

TEXTS AND THOUGHTS FOR EVERY DAY THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

SEPTEMBER 2.—THIRTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

1. Hezekiah rent his clothes and covered himself with sackcloth, and went into the house of the Lord. 2 Kings xix. 1.

It was the unpunished blasphemy of Balaam which drew from Hezekiah those signs of deepest grief; fearing no doubt that the sins of himself and his people had rendered the Lord indifferent to the maintenance of his honor amongst them. And well would it have pleased the great enemy of mankind, if he could have thus disheartened Hezekiah's soul from depending upon the God of mercies. But the more he sees God's name profaned, the more does he flee to his temple, where he may speak with God, and be spoken to from God. O may I thus seek comfort in the day of trouble.

2. Behold I will send a blast upon him, and he shall hear a rumor, and shall return to his own land, and shall fall by the sword in his own land. 2 Kings xix. 7.

All this was strictly fulfilled. A blast from heaven cut off most of his army in one night. He heard the rumor of the approach of Tirhakah king of Ethiopia, with his shattered forces he could but retire before his enemy to his own land. When there, he was murdered by his own sons in the house of Nisroch his God. Jerusalem is rescued. Hezekiah rejoices with fear. The nations wonder. "O love the Lord, all ye his saints: for he preserveth the faithful and plentifully rewarded the proud doer."

SEPTEMBER 3.

1. Have the gods of the nations delivered them which my fathers have destroyed? 2 Kings xix. 12.

Sennacherib classed Jehovah with the gods of the nations, and sees not that they are at the most but subject, though rebellious spirits, whilst He is Lord of heaven and earth. It was to establish the difference that the Lord permitted all the heathen nations, yea and idolatrous Israel likewise, to fall into the hands of Sennacherib, and to swell his heart with that pride, which prompted him thus to exalt himself above all that is called God, and provoke his own destruction. Let us not be discouraged therefore when evil is proud and rampant, all is in His hand.

2. Therefore were their inhabitants of small power; they were dismayed and confounded. 2 Kings xix. 22.

When Sennacherib thought that he was executing his own will, and exalting his own fame, and extending his own power, he was but the scourge in the hand of God to chastise the guilty nation. And he was equally God's instrument when he sent his army against Jerusalem, and the blasphemous message which it supported. He was his instrument to humble the king and people of Jerusalem; to drive them to depend on the Lord, to strengthen in them whatever faith they still possessed. Grant me, Lord, in all emergencies to rely upon the wisdom and goodness of providence.

SEPTEMBER 4.

1. To thy seed, which is Christ. Gal. iii. 16.

Two things we learn from the circumstance that the promises were made not to the children or descendants of Abraham, but to one single seed: 1. That all which any receive of those promises, besides Jesus, is bestowed in and through Him and for his sake; 2. That it is given to them, not as individuals, but as one collective body, united in Christ their head. Let me then be thankful for my union with Christ, and with the Church which is his body. Let me strengthen my union with his church, by communion and charity, that I may more abundantly receive the promises.

2. It was added because of transgressions. Gal. iii. 19.

The law of Moses was introduced for two reasons: 1. Because transgressions had abounded, in order that men might be taught and warned against sin, and thus be in some degree rescued from it; 2. In order that man might by a law be brought to see his transgression and sinfulness, and to seek forgiveness and purification in the gospel of Christ. Let thy law, O Lord, be made effectual to enlighten mine eyes and convert my soul. Let it show me thoroughly my transgressions, that I may obtain deliverance from all sin.

SEPTEMBER 5.

1. It was ordained by angels, in the hand of a mediator. Gal. iii. 19.

For angels, no doubt, produced the thunders and lightnings, and the sound of the trumpet, and the audible voice in which the law was delivered, (Heb. ii. 2.) And Moses was made the mediator, in declaring from God the terms of the covenant to the elders of Israel, receiving their promise to abide by it, and in sprinkling the blood of the covenant both on the book of the covenant and on the people. Glory to thee, O Lord, who has employed thy mighty and glorious ministers to declare thy law to us, and hast bound thyself in covenant with thy creatures. Let me magnify thy law in my heart.

