

The following gentlemen were then matriculated:

McNeely, Divinity Scholar, 1st Class.
D. MacLeod " " 2d Class.
Middleton, Divinity Scholar, 3d Class.
Fleming, " " 3d Class.
Cooper, Cameron Scholar,
Badgley,
Butterfield,
Carriff,
Carter,
Case,
Cayley,
Denison,
Grout,
Henderson,
Jones,
N. McLeod,
M. O'Reilly,
A. Ardagh,
Lambert,

At the close of the Convocation, the Benediction was pronounced by the Bishop.

COLLEGIUM S. S. TRINITATIS.

NOMINA CANDIDATORUM TERMINI MICHAELIS A. D. 1855, QUI HONORE DIGNI HABITI SUNT. IN LITERIS HUMANITARIIS.

- CLASSIS I.
Broughall, Abraham Jacobus.
- CLASSIS II.
Davies, Henricus Gulielmus.
- CLASSIS III.
Weld Octavius.

IN DISCIPLINIS MATHEMATICIS ET PHYSICIS.

- CLASSIS I.
CLASSIS II.
CLASSIS III.
CLASSIS IV.

EXAMINATIONES PRO GRADU A. B. EGREGIE MERITI SUNT.

Broughall, Abraham Jacobus.

CATERORUM QUI EXAMINATORIBUS SATISFECERUNT.

- Bogert, Jacobus Johannes Cruden, Gulielmus
Higginson, Georgus Noel
Jones, Herbert Chilion
Murray, Huson Gulielmus Munro
O'Reilly, Jacobus Edwin
Robinson, Carolus Walker
Schofield, Fredericus
- GEORGIUS WHITAKER,
GEORGIUS CLERK IRVING,
Examinatores.
- GEORGIUS WHITAKER,
Pro. Chancellarius.

TEXTS AND THOUGHTS FOR EVERY DAY THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

NOVEMBER 4.—TWENTY SECOND SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

1. If thou seekest her (wisdom) as silver and searchest for her as for hid treasure, then shalt thou understand the fear of the Lord.—Prov. ii, 4, 5.

True wisdom teaches us how to live so as to secure a happy eternity. The first step in this is the fear of the Lord; and this fear, well understood and applied, will lead to all the rest. But true wisdom, and therefore God's fear, comes from him; and it is his appointment that it should be given to those who show that they value it and earnestly desire it. If then we thus exert ourselves to be wise unto salvation, God will give us to understand his fear, which will lead to it. Lord, give me to value wisdom above all earthly treasure, and to seek it accordingly.

2. In what hath begun a good work in you will perform it until the day of Jesus Christ. I Phil. i, 6.

This is true in all its fullness of God's churches, as bodies. But his will is the restoration of every child of man; therefore every one may be sure that God will his salvation. Yet his work begun in any of us is a special pledge of our salvation, unless we ourselves reject it: for it shows that his will has been in part accomplished, and therefore is an earnest of its completion. Glory to thee, O Lord, for thy work in my heart for the hope of complete salvation. May nothing tempt me to draw back.

NOVEMBER 5.

1. When wisdom stretch into thine heart and knowledge is pleasant unto thy soul discretion shall preserve thee, understanding shall keep thee.—Prov. ii, 10, 11.

It is by our own understanding of our real good, and our consequent discretion, that God will keep us from sin and preserve us in his ways. And it equally depends on ourselves to obtain this understanding: for it comes when we open our hearts to true wisdom, so that it may freely enter; and when we cherish knowledge and so enjoy its effects upon our hearts that it is pleasant to us in itself. O Lord, grant me more to open my heart to instruction, especially to thy holy spirit. Grant me so to profit by it that it may form my chief pleasure.

2. It is meet for me to think this of you all, because I have you in my heart.—Phil. i, 7.

God has so bound us up, in each other, that each may help another's salvation. If we have any in our hearts, we labour as we can for their welfare, and we pray continually to God for them; and thus engage the Lord more in their special salvation. If then our affection for them is so fixed in our hearts, that we trust it cannot wax cold, we may trust in our perseverance for them and consequently in their full salvation. Let me

cherish this goodly love for some, that I may ensure their salvation.

NOVEMBER 6.

