet have not yet transpired, if, indeed, they are completed; but we have reason to believe that some of the attempts made to replace the late Ministers have not been successful. Mr. Cardwell not only does not accept the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, but he prefers to share the fate of that small political section to which he belongs, and he vacates the Board of Trade, following the example of his colleagues, with more fidelity to their decline than they had shown to his advancement. Among the new appointments the names of Lord Elgin, Mr. Baines, Mr. Lowe, and Sir Cornewall Lewis have been mentioned, but we have no positive information as to the offices which these gentlemen are intended to fill. We presume, however, that when Lord Palmerston meets the House of Commons this evening he will feel the necessity of announcing to Parliament and the country that his Administration is once more complete.

The following, we are informed, is the composition of the new Ministry, so far as it had been arranged yesterday:—

OF THE CABINET.

First Lord of the Treasury—Lord Palmerston.
Lord High Chancellor—Lord Cranworth.
Chancellor of the Exchequer—Sir G. C. Lewis.
Lord President of the Council—Earl Granville.
Lord Privy Seal—Duke of Argyle.
Secretaries of State—Home: Duke of Argyle. Foreign: Earl of Clarendon. Colonies: Lord John Russell. War: Lord Panmure.
First Lord of the Admiralty—Sir Charles Wood.
Chief Commissioner of Works, &c.—Sir William Molesworth.
Postmaster General—Right Hon. Viscount Canning.

NOT OF THE CABINET.

President of the Board of Trade—Lord Stanley, of Alderly.
Lord Great Chamberlain — Lord Willoughby d'Eresby.
Lord Steward—Earl Spencer.
Earl Marshal—Duke of Norfolk.
Lord Chamberlain—Marquis of Breadalbane.
Master of the Horse—Duke of Wellington.
General Commanding-in-Chief—Viscount Hardinge.
Master of the Mint—Sir J. F. W. Herschel, Bart.
Master of the Rolls—Sir John Romilly.
Attorney-General—Sir A. F. J. Cockburn, Q.C.
Solicitor-General—Sir R. Bethell, Q. C.
Judge Advocate-General—Right Hon. G. P. Villiers.
Secretary of the Board of Control—Mr. Danby Seymour.
Vice-President of the Board of Trade—Mr. Laing.
Lord Duncan becomes a Lord of the Treasury in the room of Lord Elcho, retired.

IRELAND.

Lord Lieutenant—Lord Carlisle.
Lord High Chancellor—Right Hon. T. B. Smith.
Attorney-General—Right Hon. A. Brewster.
Solicitor-General—William Keogh, Esq.
Chief Secretary for Ireland—Mr. Horsman.

Arrival of the "Africa."

The steamship *Africa* arrived at Halifax on the 15th inst., bringing the startling intelligence that the Emperor of Russia died at 1 o'clock on the morning of the 2nd. The event was sudden, and caused the greatest excitement. Rumors were afloat that he was assassinated, but it was thought he died of apoplexy, after an attack of influenza.

The Vienna Conference was to open on the 5th instant, and in consequence of the above event peace expectations were growing much stronger.

There is nothing new from the seat of war. It was reported that the north side of Sebastopol would be invested. Admiral Bruat had telegraphed the following account of the battle of Eupatoria, under date 20th February:—

"On the 15th the town of Eupatoria was attacked on the eastern side by 70 pieces of artillery and six regiments of cavalry under General Koff, and twelve regiments of infantry, about 25,000 men, under the orders of General Osten Sacken. The combat lasted from 5½ till 10 A.M. The Russians were vigorously repulsed: their loss is estimated at 500 killed and the wounded in proportion. The Turks had 88 killed and 250 wounded, and lost 70 horses. Selim Pacha, general of the Egyptian division. and Reschid Bey were killed. Eighteen French were killed and wounded on shipboard. The attack hasn ot been renewed by the Russians. The steamers at anchor in the roadstead contributed energetically to the defence of the town. Admirals Lyons and Bruat have sent six steamers to Eupatoria.

"Signed BRUAT."

THE FRENCH EMPEROR'S VISIT TO THE CRIMEA.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* states, that the Emperor's journey to the Crimea is considered more probable. It was also said he would go by way of Trieste, and thus pay a visit to the Emperor of Austria.

AUSTRIA AND THE GERMAN CONFEDERATION.

