the French people. The inquisitors of the new faith have con-

The time is now fast approaching when the pecur ces left in the Treasury at the Revolution will be exhausted. The old loan has ceased to be paid up. The new loan remains a barren failure. The regular taxes are paid with reluctance, and are not paid beforehand except in Paris. The additional impost of 45 centimes (near 50 per cent. on the regular taxes,) is positively refused as illegal by the rural districts and provincial cities. The stock of bullion in the Bank of France decreases, and, in short, the progress of financial ruin goes steadily on. We pointed out some weeks ago the exact and inevitable course of this decline, and we now read in a French journal of repute the precise confirmation of our predictions. "We are now," says the Journal de Débats, "but two steps removed from a complete system of paper-money, and if we enter upon that system we shall not get out of it again short of the total ruin of private persons and of the State, after having past through the most rigourous distress; for it would be the suspension of production and of exchange." The plan proposed, though not yet sanctioned by the Provisional Government, seems to be a general seizure and incorporation with the State of all the great cial and trading companies, such as the Bank of France, the railways, the canals, mines, &c., and the issue of a vast amount of paper by the State on the alledged credit of this property—in short, a pure inconvertible system of assignats.—
Monstrous as such a proposal appears, we are inclined to think
that the rapid disappearance of the precious metals will render
some such scheme inevitable, and it will be the form given to

the bankruptcy and ruin of the nation.
We are unable to sound the depth of that abyss, or to forsee distinctly what the condition of a nation of 36 millions of me will become when credit, productive power, and the exchange of commodities are suspended; and we still avert our eyes from so dire a catastrophe. But if anything can aggravate the case of the French people, it is the incredible infatuation or deceit with which their leaders continue to promise them halcyon days, high wages, luxury, and independence, and to tell the people that all the miseries they have hitherto endured are the result of the political system they have overthrown. These are the lies placarded on the walls of Paris, which it is treason to the Republic to contradict. We have now before us a handbill of this kind, entitled the "Bulletin de la Republique;" and printed on white paper, the distinctive mark of official proclamations, hands? reover, with the words, "Ministère de l'Interieur. This document is one of those semi-officially circulated, as we understand, by M. Ledru Rollin for the purpose of exciting the Republican party. A more disastrous appeal to popular passions, and a more delusive pledge to remedy all human sufferings, we never read; for after having laid to the charge of existing laws. With a miscains of a more man's lat he indicated the ing laws all the miseries of a poor man's lot, heightened by llammatory description, the working classes are told that "henceforth society will give them employment, food, instruction, honour, air and daylight—it will watch over the preservation of their lives, their health, their intelligence, their dignity. It will give an asylum to the aged, work for their hands, confidence to their hearts, and rest to their nights. It will watch over the virtue of their daughters, the requisite provision for their children, and the obsequies of the dead." In a word, this exceptional and transitory Power, whose very form and existence are still undefined, announces some necromantic method of interposing between mankind and all the laws of his existence on this globe -of suspending the principles of human nature, as it has already done those of society-and of changing the whole aspect of human life. No delusions can be so en word is too good for them; they are frauds; and these frauds are put forward by men who know well enough that the effect of the present crisis is, and will be much more hereafter, to plunge the very classes to whom these promises are made into the lowest depths of human suffering. Tell them rather that this freedom of which greater souls than theirs have been enamoured, must be purchased, if at all, by self-denial, by patience under hardships, by modesty, by forbearance; and that this visionary scheme of social regeneration is as baseless as that dream of Mississippian wealth with which Law hoaxed the same credulous people more than a century ago. Lay the condition of the nation bare before them. It might sober the most intoxicated fancy; for that is what must be encountered and endured. Such ills are in themselves great enough; but how infinitely more bitter it is to be told, with a Satanic confidence, that these very throes and torments are the foretaste of an earthly paradise!

