

ward fancies and grotesque hallucinations of rampant, uneducated, and uncontrolled imagination. It has, as a natural consequence, become a mere vapour, an intangible, undecipherable entity, without body and without parts...

In contrast with this we have a system essentially rational in its construction, and consequently unchangeable in its organization, and because rational, neither bigoted, nor intolerant. Being built upon a rock it is unshaken by the wind of feeling, and unswayed by the storm which furiously dashes against it...

There is that is so terrible and yet intractable; and there is that which withholds more than is met, but it tendeth to poverty. He who gives when God calls him, scatters abroad what He will return to him in blessings, that he may do more good; but he who withholds when God calls him to give...

When we are admitted into God's family, we become citizens of heaven, subjects of the kingdom of heaven. Therefore our whole life is connected with God and with the angels, and with the spirits of the just departed, and with those who are fellow citizens of the kingdom...

The love of truth does, however, sometimes extort from the learned, from those whose minds are not warped by petty prejudices and clique obliquities, admissions which, if the crowd were more enlightened, would open their eyes to the baneful nature of the influences which is exerted on them...

Truth stands for ever, because its foundation continues always the same and cannot be destroyed. The more it is examined and tried, the more sure will it be found; for its foundation is the throne of God. But falsehood has no credit, excepting so long as it is supposed to be truth. On that supposition it may prevail for a time; but it is sure to be opposed to the welfare of some, and so it will certainly come to be examined; and so soon as it is examined, it is detected. May I always seek the truth in all my words and actions; and do thou, O God of truth guide me into all truth.

Nov. 11. - TWENTY THIRD SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

1. When pride cometh, then cometh shame; but with the lowly is wisdom. Prov. xi. 2.

The proud man thinks much more of himself than others can do, and is mortified that he does not receive treatment adequate to his ideas; and he is betrayed by his very pride into meanness, which slams him, both with others and in his own conscience. The humble man, looking for nothing for himself, has not his thoughts turned aside from the pursuit of duty; and his mind is ever open to instruction and advice from others, and so becomes wise. Let me study to reject pride and cultivate lowliness.

2. Mark them which walk so as ye have us for an example. Phil. ii. 7.

be followed than that of any other they had seen. He therefore provided them to those who most resembled himself. May I strive to imitate all good in those around me. NOVEMBER 12.

1. He that is void of wisdom despiseth his neighbour, but a man of understanding buildeth his praise. - Prov. xi. 12. A foolish man sees not his own faults, nor does he consider the circumstances of others. He is therefore ready to put the worst interpretation on the conduct of others, and consequently to look down on them. A prudent person, on the contrary is sensible that he himself requires much allowance to be made for him; he is therefore averse to censure others, lest he should censure them unjustly. Grant, Lord, the wisdom both to respect my neighbour and to know myself.

2. Whose end is destruction, whose God is their belly. - Phil. iii. 19. This is the character the apostle gives of those who professed themselves Christians, yet, from self-interest, taught the doctrines which were subversive of the gospel. Their real object was self-indulgence, and their end would be destruction. But it is equally true of all who make self their God. They worship one who has no power in himself, and who forsakes and denies Him from whom he derives all he has and is. O may I avoid every form of this worship of self, lest I should turn back to destruction.

1. There is that is so terrible and yet intractable; and there is that which withholds more than is met, but it tendeth to poverty. - Prov. xi. 24. He who gives when God calls him, scatters abroad what He will return to him in blessings, that he may do more good; but he who withholds when God calls him to give...

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The foolish man is so little conscious of his folly or so satisfied that it is wisdom, that he is always bringing it forward; whereas the prudent man is slow to be satisfied with his own thoughts, and when satisfied, reserves them for a fitting time, and therefore often conceals what he knows. Give me grace, O Lord, to hide all my folly in silence, and to bring forward what knowledge thou givest me, only when it can do good.

2. Render therefore unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's. - Matt. xxii. 21. The coin which was current in Judea was that of the Roman Emperor, and that circumstance showed that the country was subject to him. The governing power in every country has a right to the tribute and taxes necessary for sustaining the expenses of the administration of justice, defence against enemies and the collection of the revenue itself; and it must itself specify the amount required. Therefore this tribute rightfully belonged to Caesar and it was the duty of every Jew to pay it cheerfully. May I ever faithfully pay the dues of the government of my country.