A telegraphic despatch, dated Berlin 16th inst., states that the Austrian government addressed a note on the 1st of February to the Bavarian Government, formally announcing that Austria considers the placing on a war footing of the federal army of Germany simply as a preparatory step to its mobilization, the demand of which will shortly be renewed.

OFFICIAL STATE OF THE ARMY IN THE CRIMEA.

To rectify thevarious and daily misstatements that are put forth on the state of the army in the Crimea would be an endless task. Now and then, however, some striking misrepresentation appears to which it is impossible to permit uncontradicted circulation. For instance, it was asserted that, on the 1st of January, Lord Raglan had barely 14,000 men capable of being brought into the field. Even a less number was mentioned But what was the fact? We are enabled to state on authority, to which we challenge contradiction, that on the day specified the total number of our army before Sebastopol was 38,732 men of all arms, from whom must be deducted for sick, absent and present, 13,915, and 196 for prisoners in the hands of the enemy, and the number actually available for duty will be found to have been 24,621 men, or upwards of 10,000 more than was publicly but most falsely stated, and this exclusive of the Naval Brigade. During the month of January there was unfortunately a large mortality, but notwithstanding this unfavorable circumstance there still remained on the 6th of the present month of February 21,000 men fit for service again, exclusive of the Naval Brigade. Another point that has been carefully kept out of view is the number of convalescent at Scutari; these are in themselves an army, to whom the advantages of repose were scarcely afforded until their presence shall become indispensable in the field.—*Morning Post.*

Russia seems to be at length making attempts to come to an understanding with the western powers.

Official correspondence from Vienna says that a draft of a general treaty is already proposed securing the integrity of Turkey, preventing future encroachments of individual powers, and guaranteeing rights of Christians. This document will be considered at the conference.

RUSSIAN NEWS FROM THE CRIMEA.

The *Military Gazette* of Vienna has the following:—The Grand Duke Michael who has become convalescent, reached the head quarters of Prince Menschikoff at Simpheropol on the 5th. His brother had previously arrived. The Russian troops on the Belbec are about 30,000 strong; they are lodged in holes made in the ground. Prince Menschikoff has fortified by earthworks the spot at which the waters of the Katcha and the Belbec separate; and these advantageous positions protect the communication between Sebastopol and Simpheropol. General Osten Sacken is to maintain the communications with Perekop and the south-west of the Crimea, 'and General Liprandi continues to menace Balaklava. The Russians, however, are at present strictly on the defensive, and the object of their sorties from Sebastopol, which are principally made by volunteers, is to discover the position of the allies, and to acertain where their [the Russians'] works are most menaced. The redoubts of the third paralled of the allies are so well situated that the batteries, though all of them are not yet unmasked, have done more injury to the external works of the Russians than those of the second line, which have been firing for five weeks. It is not doubtful that General Canrobert commands the south side of the fortress. The main body of the Turkish army at Eupatoria makes reconnoisances from time to time towards Sack, where General Gorf is stationed with 3500 men. Omar Pasha may cross the valley of the Alma without obstacle, as it is positively asserted that it is not occupied by the Russians.

The Americans in Paris, gave a grand ball in commemoration of Washington's birth day. All the members of the diplomatic corps, as well as the members of the French Government, were present.

French papers mention that the city of Catania, in Italy, had been almost destroyed by an earthquake.

Sir Charles Napier has written to Mr. Craufurd expressing himself much surprised at Admiral Berkeley's reply to the honourable member's question, and adds:—

"I do not intend to bandy words with the gallant admiral, but I beg to tell you, when the papers—which I hope will be asked for—are produced, it will be seen that I was goaded to act contrary to my own judgment—that I was censured and finally dismissed my command." Captain Elliot, of the *James Watt*, repudiates for the officers and crew of that steamship that she was either badly manned or disciplined.

The *Times* tells us that a firm of the highest respectability in the provisioning trade, are prepared to bind themselves in the heaviest penalties which the jealousy of Government can impose, to supply to the British army in its present position, or anywhere within two hundred miles of the coast, food consisting of three meals a day to be cooked and delivered at the head-quarters of each battalion at 3s. per head. The breakfast is to consist of tea coffee and cocoa, according to choice, and of fresh-baked bread; the dinner of bread and meat, and potatoes, with a quart of malt liquor, and the ordinary allowance of rum. They undertake to give fresh meat twice a week, and vegetables, besides potatoes. To this is to be added a substantial evening meal. For threepence more they will find and keep up a constant supply of tents.