2. The scripture hath concluded all under sin; that the promise, by faith of Jesus Christ, might be given to them that believe. Gal. iii. 22.

The scripture has shut up all under the guilt of conscious sin, that they may seek deliverance from the guilt and shame likewise from the power of sin; and it then holds out the promise of that deliverance,

both from its guilt and from its power, to those who believe in Jesus Christ; in order that they may thus believe and be delivered. Glory be to Thee, O Lord, for the comfort of forgiven sin. May the same faith more and more reign in my soul, and thus deliver me from sin itself.

SEPTEMBER 6.

1. Many prophets and kings have desired to see the things which you see, and have not seen them. Luke x. 27.

God gives us advantages, both spiritual and temporal, according as it pleases him, and according as his plans are developed in the world's progress. Thus it happens that many who would profit by God's fuller revelation, if they could receive it, desire in vain to see it, because the time is not yet come, we must not judge of our spiritual progress by the light we have, but by the use we make of it. O that I may duly improve the light vouchsafed to me.

2. This do and thou shalt live. Luke x. 28.

This man inquired, what shall I do to inherit eternal life? not, what must I become? He thought to earn eternal life, instead of receiving it as the gift of God. Jesus therefore well answered, Keep the law; love the Lord thy God wholly and thy neighbor as thyself, and thou shalt live. So far as thou keepest this law, the life of God is in thee. If thou couldst keep it wholly, thou wouldst be in possession of the eternal life. But, O Lord, this far surpasses the power of man: what is impossible for man, work thou a me.

SEPTEMBER 7.

1. Go and do thou likewise. Luke x. 37.

Be willing to imitate good whenever thou beholdest it. Be willing to see the good which is in those who are most estranged from thee. Be willing to do good to those who, like the Samaritan, belong to a hostile race, an apostate race, a race who have forsaken the law of their God, and established a rival temple, a rival altar, a rival priesthood. Give me, O Lord, this large-hearted charity; and forgive me, whenever I have felt and acted in opposition to it.

2. The king . . . made a covenant before the Lord. 2 Kings xxiii. 3.

The law of the Lord had been so forgotten in the reigns of Manasseh and Amon, and the temple so profaned that even the sacred copy of it, reserved in the most holy place, had been lost; and the hearts of the people were so estranged from God, that even Josiah's reformation should not avail to bring them back, but they were doomed to suffer all the threatenings of that book. Yet Josiah would save all that he could in his day, and so calls them together to renew the covenant with their God. Let us ever strive on, to do the good which God permits us in our day, and help to gather in his elect.

SEPTEMBER 8.

1. Like unto him was there no king before him, that turned to the Lord with all his heart . . . according to all the law of Moses; neither after him arose any like him. 2 Kings xxiii. 25.

Hezekiah had been unequalled in trust and reliance on God, and now Josiah is unequalled in his strict and careful adherence to the law of Moses, and his single minded and strenuous endeavors to serve God. The excellencies of religion differ, even in those who are most excellent, according to their character and circumstances; but if our heart yields to the heavenly call, God will bring out from it fruits which promote his great ends in the world. Let my gifts, O Lord, be what thou pleasest; only let me serve thee by them.

2. Notwithstanding the Lord turned not from the fierceness of his great wrath. 2 Kings xxiii. 26.

The sins of nations must be punished by their sufferings as nations; and even though the children turn from the errors of their fathers, still the nation must suffer for the enormous evils of the reign of Manasseh and Amon; and thus it might have been, if the Jews followed the good example of Josiah heartily that the affliction of Judah should have been hastened and made more complete a repentance already begun; for afflictions are not punishment so to the godly, but only trials and corrections. Let me always acknowledge that God's judgments are righteous, and strive to profit by them.

J. B.

DISOLUTION OF THE AMERICAN UNION.—

We perceive by several of the American papers, that a leading question is being agitated in the South. It is to pass a law in the different Slave State Legislatures, prohibiting all persons in those States from selling anything to, or buying from those Northern States which put any impediments in the way of the operation of the Fugitive Slave Act.