1. The slothful man coasteth on that which he took in hunting; but the substance of the diligent man is precious. - Prov. xii. 27. The slothful man may be driven to labour by necessity; but he is too indolent to make the most of that which his labour has procured, and so both wastes it and loses many of the comforts of life. But the diligent values that which God has enabled him to procure; and so he puts it to the best advantage; and thus he not only provides for necessity, but adds to his comfort and cultivation and the improvement of his mind, and the means of charity and liberality both towards God and towards man. Teach me, O Lord, to value all thy gifts, and to turn them to the best advantage by a diligent use and care of them.

2. And unto God the things that are God's. - Matt. xxiii. 23. All things are God's and therefore whatever he has given should be used for him; but he requires us to yield a portion back to him for the maintenance of his ministers and of his public worship. The amount required is not appointed to us, as the earthly tribute is; but we should not the less set apart for God such a portion as we think he would desire. It is not exacted from us, as that is; but the constraint of a thankful heart ought to be far more powerful. May I have the heart to render to God at all times what is due to him.

J. B.

From the Hamilton Gazette.

MASONIC. A few weeks since we briefly recorded in our columns the assembling in our city, of a convention of the representatives of Masonic Lodges from all parts of the province, for the purpose of considering the expediency of establishing a Grand Lodge of Canada.

We now subjoin a statement of the proceedings of the Convention. The Meeting of Convention of the Masonic Lodges of Canada, working under the jurisdictions of England, Ireland, and Scotland, for the purpose of considering the expediency of establishing a Grand Lodge of Canada, appointed after the meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge, in July last, to be held in this City, on the 10th October, assembled at the Masonic Hall, when the following Lodges were duly represented:

- List of Lodges represented: Brockville Lodge, Niagara, Union, Norfolk, Nelson, St. Andrew's, Golden Rule, St. George's, Zetland, Barton, Dorchester, Prevost, St. George's, Strict Observance, Amity, Composite, St. George's, King Solomon, St. Lawrence, Great Western, Accacia, Sneyford, Hoyle, St. John's, Independent, Social and Military Virtues, Wellington, Humberstone, St. John's, King Hiram, St. John's, St. Thomas, Braut, Vaughan, Wellington, Humberstone, Brighton, St. Andrew's, King Solomon, Prince Edward's, Thistle, V. W. Br. C. Magill, V. W. Br. Thomas B. Harris.

WHEREAS the existence of Lodges of Free and Accepted Masons in this Province, having from three several Grand Lodges, a system productive of much evil to the Craft, creating a diversity of interests and allegiances, an absence of harmony in action and working, perpetuating local and national feelings, and thus estranging the affections of Brethren whose order knows no country, and is confined to no race; and whereas the Benevolent Funds of Canadian Free Masons, small as they are, are constantly taxed to relieve needy Brethren from Europe, while our resources are doubly drawn upon by contributions to the Grand Lodges of England and Ireland, and to the Provincial Grand Lodges of Canada, thus creating a constant drain upon those funds from which but little return can ever be expected; and whereas the distance between Canada and the Grand Lodges of England, Ireland and Scotland presents a very serious difficulty in regard to the necessary correspondence, as well as the prompt receipt of Warrants and Certificates, which have been delayed for months, and in some cases for years, greatly to the inconvenience of the Fraternity in Canada; and whereas the communications of the P. G. Lodges of Canada to the Grand Lodge of England, and the respectful and innocently expressed, especially when in the form of petitions or remonstrances, have been treated with silent contempt, their very receipt remaining unacknowledged, and whereas the P. G. Masters of Canada and their Deputies are not appointed by, and are entirely irresponsible to the Free-masons of Canada, being the more numerous of the Grand Lodges of Great Britain, the members of which can know but little of the state of the Craft, or the Masonic position of individuals in this Province; and whereas the Provincial Grand Lodges are thus rendered irresponsible to, and independent of the Craft in Canada. Experience has shown that they are unable to secure from the Parent Grand Lodges that attention and respect which are due to their position.