WOUNDED GUARDS AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

By command of the Queen thirty-two of the Grenadier Guards, wounded at Alma, Inkermann, and in the trenches before Sebastopol, assembled at Buckingham Palace, within the Grand Hall, at half-past 2 o'clock on Tuesday the 20th instant, and were inspected by Her Majesty, who was accompanied by Prince Albert, the Colonel of the regiment. Her Majesty, attended by Colonel Thomas Wood, lieut-colonel of the regiment, questioned every soldier about his wounds, and afterwards received from Mr. Brown surgeon-major of the regiment, a report of the state of the invalids. The Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, and Prince Arthur, followed the Queen and the Prince during the examination of the wounded men. The Royal Princesses and the ladies and gentlemen in waiting were also present in the Grand Hall.

A party of invalids, 26 in number, of the Coldstream Regiment of Guards, wounded at Alma, Inkermann, and during the siege operations before Sebastopol, were inspected by the Queen, on Thursday afternoon, in Buckingham Palace. The wounded Guards were mustered shortly before 3 o'clock, in the Grand Hall, under the command of Colonel Gordon Drummond. Her Majesty and Prince Albert were attended, while inspecting the men, by Dr. Munro, Surgeon-Major of the Regiment. The Queen was accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, and also by the elder Princes of the Royal Family. The Princesses, with the Ladies and Gentlemen in waiting, also witnessed the inspection.

FRENCH SENTIMENT OF ENGLISH HEROISM.—It would be difficult, says the *Times'* Paris correspondent, to give a just idea of the admiration excited on all hands and among all classes of the people of Paris by the heroic conduct of the English at the battle of the 5th; and when lauding them, they in some measure seem to forget the gallantry of their own soldiers in their enthusiastic praise of their allies. I say "among all classes," because one paltry and selfish faction (the Fusionists), which would, if it dared, express its affliction at the triumphs of the allied armies, is forced by shame to unwilling silence. It is but just to say that none are louder in their praise than the Republicans, and none more eager to do justice to the fine qualities of the British troops than those who were, until this noble friendship of danger and of victory, believed to be animated only by animosity against us. The *Charivari* itself contributes to swell the general enthusiasm, and the British soldier, quite as often as the French, figures in the foreground as the leading personage in its daily sketches. I was purchasing a segar a day or two since in a shop on the Boulevards, when a cabman came to buy tobacco. "Is it true," says he, addressing a Frenchman, "that 8,000 Englishmen kept the field against 45,000 Russians until Bosquet came up, and that in company with our soldiers they charged the enemy and killed 9,000?" "Yes." "Then, although I have always hated the English, and thought them false and perfidious, if an Englishman were now to fall into the Seine, I would jump after and try to save him, though I can't swim a stroke. Here are heroes; why the Old Guard could never have done more; and to think they are Englishmen, whom I have been hating all my life! But it is never too late to learn."

TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, March 21st, 1855.

	s.	D.		s.	D.
Flour—Millers' extra sup. per barrel	40	0	a	41	3
Farmers' per 196 lbs.	38	9	a	0	0
Wheat—Fall, per bushel, 60 lbs.	8	4	a	8	9
Oatmeal, per barrel,	38	9	a	0	0
Rye, per bushel, 56 lbs	6	9	a	7	0
Barley, per bushel, 48 lbs.	4	2	a	4	6
Oats, per bushel, 34 lbs. new	2	10	a	3	0
Peas, per bushel,	4	3	a	5	0
Potatoes, per bushel,	2	8	a	3	0
Grass Seed, per bushel,	0	0	a	0	0
Clover Seed, per bushel,	35	9	a	40	0
Hay, per ton,	100	0	a	115	0
Straw, per ton,	50	0	a	60	0
Butter—Tub, per lb.	0	10	a	0	0
Fresh, per lb	1	0	a	1	3
Beef, per 100 lbs,	32	6	a	35	0
Pork, per 100lbs,	35	0	a	37	6
Eggs per dozen	1	0	a	0	0
Fire wood per cord,	20	0	a	26	6

New Advertisements.

New English Books

JUST RECEIVED.