Should this become law, it cannot fail to seriously endanger the existence of the Union.

ILLINOIS RAILWAYS.—

We read the other day of a man who was suddenly taken ill in the cars. His symptoms were so alarming that the cars were stopped and a doctor sent for. The doctor judging from the description given of the man's sufferings, brought a stomach-pump with him, supposing he had taken poison. Inserting the pump into the patient's stomach, his action was followed by a copious supply of fresh butter, amounting in weight to about 3 lbs. The man had drunk two or three tumbler full of milk before getting into the cars. But it says a great deal for the churning propensities of the Illinois Railroads.

CAUSE OF THE CELEBRITY OF COUTTS' BANK.

From the Observer.

It has never been satisfactorily accounted for (at least in print) how Coutts' banking house, in the Strand attained the eminence it did over all other metropolitan establishments of the same kind during the latter part of the last and the beginning of the present century; nor, we believe, has it ever been publicly explained how it was that the late chief partner possessed so princely a revenue during his long life, and was enabled to bequeath at his death a property of two millions of pounds sterling to the late duchess of St. Alban's. The following facts explain the matter:

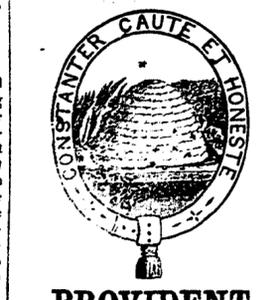
On the death of Mr. Thomas Coutts' eldest brother, the former, of course, became sole proprietor of the bank in the Strand, but the property and connexion belonging to both had not hitherto enabled the brothers to transact more than a fair average share of business with other private bankers of London. On his brother's demise, however, Thomas seized the opportunity of exercising his ingenuity and turn for speculation, by endeavoring to become acquainted by all manner of means with the nature and state of the trade enjoyed and carried on by his brethren in the cities of London and Westminster. For this purpose, as he was always fond of company and exceedingly hospitable, he frequently invited the chief clerks and cashiers both of the bank of England and the private houses to dine with him, and from them, in the moment of jollity and unreserved confidence, he often obtained intelligence which he seldom failed to turn to advantage as soon as possible. Among other things, he was one evening informed that the Earl of Abercorn had been denied the temporary loan, on his own personal security, of thirty thousand pounds, by a firm of no mean celebrity in that and the present day. So soon as Mr. Coutts could decently get rid of his company, he sallied forth to the Earl's residence, and inquired for his house steward, to whom he speedily introduced himself, and invited him to partake of a bottle of wine at a neighboring tavern. Nonsuoner were they seated than Mr. Coutts opened his business:

"I understand," said he, "that your master is in want of a large sum of money, and that he has found some difficulty in procuring it." "He is, indeed," replied the steward, "and to tell you the truth, Messrs. — with whom he has banked since we came to reside in London, have actually refused him the accommodation, although they knew well it is only for a short time, and that, too, to finish the English county-seat which his Lordship has been engaged in building during the last two years, and on which he has already expended upwards of £100,000."

"I know all about the refusal," returned Mr. Coutts, "and perhaps there are more reasons than you are aware of for declining this advance to his Lordship; but if you will have the goodness to make my dutiful respects to the Earl of Abercorn, and say that I shall be happy to accommodate him with £30,000, or any other sum he chooses to name, I will take the same as a very great obligation; his Lordship has only to name his own time, for the money is ready and payable to his order."