Therefore be it Resolved: That in order to apply a remedy to those evils, - to form perfect fraternal union, and harmony, establish order, ensure tranquility, provide for and promote the general welfare of the Craft, and secure to the Fraternity of Canada all the blessings of Masonic privileges; it is expedient, right, and our bounden duty to form a Grand Lodge of Canada. It was moved in amendment, that the following words be added to the Resolution. "And that the same be organized, but the Working thereof be held in abeyance until the action of the Grand Lodges of England, Ireland and Scotland, be made known on the subject."

On a division the amendment was negatived by 38 Lodges to three. The original motion was then after due consideration carried by one dissentient. The dissenting Brother desired it to be understood that his dissent was caused from the absence of full instructions from his Lodge, he individually expressed his hearty concurrence in the original resolution. It was then on motion unanimously resolved, - That the Grand Lodge of Antient, Free and Accepted Masons of Canada, be and is hereby formed upon the Antient Charges and Constitution of Masonry. A Committee was then appointed to prepare rules and regulations for the government of the Grand Lodge of Canada. The Grand Lodge then proceeded on motion to the election of Grand Master and Elective Grand Officers, and the following Brethren were duly elected and appointed: M. W. Br. Wm. Mercer Wilson, G. M., R. W. " A. Bernard, D. G. M., " W. B. Simpson, D. D. G. M., M. D. " W. Eaden, D. D. G. M., E. D. " Richard Bull, Sen. G. M., " James Daniell, Jun. G. W., " Rev. Dr. Lundy, G. Chaplain, " Wm. Bellhouse, G. Treasurer, " T. B. Harris, G. Secretary, " Rev. G. Scott, A. G. Chaplain, " Geo. L. Allan, Sen. G. D., " Thos. Perkins, Jun. G. D., " J. H. Isaacson, A. G. Secretary, " Thos. Duggan, G. S. of Works, " J. Osborne, G. D. of Ceremonies, " G. E. Fowick, A. G. D. of C., " J. W. Haldimand, G. S. B., " Wm. Thomas, G. Organist, " Geo. W. Powell, G. Pursuivant, " J. Morrison, G. Tyler, " J. R. Holden, G. Stewards, " J. C. Butler.

The M. W. G. M., elect appointed the necessary Committees for the conducting of general business, the convention was then adjourned with solemn prayer. The large number of Lodges, forty one, represented at this convention exceeding by 24 the greatest number ever present at the formation of any new Grand Lodge, and the unanimity which pervaded the meeting throughout, bore unmistakable evidence that the proper time had arrived for the immediate establishment of a Grand Lodge of Canada, and which as we had anticipated was unanimously agreed upon, and we heartily congratulate our brethren on the accomplished object.

The royal site arrangements for the installation of the Grand Master and officers elect have necessarily occupied the time which has since elapsed, and the 2nd inst. was the earliest day that could be fixed upon for that ceremony, which was most impressively performed by the Honorable H. T. Backus, Past Gr and Master of the State of Michigan, assisted by other brethren of distinction. After the installation, M. W. Bro. Backus delivered to the assembled craft, and their friends, an eloquent address on the history and principles of the order.

MEDICAL SPECIALTY. - We have received the first two numbers of a very excellent little Monthly Periodical, devoted principally to the different diseases affecting the respiratory organs. It is edited by Dr. Robert Hunter, and published by Sherran & Co., New York; and from the interesting contents of the first two numbers, we recommend it to all affected with those complaints.

From the Hamilton Gazette. FIFTH OF NOVEMBER CELEBRATIONS.

The Members of Loyal Orange Lodge No. 534, celebrated the anniversary of "Gunpowder Plot" by a goodly number of its members sitting down to a sumptuous supper, prepared for the occasion, at Bro. Arthur's Hotel, King Street, East, who, as a caterer for the public, deserves every credit. Previous to the members occupying their seats, Bro. George Brock Rousseaux was requested to take the Chair, and Bro. John Cummins to take the Vice. After ample justice had been done to the "good things of life," the Chairman, with some happy remarks, proposed the health of Her Most Gracious Majesty, which was drunk with all the honours. - National Anthem, by Bro. W. Lynd.