One remedy there might indeed be (and it is the only one the case admits of) to these delusions, and one mode of ascertaining what the real wants and wishes of the nation are -we mean a real and honest representation of the community, invested with full powers, and deliberating without restraint. Unhappily every fresh piece of information we receive with reference to the elections for the National Assembly demonstrates that all the resources of Government intimidation are in full operation to secure the return of one exclusive class of cantes-and those, we venture to affirm, the candidates of the real minority of Frenchmen. A fortnight before the election these lists of Government candidates for the whole of France are openly published in the National—a Government paper, and the whole strength of Republican authority, supported by clubs, commissaries, and a one-sided press, is employed to support these lists. The fact is openly stated by M. Ledru Rollin in his circulars, and is beyond all doubt. The inference we

It has been our duty to lay before the public from time to time within the last twelve months the flowers of rhetoric where-time within the last twelve months the flowers of rhetoric where-time with the mouthers of confederation hall have besprinkled their with the mouthers of confederation has a confederation has sent the mouther of confederation has a confederation has a confederation has a confederatio with the mouthers of confederation nail have besprinked their audiences. We need not present them again. Their odour remains behind. The phraseology is too familiar in its general terms to require any repetition of its details. Every body knows what those strong-tongued gentry, Messrs. Meagher and Co., have been calling us for a long time. Well, in the midst of this ruffianism—while the rifraff of Dublin are daily recommended to "treat us to a taste of the pike"—a Roman Catholic hierarch quietly sits down to write a letter to Lord John Russell, rebuking him for his hesitation to provide Parliamentary relief for the masses which the scarcity of this year seems about to add to the victims of last year's famine. Of course it would be out of the nature of things that John of Tuam should keep his hands out of hot water. If there is any mischief brewing, of course he must lend his aid; and what method more likely to spread disaffection than to add to the existing elements of international discord the obloquy of indifference to a famine? But it would perhaps have been difficult in Ireland to find a stronger testinony to the essential value of the Union than is unintentionally afforded by this ecclesiastical agitator. It is on the English Government that he relies for the sustenance of his flocks-the English government that the associates of his sedition are so constantly reviling—it is the English Government which has digality that he refers the diseased and hungry peasantry who can get no relief in their own land from their own people. We should like to know what course would be taken by his colleagues, either ecclesiastical or political, when the Republican flag had been hoisted over the presidential chair of Mr. Smith O' Brien, and the indigence of Ireland appealed for relief to its native Legislature? Again, when his Grace charges the Premier with indifference not only to the famine and its consequences, but also to the recent evictions and ejecments, we would ask him with what indignation would an Irish Parliament visit the oppressions of the landlords if that Parliament were chosen as it used to be; and what would be the remedies that it would devise for Irish distress if chosen as the Dublin triumvirate would have it chosen? already incurred the censures of the English people for its pro-digality that he refers the diseased and hungry peasantry who

We cannot quit his Grace without pointing out two instances of especial effrontery in his letter. In the first place, he has the intrepidity to assert that all the cruelties practised on the Irish tenantry have failed to elicit from Parliament anything Pair rigorous ejectment. How false this is everybody who heard or ad Sir G. Grey's and Sir R. Peel's indignant speeches on Mr. P. Scrope's motion is sufficiently aware. Yet such are the figments by which a dignitary of the Romish Church condescends to foster the malignant passions of alien hate, and to keep alive the fatuous passion for a native Legislature, in which the condition of the poor would be miserably overlooked, or more miserably understood!

Again, could anything be more out of time and keeping just now than for a Romish Bishop in Ireland to affirm that "the Established Church is one of the most salient springs of her We had thought that the events of the public calamities?" ast year had extinguished the embers of slumbering hostility between the Churches-that danger and infection and death faced by the clergy of the two Churches in common had united them in a common bond of amity. What would the people of Ireland have done last year without the Protestant clergy of Ireland have done last year without the Protestant clergy of Ireland? We might cite instances of extraordinary devotion and self-denial on their part—we might tell of scholars and gentlemen living on bread and water, literally sharing their last crust with their parishioners—literally giving all to the poor; we might specify illustrious examples of this sort, but we for-bear. We content ourselves with asking what was the amount bear. We content ourselves with asking what was the amount of money transmitted week by week for months together from congregations in England to the parochial Protestant clergy of Ireland? Yet, after all given and received—begged and bor-rowed—this Church, which takes not one jot from one single poor tenant, and which is amenable to the legal support of the poor, is held up to popular opprobrium and hatred as the "sa-lient spring of Irish calamities" by a hierarch whose only for them is the stale, unthankful cry, "GIVE, GIVE,

of Peers in College green; but Ireland for the Irish. I scorn and spit upon 'Repeal of the Union.' The 'Queen, Lords, and spit upon 'Repeal of the Union.' The 'Queen, Lords, and Commons of Ireland' will never be seen in bodily form upon this earth; 'the golden link of the Crown' is as great a humbug as the great Peace principle of the 'mighty Leader of the Irish people,'"