The man was of course delighted at the idea of being the herald of news so agreeable to his master; the Earl of Abercorn was no less so; and next day, on presenting himself at the bank, he was shown into Mr. Coutts' private room, where he was not seated many minutes before he received the needed. He, however, carried only one-third of the above sum away, having deposited £20,000 in the cashier's hands, who immediately opened an account in his ledger, in his Lordship's name, for that amount. It is a curious fact, that the earl never had an occasion to draw more than five thousand pounds from this original deposit, having received a handsome legacy of £10,000, and the balance of the sum borrowed, he had also given to the remainder to Mr. Coutts' hands to be placed to his account; this sum, with the amount of his Lordship's rents in Scotland, before twelve months had elapsed, amounted to no less than £220,000, for the use of which, in the accommodation of his various other customers, Mr. Coutts, of course enjoyed a very handsome per centage. The Earl of Abercorn's gratitude and confidence in his banker never ceased during his life, and at no time after the transaction we have related, Mr. Coutts had never a less floating balance in his hands belonging to his Lordship than £100,000. Nor was this all: Lord Abercorn took every opportunity of mentioning Mr. Coutts' ready accommodation to his friends and acquaintances, many of whom immediately changed their bankers, and three immense sums into his hands. The same recommendation and influence procured the special favor of His Majesty George the Third, who for many years banked with Mr. Coutts, in whom he actually had greater faith than even in the bank of England! On one occasion, however, his faith was greatly shaken; namely, when, during the French war, Mr. Pitt had frightened the whole population of these kingdoms with the idea of an "invasion." At that memorable period, George the Third quaked for his cash in the Strand; for every day he kept nibbling at it, by sending small checks; that is, for about twenty and thirty thousand pounds each. Mr. Coutts suspecting these maneuvers were merely the avant couriers of a *complot*, patiently waited the arrival of a cheque which would well nigh have swept out his treasury; it came, demanding a sum amounting to nearly £260,000. Coutts, nothing daunted, asked the bearer "how he would have it?" but at the same time begged him to return to his Majesty, saying that a million sterling was at his service; and if his Majesty would only by his royal commands on him, that sum in gold should be sent to Windsor Castle forthwith. The King took; the King not only declined the favor, but cancelled the awful check; leaving his cash undisturbed for many years in Mr. Coutts' coffers, except by occasionally adding to it very large sums.

It is no wonder that, from the interest arising from the undisturbed possession of such large sums as the royal family, as well as many of the nobility and gentry residing in London, choose to confide in his safe-keeping, Mr. Coutts should have established a business, and amassed a fortune, superior in extent and amount to any other throughout the whole territory of Europe.



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University of Toronto. MARTICULATION.

THE ANNUAL EXAMINATION will commence on the 24th day of SEPTEMBER.

The following SCHOLARSHIPS, will then be offered for competition amongst Candidates for admission, viz:— In Law seven of the value of £30 per annum each (three amongst Candidates for admission in Law and three amongst Candidates for admission in a course of study in Law, extending over five years; and four amongst Candidates for admission in Law and Arts simultaneously, and Bachelors of Arts who may wish to pursue a course of study in Law, extending over three years.) In Medicine, three of the value of £30 per annum each. In Civil Engineering three of the value of £30 per annum each. In Agriculture three of the value of £30 per annum each. At the same period Undergraduates and Candidates for admission in Law, Medicine, and Civil Engineering, and Candidates for Matriculation, and Candidates for Diplomas, in Civil Engineering, or Agriculture are required to present themselves. The following Scholarships will then be offered for competition, viz:— (1.) Amongst Students of the standing of one Matriculation:— In Law three of the value of £30 per annum each. In Medicine, three of the value of £30 per annum each. In Civil Engineering, two of the value of £30 per annum each. In Agriculture, two of the value of £30 per annum each. (2.) Amongst Students of the standing of two years from Matriculation:— In Medicine, two of the value of £30 per annum each. (3.) Amongst students of the standing of three years from Matriculation:— In Medicine, two of the value of £30 per annum each. Each of the Scholarships established in this University is tenable for one year, but the Scholars of each year are eligible for the Scholarship of the succeeding year. Graduates or Undergraduates of any University in Her Majesty's dominions are admissible candidates for the above Scholarships, provided they possess Certificates of good conduct, and of their standing in their respective Universities. Attendance on Lectures is not required, as a qualification, by this University, except for Students in Medicine. Candidates who purpose presenting themselves for Examination at either of the above mentioned periods, are required to transmit the necessary Certificates to the Registrar, at his office in the Parliament Building, at least four weeks before the first day of Examination. Further information as to subjects of Examination and other particulars, can be obtained on application to the Registrar. Parliament Buildings, Toronto. June 30th 1855.