1. Let not mercy and truth forsake thee: with them upon the table of thine heart.—Prov. iii, 3.

Mercy prompts us to kindness, forbearance and forgetfulness towards others; truth makes us just in our estimation of them, upright in our dealings, faithful to the trusts reposed in us, equitable in our distribution of that which God enables us to do for them. But intercourse with the world tends to rob us of mercy and truth: therefore it requires an effort on our part that they may not forsake us. For this reason we strive to remember their claims and to cherish them in our affection. O Lord, enable me to write both mercy and truth on the tables of my heart.

2. That you may approve things that are excellent.—Phil. i, 10.

God has so made man, that his conscience, when left to speak without bias naturally approves the things which are excellent. But our conscience is misled by the example and conversation of others, and still more when we fall into evil habits and choose them for ourselves. Then the conscience itself is defiled, and requires to be restored, before it can be relied on to approve the excellent things. And this is done by means of singleness of desire to do God's will and the enlightening of the Holy Spirit, especially through the Scriptures. May my mind thus increase in a divine knowledge and judgment, that I may always approve only what is truly excellent.

NOVEMBER 7.

1. Honor the Lord with thy substance, and with the first fruits of all thine increase.—Prov. iii, 9.

We are apt to forget that whatever we have comes from God, and to use it as our own. But duty to God requires that we should acknowledge that we and all we have are his, and to be employed for his honor. Thence we must strive to use all our substance, that He may be honored by it. And when he increases it, we are bound to acknowledge that spiritual blessing, by offering to him first fruits of our increase. Thus he is honored in our use of it; we deepen on our own minds the sense of our dependence on him, and of his goodness; we bring his blessing on all that is left. Let me ever bear this duty in mind and perform it faithfully.

2. Until seventy times seven.—Matt. xxiii, 22.

Forgiveness is not natural, and therefore we are apt to weary of it. We think the injuries of others ought to be punished, and that when long repeated, we may at least shut our hearts against the offenders. But Jesus teaches otherwise. He would have us forgive without limit, when our brother's heart turns to us. And with reason: for to what end shall we be implacable? Which will more surely amend the offender, our displeasure or our love? His heart requires to be softened and humbled; and our wrath will sustain his pride. Let me bear this spirit of forgiveness.

NOVEMBER 8.

1. Dost thou not chastening of the Lord, neither weary of his correction.—Prov. iii, 11.

There are two errors we are apt to commit in regard to affliction; one that we do not see God's hand in it, but regard it only in its earthly causes, and so do not value it as we ought; the second, that we do not esteem God's end in it, even our purification, but weary of it, before it has accomplished in us all the amendment we need. Grant me, Lord, always in affliction to acknowledge thy hand, to look carefully to know thy will in it, and thankfully to accept all thy discipline, that thy will may be fully accomplished in me.

2. That your love may abound yet more and more, in knowledge and all judgment.—Phil. i, 9.

Love is the life of the renewed soul, and the source of the purest and holiest action, and that which makes us most like God. But love requires guidance. It impels us to do that which we know to be God's will, but we require first to know what is his will; and when conflicting duties come before us, and different loves appear to be at variance, or sin and error are presented to us under the guise of love, then we require judgment to teach us what course to take. Thence we should desire to abound in knowledge and judgment. Give me, Lord, thus to abound more and more.

NOVEMBER 9.

1. Withold not good from them to whom it is due, when it is in the power of thine hand to do it.—Prov. iii, 27.

There are various ways in which good is due to others; in justice, when God has imposed on us duties towards them, or when they have rendered us service on condition of recompense; in gratitude, when they have done us voluntary service; in charity when they need our assistance. The only limit to our rendering these dues should be our power; and when that is certain, we should not allow selfishness or distrust or fear to restrain us. May I thus be open-handed according to my power.

2. A certain King, who would take account of his servants.—Matt. xxiii, 23.

God is our King. He governs us and gives us laws; he protects and defends us from our enemies; he assigns to us our talents and means of support and service; and he requires that we should contribute of our time, our tastes and our means to support his kingdom; and he calls us to account from day to day by the voice of conscience for

the manner in which we have paid this tribute to him. Let me answer this call faithfully, that my accounts may be settled by mercy, before justice calls on me for my last account.

NOVEMBER 10.

1. Lury not the oppressor and close none of his ways.—Prov. iii, 31.

When we see the success of the oppressor, and how proud and self-sustained he appears to be, and how he rules and is looked up to by others, we are apt to envy him his position, and to be ashamed of our own, who have not the same amount of self-satisfaction or of worldly good; and then by an easy step we learn to act to others as he acts towards us. But let us be on our guard against this snare; assured that if we choose his ways, we shall share his destruction.