Since the above was written, intelligence has arrived simultaneously from Hamburg and Rendesburgh, of an engagement taneously from Hamb

The Nation of to-day speaks out still more plainly :-"The time of the sword (it says) has come; the cant of the nstitution is obsolete as Ogham stones. It is come; and we will show that the religious spirit of this people, like the cloak of the Crusader, carries beneath its cross a soldier's heart and warlike equipage. We love not the prospect of civil war, but our dread of it is dead—it died in the famine. It is time for Ircland to strike; she has negociated in vain for half a century. In her name we choose—and we beseech Heaven to sustain and bless our choice—civil war, rather than submission to English tyranny! We choose this course with deliberation, and after full reflection on all the duties which attach to us, in our generation, and we call on the people to prepare for the battle.

England has thrown down her gage! Thus Ireland takes it

STATE OF THE CONTINENT. (From Correspondence of the Courier & Enquirer.)

London, April 28, 1848. Next to the affairs of France, in point of interest and importance, is the contest now waging between the Prussians and Danes, respecting the Duchy of Schleswig-Holstein.

It appears the efforts of Lord Palmerston, on the part of the British Government, to bring about a friendly adjustment of the quarrel, and prevent the renewal of hostilities, have proved of no avail. Both parties are eager for the contest; and it is to be feared that both have gone too far to turn back. According to the last accounts, the German Confederates have at length crossed the Schleswig frontier, and renewed the war, and a battle is reported to have been fought a few miles from Rendsburgh, the result of which was favourable to the Germans; yet they have purchased their victory somewhat dearly, brought into Rendsburgh in the course of the afternoon. army of the Confederates, according to the most authentic ac-counts, consists of about 30,000 men, inclusive of 7,000 cavalry and 2,000 artillery. The Danish Government has decreed alry and 2,000 artillery. The Danish Government has decreed the detention of all Prussian vessels lying at Copenhagen, and has given orders to the ships-of-war to capture all vessels bearing the Prussian flag. The neutrality of Hamburgh and Lubeck will be respected so long as it is maintained, in facts so long as they do not act offensively against Denmark. The effects of this most disastrous conflict will, of course, be severely felt by the commerce both of Prussia and Hanover; that of the letter country the poor ways the sees amounting to not less latter country alone, now upon the seas, amounting to not less than 5,000,000 dollars, the greater part of which will in all probability be captured, or detained in Danish ports.

The German papers speak of most frightful excesses having been committed by the insurgent Poles in the Duchy of Posen. Cruelty, murder, spoliation and massacre, have all had their victims; and the consequence is, that the Poles have forfeited much of that sympathy which was felt for them and for their cause by the other nations of Europe. A plan is in formation for the re-organization of Posen; but according to a decree of the King of Pression of the South according to a decree of the King of Prussia, of the 20th inst., those districts of the Duchy in which the German population and language are pre-dominent will not be included in it, but are to be united to the German Confederation. Indeed, such is the mutual hatred and hostility of the Prussians and Poles, that it would have been impossible for the two races to co-operate in any system of self-government. The last accounts from Posen speak of great apprehension being entertained by the German population of a threatened demonstration of the Poles on Easter

By the last number of the Warsaw Courier, we are informed that a deputation of Polish noblemen was about to proceed from that city to St. Petersburgh, to petition the En estore to Poland the constitution it had prior to the revolution of 1830, and to adopt measures to incorporate with it the other portions of the kingdom now in the possession of Prussia | rent year; and Austria.