To be inserted twice in each week up to the 24th of September, in each of the papers published in Toronto; and also in each of the papers in Upper and Lower Canada, which received directions to copy the similar advertisement in 1854. 507-12

University College Toronto.

CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION into the College are requested to take notice that the MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, which they are required to pass, will commence in the University of Toronto, on the 24th day of September, 1855. University College, Toronto. Aug. 17th, 1855. 516

Water Power.

TO LEASE, for 7 or 12 years, on the Watertown Stream, in the Township of Flamboro' East, with a suitable quantity of Land, a number of Mill sites, varying from 25 to 50 foot fall, the most distant within 5 miles of the City of Hamilton, and 1 1/2 miles of the City of Toronto, and Toronto Railroad. There is a constant supply of water, and the position most eligible situated for milling and manufacturing purposes, in the centre of a rich and flourishing agricultural district. ALSO, To Rent, from 1 to 4 years a good Stone Merchant Mill, with two run of stones, in excellent order, on the old Stone Stream, and about 100 yards from the aforesaid Railway. Apply to (post paid) Mr. JOHN APPLGARITH, Hamilton. Or T. C. ORCHARD, Broker, Front Street, Toronto. July 9, 1855. 513-14-15-16

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HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF ASTHMA! OF AN OLD LADY SEVENTY FIVE YEARS OF AGE.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Thomas Weston, (Book Store) Toronto, dated the 9th October, 1854. To Professor Holloway, Sir—Grateful to myself to make known to you the extraordinary benefit an aged parent has derived from the use of your Pills. My mother was afflicted for upwards of four and twenty years, with asthma and spitting of blood, it being often so bad that she could not get up, and I have often declared I would give all I possessed to have cured her; but, although I paid a large sum for medicine and advice, it was all to no purpose. About three months ago, I thought I might try your Pills myself, and at all events I resolved to give them a trial, which I did; the result was marvellous; by slow degrees my mother became better, and after persevering with your remedies for nine weeks, she was perfectly cured, and now enjoys the best of health, although seventy-five years old. I am, Sir, Your obliged, (Signed) THOS. WESTON.

REMARKABLE CURE OF DROPSY!!

AFTER BEING TAPPED THREE TIMES. Copy of a Letter from Anthony Smith, Esq., Halifax, Nova Scotia, dated the 25th August, 1854. To Professor Holloway, Sir—I desire to add my testimony to the value of your Pills, in case of dropsy. For nine months I suffered the greatest torture with this distressing complaint; it was tapped three times, and finally given up by the doctors; having become in appearance as a skeleton, and bearing no more strength in me than a child just born. It was then that I thought of trying your Pills, and immediately sent for a quantity, and commenced using them for my relief. I can scarcely credit even now, although true it is. After using them for four weeks, I felt much better, and by persevering with them, at the expiration of two months, I was completely cured. I have since enjoyed the best of health. I remain, Sir, Yours sincerely, (Signed) ANTHONY SMITH.

ASTONISHING CURE OF GENERAL DEBILITY AND LIVER COMPLAINT!!

Copy of a Letter from William Reeves, of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, dated 17th Nov. 1854. To Professor Holloway, Sir—I am happy to say that your Pills have restored me to health after suffering for nine years from the most intense general debility and languor, my liver and bowels were also much deranged for the whole of that time. I tried many medicines, but they were of no good to me until I had recourse to your Pills, by taking which, and following the printed directions for seven weeks, I was cured, after every other means failed to the astonishment of my neighbours and friends. I shall ever feel grateful to you for this astonishing restoration to health, and will recommend your Pills to all sufferers, feeling it my duty to do so. I am, Sir, Your obedient Servant, (Signed) WM. REEVES.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints:— Acute Female Irritation, Gynaecitis, Scarcitis, or King's Bilious Complaint, Fevers of all kinds, Sore Throats, Blotches on the Face, Stomach and Bowels, Headache, Stomachic Pain, Colic, Inflammation, Tumours, Constipation, Jaundice, Ulcers, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Weakness, of the Dorsal Vertebrae, Retention of Urine whatever cause, Consumption, Pleurisy, Lungs, Worms, of all kinds, Dysentery, Rheumatism, Weakness, of the Dorsal Vertebrae, Retention of Urine whatever cause, &c. &c. Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, near Temple Bar, London, England, and 50 Maiden Lane, New York; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following prices:— 3s. 3d. 3s. 3d., and 5s. 3d. each box. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger size. N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients in every disorder are affixed to each box. JOHN WILSON, Druggist, King Street, Agent for Hamilton. Jan. 19, 1855. 46