2. Shouldst thou not have had compassion on thy fellow servant, even as I had pity on thee.—Matt. xxiii, 33.

Our offences against God are infinitely greater than any we can sustain from our fellow creatures; and he is our maker and Redeemer, and has a double right to all from us; whereas we have but a limited claim on them. And he has voluntarily forgiven us long before we had occasion to forgive others. How ought we then to be ashamed to exact our due from others, when we have so much to be forgiven from him? Help me, Lord, ever to remember this when tempted to severity.

DIocese OF QUEBEC.

Two new organs have been imported this year from England, for Chapels in Quebec. One for the Chapel of the Holy Trinity within the walls, served by the Rev. E. W. Sewell, the other for St. Mathew's Free Chapel in St. John's Suburbs, served by the Rev. H. Roe, one of the Curates of the Parish. The latter organ was first used on the 12th of August, and the Bishop preached upon the occasion, from Ps. lxxiii, 3, 4 the sermon being followed by a collection towards the expenses of putting the organ up. Both organs are of excellent tone and manufacture.

A beautiful stone Font from the hand of Rowe, at Exeter, England, has recently been presented by the Rev. Official Mackie, D. D., to the Chapel at Sillery in the Parish of Quebec. (This Chapel not being yet consecrated on account of some debt lying upon it, has not formally received any name. It is licensed for Divine Service.) The Chapel, in the first pointed style, stands at the head, in correctness and ecclesiastical effect, of the edifices of the Diocese, and the same place may be assigned among Fonts to the present of Dr. Mackie. It is designed as a memorial of the donor's brother, Major Mackie of the British Army, who died of Cholera at Varna, while serving with the arms in the East, and it is encircled by an inscription in the old black letter character, carrying his initials and the date of his decease, together with the text, 1 Timothy, 6, 12.

A similar gift, sent out in the same vessel, has been made by the Rev. Principal Nicolls, to the Church at Waterville, and which was for a considerable time, served by that gentleman.

To the Editor of the Church.

DEAR SIR,—May I request the favor of a little space in your widely-read journal to correct an erroneous impression which I find has prevailed in this country, as to the reception which the learned Chief Justice of this Province met with on the occasion of his being admitted to the honorary degree of L.L.D. in the University of Oxford. The impression is that that reception was anything but flattering—that the candidate was disparagingly alluded to as unknown to fame, and therefore by consequence not meriting the high honor about to be conferred. This impression I am told was either created or strengthened by an article in the "Globe." Not having seen the article I cannot express an opinion about it, but having been an eye or ear witness of the proceedings alluded to, I cannot refrain in justice to the distinguished individual who has been the subject of ill-natured remark, to give a most unqualified contradiction to those disparaging statements. As a native of Canada I felt proud of the manner in which one of her most prominent sons was received, and I assert without fear of contradiction, that after the little feu d'espérance among the undergraduates—playing upon the name—a (liberty which they take with every one without respect of persons, and which is not regarded as anything more than a little juvenile sport) when the candidate was announced as the Chief Justice of Upper Canada and Chancellor of Trinity College, Toronto, he was greeted with a most enthusiastic burst of applause.

The language in which the candidates were proposed varied according to their different characters and pursuits, and to none was the address more complimentary than to Sir John Beverley Robinson, who was spoken of by the reciter or orator not only as a recipient of honor, but as himself conferring honor on the University, by accepting the degree at their hands.

The Chief Justice's name stands too high, and his character, both public and private, are too generally respected in Canada to suffer from the breath of envy or misrepresentation, but that is no reason why any statement derogatory to him should be allowed to go abroad uncontradicted if not founded on fact.

I remain, yours, &c., VIATOR.

20th October, 1855.

ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday last a man named Dennis Fennell was unceremoniously caught at the Grimsby Station, he was caught between the buffers and received such injuries that he died the same evening in the hospital of this city. An inquest was held before H. B. Bull, Esq., Coroner, when after a careful investigation a verdict was returned, that the deceased came to his death from his own carelessness.

TRAINS THAT NEVER DREAMT OF IN CANADA.—On Tuesday an enormous train of forty-four cars, and yesterday a larger one still, composed of fifty-five cars, passed over the entire length of the Great Western Railway.—They contained five coaches from the far West destined for the New York Markets.

The receipts last week were the largest since the opening of the line, and we shall hardly be surprised in some week before Christmas, to see them figure up £200,000.