The internal condition of Prussia continues to present the same sad aspect. Agitation, though not of an alarming character, prevails every where; the contest respecting direct and indirect election, keeps up the political ferment; and the excitement prevailing among the working classes has received fresh fuel in the shape of a new journal calling itself the "Political Socialist Journal for the Working Closses," the spirit of which is highly mischievous, and calculated to increase the existing irritation between the class of workmen and their em-Meantime, trade and industry are slackened, credit contracts, and hunger and want of employment breed fresh discontents. The elements, too, have conspired to increase the amount of disasters. Heavy and continued rains have raised the waters disasters. Heavy and continued rains have raised the material of the regard other rivers above their banks, and the neighbor of the course your Worshiptul Council may describe the adopt, relative to the report of the Committee on Education) beg to leave an open question. As regards the payment of Corporation Notes now in circumstance of the course your Worshiptul Council may describe the adopt, relative to the report of the Committee on Education of the course your Worshiptul Council may describe the adopt, relative to the report of the Committee on Education of the course your Worshiptul Council may describe the adopt, relative to the report of the Committee on Education of the course your Worshiptul Council may describe the adopt, relative to the report of the Committee on Education of the course your Worshiptul Council may describe the adopt, relative to the report of the Committee on Education of the course your Worshiptul Council may describe the respective to the report of the Committee on Education of the course your Worshiptul Council may describe the respective to the report of the course your Worshiptul Council may describe the respective to the report of the course your Worshiptul Council may describe the respective to the report of the course your Worshiptul Council may describe the respective to the report of the course your Worshiptul Council may describe the respective to the report of the course your Worshiptul Council may describe the respective to the report of the course your Worshiptul Council may describe the respective to the report of the course your Worshiptul Council may describe the respective to the report of the course your worshiptul council may describe the respective to the report of the course your worshiptul council may describe the respectio of the Rhine and other rivers above their banks, and the neighbouring lands are wholly submerged by the overflow; while the cellars and streets of Cologne have been inundated to such an extent, that passengers have been conveyed from the steamers to their hotels, in the lower parts of the town, in boats. What is yet more important, the confidence of the people in their King, appears to decrease daily. A recent number of the Cologne Gazette, published an address to his Majesty, praying (?) him to order his guards to march to Holstein; thereby evidencing their desire to decrya him of their support and protection.

The war in LOMBARDY has made but little progress since I last communicated with you. The Piedmontese have hitherto been unsuccessful in all their attempts to storm the fortress of

Germany, and a ministerial proclamation has since been issued, through the medium of the Weiner Zeitung, to the effect that although Austria is desirous of cementing a complete union with Germany, and will embrace every opportunity of evincing its attachment to the cause of the fatherland, it is not intended either to sacrifice the local interests of the imperial provinces or to renounce the independence of the internal government of Austria. It concludes with these very significant words:—
"Provided that the last stipulation is not admitted as reconcileable with the character of a confederation of States (staates

bund), Austria will not be in a position to join it." The Emperor has also given his cousent to the re-organization of Gallicia, in a manner highly favourable to the Poles.— This intelligence was received, as might be expected, with great rejoicing at Cracow. The Allgemeine Zeitung mentions that disturbances had occurred at Brunn and at Perth. The following is a brief summary of the principal points in

the new Austrian Constitution.

"The Upper House is to consist of about 200 members, onefifth of them to be nominated by the Emperor. The heads of
the princely houses are also to have a seat in this assembly:

tria has rendered all arrangement occurrences impossible; and it appears, from various accounts, that the population of Lombardy are unanimous in their determination to sacrifice life itself, rather than abandon the cause of liberty. The Sicde, in commenting upon the above mentioned document, expresses regret that the Times should persevere in advocating the re-establishment of the Austrian domination in Italy:— Painful though it may be to Great Britain to behold the trish tenantry have failed to encit from Landau and the more than the "chilling assurance that there was nothing illegal or unconstitutional in the deaths" of those who perished by a for the support of the aristocratic system in Europe;" and admonishes the Euglish not to show so clearly to Italy, that the resurrection of her nationality is a poignant chagrin for England, "who only defended petty reforms in the Peninsula, in order to obviate a Revolution, which destroys all the calculations of the authors of the treaties of 1815."