1855. SPRING, 1855. NEW GOODS.

JOHN CHARLES WORTH, would respectfully intimate to the ladies of Toronto and the public generally, that he is now receiving the SPRING STOCK OF STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS, consisting in part of Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, Lace Muslin, and Craple Sleeves and Collars in great variety, Gloves, Hosiery and Haberdashery, Ladies Silk Neckties, Black and White Lace Veils, Muslin Work, Children's Frick Bodices and Robes, Printed Cashmeres, Delaines, Muslins, Bareges, and other fancy goods for ladies dresses, Black and Coloured Silk, Black Satins, &c., &c. Prints, Gingham, Denims, Flue Drills, Brown Linen Drills, Bleached Drills, Striped and Fancy Shirtings, Fancy and White Shirts, Flannel and Striped Shirts, Ladies' Wool Shirts and Pants, Towels and Handkerchiefs, Table Linen, Bleached and Unbleached Table Oil Cloth, a large lot from 10d. per yard upwards of Dressed and Unbleached Holland, Irish Linen, Diapers, Drab and White Jean and Satin Straps, Flannels, Quilts, Counterpanes, together with a general assortment of Dry Goods for family furnishing.

His Millinery department will be well supplied with all that is seasonable in Bonnets, Caps, Head-dresses, Capes, &c., &c. Children's Fancy Hats and Bonnets in great variety. J. C. has a few patterns of non-ply Carbons that he will sell very cheap for the purpose of discontinuing that part of the trade, also a few pieces of Printed Druggery. His stock of Straw, Tuscan, and Fancy Bonnets is unusually large, and will be offered very low, to insure a speedy clearance before the season is gone; also a tremendous stock of cheap Silk and Cobourg Capes for the summer.

An early call is respectfully solicited. No second price.

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Professor of Harmony, Piano Forte, and Singing.

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Private Education for Young Ladies.

MRS. BEAVEN, assisted by her daughter, receives into her house at Yorkville near Toronto, a FEW YOUNG LADIES for the purpose of EDUCATION. The next quarter will begin on the 6th of September. Further particulars may be obtained by letter, addressed—Box 281, Post-office, Toronto; or by personal application at Yorkville. July 24, 1855. 52-1f

PREPARATORY SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES, will be received as BOARDERS, at the parsonage, St. George's Hill, Dundas Street, Etobicoke, and instructed by MISS COOPER in the usual branches of English Education, with French and Needlework. Pupils under 12 years of age, £40; and over 12, £35 per annum Music and Drawing extra. Letters relating to the above may be addressed (post-paid) to the Rev. H. C. Cooper, or Miss Cooper, St. George's Hill, Etobicoke. July 18, 1855. 51-1f

University of Bishop's College.

THE COUNCIL OF BISHOP'S COLLEGE being empowered to make enquiries for a suitable person to fill the office of PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY and MINERALOGY, are prepared to receive applications through the undersigned. J. H. NICOLLS, Principal of B. C. Lennoxville July 20, 1855. 53-6in

SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pinehurst, Toronto, C. W.

MRS. FORSTER having now become resident, will be prepared, on the 1st of September, to receive BOARDERS as well as DAY PUPILS.

Mrs. Forster will be assisted by ladies of experience in teaching, and by the best Masters. For particulars apply to the Rev. T. S. Kennedy, Church Society's Office, King Street, or to Mrs. Forster, Pinehurst, Toronto. July 18, 1855. 51-1f

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