BRANCH RAILWAY TO WELLINGTON SQUARE.—It appears to be very probable that a short line 1 1/2 miles will be made from the Hamilton and Toronto Railway, if combined with an extensive pier and warehouses, it will make Wellington Square a capital winter port for Hamilton.

The people of Wisconsin are now agitating for the re-enactment of the law establishing the punishment of death penalty for murder, as 'the only safety for life and property.

We learn that no more trains will be run on the Buffalo, Brantford and Goderich Railway until further notice. All the employes have been discharged, except those necessary to protect the Company's property. It is not known when the lines will be reopened.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND. A Roman Catholic clergyman of the diocese of Cashel has received a letter from an Irish priest, the Rev. Thomas Reardon, pastor of Eastern Pennsylvania, in the course of which the writer imploringly entreats his correspondent to use all his influence to check what he designates the insane spirit of emigration to America which seems to possess the people of Ireland. "They are rushing," says the writer—

"On the almost certain ruin of their souls, while their temporal condition is at best but little improved. A full fifth of the number leaving Ireland are laid in strange graves within one short year from the day they quit their native shores, and the greater part of the others are soon broken down by the severe labor to which they must apply themselves and the awful climate, which rapidly brings on premature old age, and hurry the poor victim into an early grave. From the hour they land to the hour they die, they are despoiled and spit upon, and in thousands of cases they die without the last rites of the Church, or any of the consolations which at home would smooth their dying pillows, and prepare their souls for the solemn moment of departure. I have had much experience of the mode of life into which nearly all our people are drawn, and I solemnly believe that if the vessels which bring them over were suddenly to founder and carry every creature on board into the depths of the ocean, they would have a better chance of salvation than they have after they have lived for some of this country. So entirely convinced am I of the fearful havoc of souls which is the result of coming here, that were Almighty God to give me the power of building a wall of fire round Ireland to prevent its people from leaving it, it should be built before the ink with which I write this line would dry. For the love of Jesus try to keep your people at home, for every individual you keep you snatch a soul from hell."

The Rev. Ralph Old, rector of Semley, Dorset, who died a few days ago, at the age of eighty-five, has by his will made the following munificent bequests:—To the Incorporated Society for promoting Christian Knowledge at Home, £2,400; to the Incorporated Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge Abroad, £2,400; to the Society for Building and enlarging Churches and Chapels, £2,400; to the Salisbury Infirmary, £150; to the General Hospital at Bath, £450; to the choir of the parish of Semley, £150; to certain poor of the said parish, £50.

The Rev. Geo. Mansfield, of St. Peter's, Saffron-hill, having recently declined a living with but a small population, offered to him by the Lord Chancellor, his congregation have presented him with a handsome testimonial, to give a most unqualified contradiction to those disparaging statements. As a native of Canada I felt proud of the manner in which one of her most prominent sons was received, and I assert without fear of contradiction, that after the little feu d'espérance among the undergraduates—playing upon the name—a (liberty which they take with every one without respect of persons, and which is not regarded as anything more than a little juvenile sport) when the candidate was announced as the Chief Justice of Upper Canada and Chancellor of Trinity College, Toronto, he was greeted with a most enthusiastic burst of applause.

We understand that the Rev. R. M. MacBrair, M.A., late of Cambridge, has resigned his appointment into the hands of the President of the Conference, and withdrawn from the connection, expressing his dissent from some parts of the Wesleyan economy and discipline. Mr. MacBrair is a native of Scotland, and studied at the University of Edinburgh, where he gained some important prizes, and obtained his degree of Master of Arts. He afterwards went abroad and studied more languages. Having offered his services to the Wesleyan Missionary Society, he was sent to Western Africa as linguist, to grapple with one or more of the negro tongues. He soon succeeded in forming a grammar of the Mandingo, and translated the Gospel into the same language. He also drew up a sketch of the Foola language (the most difficult of African dialects, and previously unknown to Europeans), which has lately been published by the Admiralty. Mr. MacBrair has also written some books in English, contributed to various popular periodicals, and was one of the originators and editorial committee of the well-known *Burrow*, or Scottish Reformation Journal.—*Cambridge Chronicle*.

LARGE SCHOOLS.—The magnificent new school at Dowlish, which was commenced by the late Sir John Guest, and which have been finished by his widow, the Lady Charlotte Scheriber, were opened on Tuesday last in the presence of the Bishop of Llandaff and a brilliant assembly of the surrounding gentry. The building consists of seven schoolrooms—one for infants, and three each for boys and girls. The number of children for whom the means of education have been provided exceeds 1,300.