The Chairman again rose, and after a few remarks appropriate to the occasion, gave the "Glorious, Pious, and Immortal Memory of King William the III., Prince of Orange," drank in solemn silence. Song from the Vice-Chairman, - Rise, sons of William, rise. The Vice-Chairman then requested the brethren to fill, and with some suitable expressions, proposed the health of the Worshipful Grand Master, which was drunk with due honours, and responded to by Bro. G. B. Rousseaux.

The Vice-Chairman again rose, and proposed, with full bumpers, the health of the Allied Armies in the Crimea, which toast was received with the most heartfelt feelings, and responded to by Bro. W. Lynd, in one of his happiest strains. From the Vice-Chairman, - The Army and Navy. - Song, by Bro. W. Lynd, in excellent style, - The flag that braved a thousand years, the battle and the breeze. After this a number of volunteer toasts were given, among which were The Worshipful Master, Bro. John Cook, Master of L. O. L. No. 158, of Georgetown, and other visiting Brethren. - From the Chairman, - Bro. G. L. Allen, and the Orange Institution of Canada, responded to by Bro. Samuel McNeil.

After several other toasts were given, and responded to, the meeting broke up at a late, or rather early hour, well pleased with the unanimity of feeling that existed throughout the evening. COM. GLANDFORD. In the Township of Glandford, the two Lodges turned out on the 5th, and having formed in procession, marched to St. Peter's Church, where Divine Service was held, and a Sermon preached by the Rev. G. A. Bull. The text was taken from Psalm xxii. 28, - "The Kingdom is the Lord's, and He is Governor among the Nations."

After Divine Service the Lodges marched to their respective rooms, and dined together in harmony and peace. TORONTO. The various Lodges of Orangemen, last evening, celebrated, in the usual manner, the anniversary of the "Gunpowder Plot." The Temperance Lodge, No. 301, held a soiree in the St. Lawrence Hall, which was attended by a respectable audience; the proceeds are to be applied to the Protestant Orphan's Home. A number of the orphans from the House were present. The chair was occupied by Jno. Arnold, Esq., and speeches delivered by Mr. Rolaris, Col. Duggan, Rev. Messrs. Armstrong and Lett. Dancing was commenced after 10 o'clock, and continued until a late hour. Scott's Band attended, and Mr. Webb provided the edibles.

ERRATA. - In copying Mr. Donrocho's reply to the Brockville Address, two typographical errors of omission were unfortunately made. After the word "remnant," in the fifth line of the fourth paragraph, the words, - "of my days in the midst of you, I felt that," should have been inserted. And in the second line of the next paragraph, after the word "there," the words, - "was a conviction then that I should never," need to be inserted, to restore the sense of the passage.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED. - J. S. K., Middleport; J. P., South Monaghan; J. B., Hamilton. AFTER MIDNIGHT IN THE OFFICE OF A MORNING NEWSPAPER. From the Buffalo Daily Courier. Those who are not familiar with the detail of editing and publishing a morning newspaper may be interested in a brief description of the appearance of the several departments of such an establishment on and after midnight - a time when honest people purport to be in bed, and rogues locked up in the Station House. In the first place, it is necessary to premise that a large proportion of the editorial and type setting is done in the day time. The exchanges are read; the extracts are made and put into the hands of the compositors; the leaders, if through the laziness of the editor they do not get behind, are written; the home items are collected and embellished according to the fancy of "the local" and everything which can be done while the sun shines is accomplished. But in spite of all possible care and industry there is no small amount of work left for evening, and frequently the "wee sma' hours" are taxed for the edification or amusement of those who are oblivious in their beds, or dreaming that the "good time coming" has arrived, and reveling in the full enjoyment of hope. Politicians persist in meeting in the evening to derive ways and means to save the Union, and satisfy their ambition

and line their pockets at the same time, and they wish to see their wisdom and self-sacrificing devotion to principle in print in the morning; concert troupes desire last evening's extraordinary success and unparalleled triumph recorded in the morning's journal by the editor who always expresses an unbiased opinion; fires, through some perversity in their nature, persist in occurring late at night, and exempt firemen turn themselves drowsily in bed, in the expectation of learning all about the "extensive conflagration" at breakfast. For reasons such as these, the editors, the compositors the pressmen and his feeding boys, and the folders, must remain at their post till the last moment.