The Book of English Poetry, morocco	£0	12	6
" " " cloth	0	6	7½
Milton, Cowper, Kirkwhite and Campbell, in morocco, each	0	12	6
" " " " cloth	0	5	7½
Poems by a Lady, cloth gilt	0	3	9
Travels in Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Ayres, &c cloth gilt, coloured plates	0	8	0
Northern Coasts of America and Hudson's Bay Territories, cloth, gilt	0	6	3
History of Arabia and its People, by A. Crichton, LL D.	0	7	6
Merry England, or Travels Descriptions &c.	0	3	9
The Divine Architect, or Wonders of Creation, by Rev J W Wilson, cloth, gilt	0	7	6
Memoirs of the Lif and Writings of Thos. Chalmers, D D, LL D., by his son in law, the Rev. Wm. Hanna, 4 vols. and Correspondence	1	5	0
Tracts for Parochial use (Parker, Oxford) 7 vols.	1	10	0
Tracts for Christian Seasons, " 4 vols.	1	0	0
Aid to Domestic Worship, 2 vols, in 1	0	15	0
Holy Living and Dying, cloth, neat	0	3	3
Who is Jesus, cloth, neat	0	1	3
The Parting Spirit's address to his Mother	0	0	7½
Mornings with Jesus, by Rev. W. Jay of Bath	0	6	3
Council of Trent, by L. F. Bangeners	0	6	3
Voltaire and his times, by "	0	5	0
France before the Revolution, 2 vols	0	7	6
Memoirs of D. M. M. Crichton, by Rev. J W. Taylor	0	5	0
Hungarian Sketches, by M. Jokai	0	3	9
School of Doubt and School of Faith	0	5	0
Work Plenty to do and how to do it, by Brewster	0	4	4½
Louisa Von Plonthenans, or the Journal of a Poor Young Lady	0	3	9
Missionary of Kilmany, a memoir of A. Paterson	0	2	0
Words of Jesus, or the Faithful Promises	0	2	0
Companions to the Altar cloth	0	1	3
Daily Bible Readings, cloth, gilt	0	2	6
Pilgrim's Progress	0	1	3
Boy's Own Story Book	0	1	6
Evenings at Home	0	1	6
Fox's Book of Martyrs	0	1	6
Natural History, illustrated	0	1	6
Arctic Regions, Travels, &c.	0	1	6
Annals of the Poor	0	1	3
" " morocco, gilt	0	3	9
Carrle, or the Child of the Parsonage	0	2	0
Always Happy	0	2	0
Frank, the Painter	0	1	10½
Tales of Instruction and Warning for children	0	1	3
Daily Bible Texts for the Young, per packet of 25	0	1	3
Sacred Melodies for Children " "	0	1	3

A large assortment of Reward Tickets, Hymn Books, Sacred Melodies on Cards, with Views of Cathedrals of England.

For sale by HENRY ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto.

New Books just received.

In doors and out, or views from the Chimney Corner	£0	5	0
Life and Beauties of Fanny Fern	0	5	0
Ruth Hall, by Fanny Fern	0	6	3
Ups and Downs, or Silver Lake Sketches	0	6	3
Life of Horace Greeley	0	6	3
Life of Bernum	0	6	3
Sayings for Little Ones and Poems for Mothers	0	3	1½
Washington Irving's New Work, Wolfert's Roost	0	6	3
Gilfillan's Literary Portraits	0	6	3
My Courtship and its consequences	0	6	3
Anecdotes for the Steamboat and Railroad	0	3	9
The Singer's Companion; or Songs, Glees, Duetts, &c., with music	0	3	9
A long Look a-head, by A. S. Roe	0	6	3
Spirit Rappings Unveiled, by Rev. H. Mattison, A.M.	0	3	9

For sale by HENRY ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto.

ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES.

116 Queen Street West, Toronto.

MISS McCARTNEY begs to announce that her Classes for Boarding and Day Pupils will reëssemble, after the Christmas vacation, on the 8th of January, 1855.

Mrs. McCartney will conduct the domestic arrangements.

Singing, Music, Drawing, Arithmetic } Master, { Mr. HUMPHRIES. Mr. AMBROSE. Mr. O'BRIEN. Mr. GRIFFITH.

Resident French Governess, Mdlle. SIMON.
German and Italian if required.

Terms per Quarter.—To Boarders, including the various branches in English and French, with Music, Drawing, plain and ornamental needlework £15 0 0
Pupils under 12 years of age 12 10 0
Day Pupils, 6 0 0
Under 12 years 4 10 0
Singing 5 0 0
Calisthenics 1 0 0

Miss McCARTNEY is kindly permitted to refer to the following gentlemen in

TORONTO:

REV. DR. LETT. REV. Prof. PARRY.
RICHARD L. DENISON, ESQ. WM. STANTON, ESQ.
DR. HODDER.
Judge O'REILLY,—Hamilton.
WALTER DICKSON, ESQ.—Niagara.
J. RANNEY, Esq.,—St. Catherines.
H. J. MITTLEBERGER, Esq., St. Catherines.