On the occasion of the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells consecrating Christ Church, situated on Montpelier, Weston-super-Mare, a procession of the principal tradesmen of the town, with about forty clergymen, walked to the spot, to meet the Bishop.

ENGLAND.—Ordinations have been held by the following bishops, with the results annexed:—The Archbishop of Canterbury, priests 14; the Bishop of Oxford, priests 10; the Bishop of Exeter, priests 10, deacons 5; the Bishop of Landaff, priests 3, deacons 2; the Bishop of Llandaff, priests 3, deacons 4; the Bishop of Ripon, priests 6, deacons 5; the Bishop of Chester, priests 17, deacons 17; the Bishop of Worcester, priests 12, deacons 15; the Bishop of Lichfield, priests 7, deacons 8. Total, priests 57, deacons 71.

It is stated that in the diocese of Chester the population numbers over a million of souls; its area in acres is one and a half million, and its ecclesiastical benefices are 436. The diocese of Manchester has the largest population of any see save that of London, and the acreage of York is the most extensive with the same exception.

Dr. Hall, in his medical journal, asserts that one great cause of dyspepsia in ministers is eating too soon after preaching. For two or three hours the tide of nervous energy has been setting in strongly towards the brain, and it cannot be suddenly turned towards the stomach; but the mental effort has occasioned a feeling of faintness or debility about the stomach, and a morbid appetite; and if food is taken at all largely, there is not the nervous energy there requisite to effect its digestion, for the brain will be running over the discourse.

UNITED STATES.

BOARD OF MISSIONS.—The annual meeting of this body commenced in St. Bartholomew's church, New York, on Wednesday morning, 17th inst.; the Bishop of Virginia presiding, and the Bishops of Ohio, New Jersey, Delaware, Massachusetts, Maine, Iowa, and Rhode Island, the Assistant of Virginia, and the Provisional of New York being also present, with a considerable number of clergy and laymen from various dioceses. The Rev. Prof. Van Dolt was unanimously re-elected Secretary. It appeared from the report of the Domestic Committee that there had now had on its list 'four' missionary Bishops, and 104 Priests and Deacons; 22 stations were now vacant; 49 new appointments had been made during the year; and there had been 18 resignations. The general prospect of the Mission was every where cheering and encouraging; in the highest degree. The circulation of the "Spirit of Missions" was increasing. The Secretary had spent 13 weeks in tours at the South and West in travelling 11,800 miles, and proscribing and delivering addresses every where, and had returned with an increased sense of the vastness of the field, the laboriousness of those now in it, and the crying and immediate necessity for more men and more liberal means.—The total receipts for the year, (including \$6000 from Legations, \$2627 from the Episcopal Missionary Association of the West, \$81730 also contributed for that Association, and \$60000 balance over from last year) were \$42,713.99, a larger sum than had ever before been raised by the Domestic Committee. Taking into account however, the many other channels through which the church contributes to the work of Domestic Missions, it is certain that more than \$100,000 a year are given to it in various ways.

The report of the Foreign Committee was less encouraging, and made severe complaints of the want of funds. The receipts of last year were about \$400,000. The operations of the Committee had been considerably enlarged, especially in Africa, and accounts from the various stations abroad represented them as highly prosperous. In the evening, at Trinity chapel, the annual sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Nicholson, of Cincinnati. On Thursday morning, the Board adjourned for business at St. Bartholomew's.

After reading of the minutes, some discussion arose as to the insertion of a clause in relation to no collection having been made the preceding evening in Trinity Chapel, and they were so amended as to read that the omission was in consequence of a misunderstanding. The committee to whom was referred the report of the committee on Foreign Missions, earnestly recommended the support of all the present stations, and the sending out of additional labourers without delay. They also recommended a special collection throughout the churches for the speedy extinguishing of the present debt. After some discussion, a subscription was made upon the spot, and \$1,600 were pledged between six Bishops, twenty presbyters, and one layman, being \$100 more than was required. The general collection was then determined to be dispensed with, as it necessarily had been precluded by the liberality of the members present. A committee of five was appointed to prepare and publish an address to the Church on supplying the necessary means for carrying on more vigorously than ever the great work of Missions.

In the evening, the closing services of the Board were held by a public meeting at the Church of the Ascension. After suitable collects by Bishop Meade, addresses were delivered by the Rev. Mr. Comings, of Washington, Bishop Lee, of Iowa, and Bishop Clark, of Rhode Island. The latter prelate announced that the Foreign Committee, in consequence of the lack of funds in their treasury, had that morning assumed the payment of \$4,600 on their individual responsibility, to send out such additional foreign missionaries as had offered themselves. A collection was then made, and with prayers and benediction, the Board adjourned sine die.