At the time we wish to introduce the reader to the newspaper establishment, it should be understood that the proprietor has balanced his accounts and gone home; that the senior editor has finished the heavy work, and left in the consciousness, that the world in general and somebody in particular will write under the startling truths and withering sarcasm which he has wrought into the morning's leader, and that only one individual the sub-editor, the man who claims more credit for wit and wisdom than he receives, and receiving a fair intermingling of curses and complaints, alone remains. He has sent the last line of copy to the composing room, and is anxiously expecting the last galley of proof. Meantime he encourages himself in an arm chair, lights a cigar if any reader, ambitious of puff, has asked him to try the favor of the last favorite brand, and tries to console himself with the thought, that some day he shall rise above his present condition and be ranked with those who have deserved well of their country. This idea is so consoling that he presently falls into an uncertain sort of slumber, from which the tones of the bell, telling the hour of twelve, arouse him to a half unconscious state. After a desperate effort he declares himself awake, and to prove this declaration proceeds to the composing room for proof.

This room is generally located on the first floor from the roof, and is usually rather a nondescript place. Printers have a habit of cutting out spicy paragraphs, little bits of rhyme and comic pictures, which they paste up near their cases, and from which they draw their staple of daily conversation. On entering, he finds the foreman, who is always the last man to leave the office, bending over the composing-stone, and nodding approval to his half-arranged "form," but he at once assumes a stern, and gives orders to "hurry up the matter." The foreman of a printing office is a despot in his sphere, and his authority, like that of a country schoolmaster, is often enforced by an appeal to "rules" and "sticks." The men who stand at their cases are dependant on him for "bits," and a failure to correct their galleys is sure to be punished by prompt discharge. The foreman is a consequential man, for he knows that it is in his power to turn the wisdom of men to foolishness, and the editor defers to him on matters of taste in typography, though he ventures an occasional tilt with him on questions of orthography and punctuation. He is the master spirit of the composing room, and infuses life into the monotonous details of type setting. But at midnight everything drains heavily. The eyes become weary, the fingers move unwillingly, and the pulse beats feverishly. The gas lights burn dimly above the cases, and a sort of gloom pervades the room which begets an unnatural feeling as uncomfortable as it is indescribable.

It is two o'clock in the morning, and the scene is changed to the Press Room. The pressman, who also officiates as engineer, is summoned from his bunk by the foreman, who shouts "The forms are ready." He proceeds to stir up the fire, and the press-boys, who are stowed away in the corners catching a little sleep. Directly the engine begins to wheeze and to snore, as if unwilling to move at such an unreasonable hour, but the steam is soon up and on, and the driving wheel makes a few revolutions in spite of its disposition to "rest." The forms are now locked in "the bed," the bands are adjusted, the steam is "put on," and the "cling clang" of the press rings drowsily out on the stillness of the night. The gas lights flicker above the pile of paper waiting for the impression of the type, the first sheet is clamped by the iron fingers that are to drag it upon the cylinder, and in a second it appears a printed newspaper. A few trifling corrections and all is right. The boys lay out on the sheets and the press throws them off. The folding boys commence their work, the mailing clerk is at his dingy desk in the corner, arranging the wrappers previously prepared, the "paster" is pasting them, and not many minutes elapse between the time of placing the paper on the press and its being snugly enclosed and directed, ready for the mails. Before the whole edition is worked, there are symptoms of day-light, and the carrier boys, half-awake, half-dressed and not more than half amiable, begin to come in. It is amusing these chilly mornings, to see them crowd around the fire, prepare for their route and listen to their remarks upon the weather, their last night's experience, and the prospects ahead. Carrier boys' stories are short and soon told; their papers are counted, and with them slung in under their arms they ally forth, in the gray of the morning, the first and least inspiring twilight of the day, to perform their mission of deliverance.