Religious instruction most kindly afforded weekly by Rev. Dr. Lett.

Toronto, 21st February, 1855. 30

Trinity College, Toronto.

THE ANNUAL EXAMINATION FOR Matriculation and for Scholarships WILL COMMENCE ON MONDAY, OCTOBER 1st, 1855.

THE following SCHOLARSHIPS will be open to competition:

Five Divinity Scholarships, tenable for four years, viz: *one* of £30 currency per annum, *two* of £25, and two of £20. The holders of these Scholarships will be required to reside for four years, during the first two of which they must attend Lectures and examinations in the Arts course.

One Cameron Scholarship, tenable for three years, of the annual value of £25 currency, appropriated to the sons of Clergymen of the United Church of England and Ireland, resident and doing duty in British North America, with a preference, cæteris paribus, to candidates intending to receive Holy Orders in the Church of England. The holder of this Scholarship is required to graduate in Arts.

All persons presenting themselves for examination must produce testimonials of good conduct. Candidates for matriculation must have entered on their sixteenth, and for Scholarships, on their seventeenth year.

One Wellington Scholarship of the annual value of £50 currency, tenable for two years, and *one Burnside*, and one *Allan Scholarship*, each of the annual value of £30, and tenable for three years, will be awarded to Students commencing their College course in October next, according to the result of the yearly examination in the following June.

For further particulars application may be made to the Provost of Trinity College.

TRINITY COLLEGE, March 1st, 1855. 32-7 in

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New York, Feb. 12, 1855. 20

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A YOUNG LADY, lately arrived from England, wishes a Situation as GOVERNESS, to instruct Children under 12 years of age. Salary not so much a consideration as a comfortable situation in town or country.

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Toronto, Feb. 14th, 1855. 29

EDUCATION.

MR. WINDEAT wishes to engage a limited number of DAY PUPILS, whom he will instruct with his own Sons.

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Nov. 22nd, 1854. 17

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For terms apply to ROBERT BEARD.
Toronto, Dec. 5th, 1854.

THE TORONTO LADIES' SCHOOL.

This Institution is conducted by MRS. POETTER, the Lady Principal, and a Lady Resident, with the following Assistants:

1st English Teacher,
2nd " "
3rd " "
Resident French Governess ... Md'lle Coulon.
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The studies include a thorough English education, with French, Italian and German, Music, Singing (for Finishing Pupils) and Drawing.

The religious instruction is under the kind superintendence of the Clergymen of St. James's Cathedral.

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Mrs. Poetter has great pleasure in informing her friends that her first English teacher (Miss BINDLEY) has arrived from London. She is highly qualified, having taught in some of the first schools in England, and the testimonials that she has brought with her are of a superior order. Mrs. Poetter hopes that, sparing neither expense nor trouble to establish a thoroughly good school on the English system of education, her efforts may be appreciated and meet with success.

Mrs. Poetter has also sent to England for teachers in other departments of her School, who are expected to arrive soon after Christmas.

The FINISHING CLASS is under MRS. POETTER'S charge, assisted by the best Masters. The studies for this class combine a knowledge of our standard works in Poetry and Prose, with Essays on given subjects, and Extracts from different authors, to improve the style in writing. More time is also devoted to complete the education in foreign languages.

MRS. POETTER feels grateful to the parent of her pupils for their kind expressions of satisfaction at the progress of their children, and beg to assure them that no effort shall be wanting on her part to insure their improvement.

The School will reöpen after the Christmas vacation on the 8th of January, 1855.

Persons wishing for further information are requested to apply (if by letter post-paid) to MRS. POETTER. *Front Street.*

Toronto, 20th December, 1854 1-tf

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE OFFICE,

TORONTO, Dec. 15th, 1854.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Dividend has been declared on the *Paid up Stock* of this Company, for the half-year ending the 31st inst., at the rate of Ten per cent per annum, payable on and after the 10th of January next.

The Dividends are payable either at the office of the Company in Toronto, or at its various agencies.

By order of the Board of Directors, E. G. O'BRIEN, *Secretary.*
Toronto, Dec. 15, 1854. 21-tf.

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