NUMBER OF MISSIONARIES.—A writer in the Foreign Missionary, a Presbyterian publication, has been examining the proportion of the members of all denominations to the population of the United States. He makes the present number of 'Evangelical ministers' 28,241, and thinks this below the truth. This would give one minister of some sort, to every 988 souls. From 1832 to 1854, the population has increased 88 per cent; the ministers, 175 per cent.

DEATH OF LEGISLATIVE COUNCILLORS.—The Hon. Thomas McKay, residing on the Ottawa, and the Hon. John McGillivray, of Glenagarry, are both dead, leaving gaps in the Legislative Council. They were both well up in years.

BIRTH.

At the Rectory Richmond, on Sunday the 25th ult. the Lady of the Rev. C. B. Pettit, B. A. of a daughter.

MARRIED.

At Christ Church on the 30th ult. by the Rev. J. Hobden, Mr. Robinson Eames, of Melbourne township, to Miss Anne Maughan, late of Montreal.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

New York Oct. 30.
Flour.—Market in active demand, for filling contracts; State advanced 1/2; other kinds in only moderate request, and closed heavy, and in favor of purchasers; sales 6000 bbls at 9 1/2 to 9 3/4 for common to extra states 8 3/4 to 9 1/2 for common to good Michigan; 9 1/2 for mixed to fancy Western. Corn dull; prices unchanged; sales small.
GRAIN.—Wheat market unsettled. Sales 2000 bushels at \$1 1/2 a 3 1/2 for red Southern; \$1 25 for white do; \$2 05 for fair white Canadian.
Rye dull.
Sales 6000 bush at \$1 21 1/2 to 1 30.
Corn lower.
Sales 20,000 bush Western mixed at 94 1/2.
Oats better at a 48.
Provisions—Pork market hoary.

HAMILTON MARKETS.

Flour	3/4	50	0	2	7	6
Wheat	3/4	0	9	0	0	0
Butter	3/4	0	1	3	0	0
Harley	3/4	0	6	8	0	0
Oats	3/4	0	2	6	0	2
Potatoes	3/4	0	2	6	0	3
Beef	3/4	0	1	5	0	1
Pork	3/4	0	2	0	0	0
Mutton	3/4	0	0	3	0	0
Ham	3/4	0	0	6	0	0
Veal	3/4	0	0	5	0	0
Eggs	3/4	0	1	3	0	0
Hay	3/4	0	3	10	0	0

DR. ROSS.

GERMAN and Reformed Physician has removed practice. Office at the extreme West end of the City, North of King Street, near the Chequered Shed of the Hotel Tavern.

WANTED.

A SITUATION as Governess in a Family, where the children are young; or as Assistant in a School. Unexceptionable references can be given.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A RESIDENT GOVERNESS, in a Family, who can give instructions in French, English and Drawing; also, Plain Sewing, &c. if required.

THE GREAT GAZETTEER.

LIPPINCOTT'S Pronouncing Gazetteer of the World.

GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY.

CONTAINING a greater amount of matter than any other single volume in the English Language.

JUST RECEIVED.

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

NEW BOOKS.

HISTORY OF British India, by H. Murray, F. R. S. E. Illustrated, 6s. 6d.
Polynesia or the Island World of the South Sea and the Pacific, 7s. 6d.
Discovery and Adventures in the Polar Sea and Beyond the Arctic Circle, 12s. 6d.
Voyage of Discovery round the World, 6s. 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, &c. 5s. 6d.
Tales of the Boyhood of great Painters, 5s. 6d.
The Early Childhood, a book for Daughters, 4s. 6d.
The Universal Letter Writer, 10s. 6d.
Improved Letter Writer, with letters of Mr. Johnson, 10s. 6d.
Cook's Letter Writer, 10s. 6d.
For sale by HENRY ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto, August 22, 1855.

'The Church'

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, first insertion.....2 0
Ten lines and under, first insertion.....3 0
Above ten lines, first insertion per line.....0 4
And so every subsequent day.....0 3
Advertisements sent in unaccompanied by written instructions, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

N. CAMERON MCINTYRE, BARRISTER AT LAW.

Office removed to first door West Chambers, near the Post Office Court street, Toronto, Aug. 1st 1855.

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ENGLISH AND FRENCH