By the time the papers are delivered, and the up town merchant and retired gentleman of wealth are glancing over the morning paper; to create an appetite for breakfast, "devil" is lighting the fire in the composing room, and before business is astir, the printers are again at their cases, distributing the type, preparatory to the day's labor. Such is the routine of business in the establishment of a morning newspaper. There is no cessation, no leisure days, no time of comparative ease. And yet there is an excitement about this toil in which every attaché of the office, from the editor in-chief to the errand-boy participates. - Every situation in life has its peculiar vexations, and its peculiar pleasures, and these are as evenly and satisfactorily balanced in the business of editing and publishing a paper as in any other. - Every one who enters into its spirit becomes wed to, and absorbed in its duties.

Still achieving, still pursuing, Learn to labor and to wait.

ARRIVAL OF THE "ASIA"

HAMILTON, Nov. 7th. The Asia arrived at this port last night. The Russians on the 18th blew up their batteries on Orichokoff point, opposite Kiburn, which commands the entrance to the Dnieper. By this capture the Allies are in full command of the mouth of the great river of communication in rear of the Russian forces in Crimea. News from Sebastopol not important, principally relating to the manoeuvres of the two armies. The substance of the news appears to be that the Allies are moving forward systematically, and the Russians are retiring in good order back upon their positions. The French and Sardinians have dragged the Tchernaya and Balder batteries and correspondents say they are within 5 miles of Blackeboria. The Russians have 13 Infantry divisions opposite the Allied lines.

October 12th. English correspondents state that the Russians on the north side of Sebastopol were falling back by detachments on Perekop. There was, however, no diminution in the fire from the forts and batteries from the south side of the harbor. English and French were engaged in clearing the rains of the city. A Russian despatch from Bort, on the 22nd, says: - The Allies, 40,000 strong, marched from Eupatoria toward the Toulas. Nothing has occurred between Kiburn and Nicholoff. English letters say that Nicholoff had reconnoitred to the rear of Sebastopol. The whole of the Russian militia had been ordered to march to reinforce the army of the South. Two lines, sixteen frigates, and some gun-boats have entered the Dnieper. General Todoloff, is instructed to fortify Nicholoff. Omar Pasha taken prisoner at Sinope, had exchanged. Miss Nightingale has returned to Sebastopol. Gen. Wyndham has command of a division. The "Monteur" has published in the stores found in Sebastopol, 1,000,000 shot cartridges, 5,000,000 lbs. gun powder. The effective land strength in the Crimea of the Allies, including sick, is 210,000. St. Petersburg letter of the 15th, say that the allied success here caused despondency, yet everything indicates an intention on the part of Russia to continue the war. Preparations were making for a 14th day and an enrollment of local militia. A Prussian medal offered for the Emperor's return from the Crimea.

ENGLAND. Parliament not prorogued on the 24th, and is prorogued till December 11th. Lord Palmerston is to be succeeded by the Earl of Shaftesbury, but his colleagues oppose him. Mr. Appletton, charge d'affaires at London has transmitted documents to the State Department announcing the ordering of large British fleet to our coast; that movement, together with the augmentation of the French West India fleet has created a sensation here. ASIA. When the Russians in Asia, heard of the fall of Sebastopol on Sept. 20th, they made an attack on Kara. The Russian loss is reported at 3000.

THE GREAT GAZETTEER. A GEographical DICTIONARY. CONTAINING A greater amount of material than any other single volume in the English Language. Edited by J. THOMAS M.D. & T. BALDWIN. The above work, which covers 15 years of continued labor and research, with a large outlay of money, has been prepared by the most distinguished geographers, and is the most complete and accurate in its execution as the best dictionary of the English Language. Among the many claims to superiority which this work has over all others of the kind, are the following: - 1. It is a PRONOUNCING GAZETTEER, a feature so essential to the completion of a Geographical Dictionary, as to form the basis of the English Language, of which it is the foundation. 2. 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. 3. It is 2nd in regard to Accuracy and Brevity 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, 6s; half-bound Morocco, 4s. For Sale by HENRY ROWSELL, Bookseller, Stationer, and Printer, King Street, Toronto. Oct. 16, 1855.

DR. ROSS, of the Toronto Dispensary, has returned from his extensive practice. Office at the extreme West end of the City, North of King Street, near the Chokedore. All descriptions of Diseases treated with vegetable medicines. (Nov. 1, 1855.)