M. Hecker and Struve, have received a decisive check near aueschigen (the source of the Danube) and Steinen .-Their plan was to advance by way of the Hullenthal upon Their plan was to advance by way of the Hullenthal upon Friburg, and there to establish a provisional government, in the expectation that the German workmen, under the poet Herweigh (about 1500 in number), besides numerous Frenchmen and Poles, would have crossed the Rhine from Strasburg and joined the principal party, before the military force could be brought against them. In this, however, they were greatly deceived. The troops of the Confederation, under the com-The troops of the Confederation, under the com mand of General Von Gagern, advanced upon Randern on the 20th, and then proceeded towards the heights of Schlechtenan, where they were suddenly confronted by Mr. Hecker and his band. Hecker came forward and cried out that it would be wrong to fire upon his men. Gen. Gagern replied that he should not attack any but those who were in arms. Hecker retired, and the combat immediately commenced. General Gagern was the first who fell! He died on the spot. Several officers and about forty men were wounded, but none killed.

The rest dispersed and fled. Proceeding onwards, the army came upon another body of rebels, about 1000 strong, whom they attacked and dispersed in like manner. The place was found covered with guns, scythes and pitchforks. In the visibility of the property of the place was found covered with guns, scythes and pitchforks. cinity of Steinen they were opposed by the insurgent leaders Struve and Weisharr, at the head of 1000 men, the major part

remedy for them is the stale, unthankful cry, "GIVE, GIVE, GIVE,"

The United Irishman of this day (Saturday) contains another long letter from Mr. Mitchell, addressed "to the Protestant farmers, labourers, and artizans of the North of Ireland." After enumerating the oft-repeated list of Irish grievances, he says.

Now, it is not the repeal of the Catholic Emancipation Act, nor yet the repeal of the Union Act, by itself, that will cure all this. Nothing will cure it, save the total overthrow of the aristocratic system of government, and the establishment of the People's inalienable sovereignty.

"We must have Ireland, not for certain Peers and nominees of Pears in Callean areas, but here is like I large the above particulars as being the latest and most authentic.

Struve and Weisharr, at the head of 1000 men, the major part of whom ran away soon after the firing commenced. The party have now entirely lost their hold on the sympathies of the people. In all the towns and villages through which the army passed, the inhabitants evinced the utmost joy at their deliverance; and the feeling throughout Baden and the neighbouring States is so strongly in favour of constitutional government, that there is little probability that the rebels will raise their heads again. There have been many contradictory accounts that there is little probability that the rebels will raise their heads again. There have been many contradictory accounts that there is little probability that the rebels will raise their heads again. There have been many contradictory accounts the above particulars as being the latest and most authentic.

Since the above was written, intelligence has arrived simul-

their approach a few miles to the west of Bustorf and close to Schleswig, where a fierce combat ensued; and according to the German statement, the Danes were entirely defeated and put to flight, and the town of Schieswig taken. It is further stated that the Danes had evacuated Eckenforde, and retreated to their head quarters at Denmarke. It is however, probable that the victory of the Germans has been exaggerated; although there appears to be no doubt of Schleswig having been taken. A renewal of the combat was hourly expected.

The disposition of the invading army is as follows:—The Schleswig-Holsteiners form the right wing, the troops of the 10th army corps the left wing, and the Prussians occupy the

To-day's advices from Vi nns, state that further and more of the Italian peninsula. A deputation from the States, the University and the corporate bodies of Vienna, was on the eve of departure for the head quarters of the Austrian army, for the of departure for the near quarters of the Provisional Govern purpose of opening negotiations with the Provisional Govern ment of Verona and Milan; and the deputation is said to have

ull powers from the Austrian Government. A Committee of Public Safety has been organized at Vienna Accounts to the 17th had been received from Radetsky, wh had been again unsuccessfully attacked by the Piedmontese From Milan it is reported that a corps of 24,000 men is on it march to join the Piedmontese, and is composed of Pontifical Tuscan and Neapolitan troops; a part of whom have alread

The Jesuits have been expelled from Lombardy and the property sequestered, by order of the Provisional Governmen Your's truly,

Colonial.

THIRD REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE ON FINANCE AND ASSESSMENT, 1848.

To the Worshipful the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, the City of Toronto, in Common Council assembled. The Standing Committee on Finance and Assessment resp

fully submit their Annual Statement of the Financial affairs the City, as follows:-1st. Liabilities for the year, comprising City Debentures and Corporation Notes due, or which will become due during the

City Debentures, Nos. 97 to 104; No. 113, and Nos. 264 to 267 £2900 0 0

Balance of the issue of Notes, amounting to £10,000, authorized to be issued in the year 1846, but not yet presented for pay-

Ditto, in lieu of part of Notes redeemed, after being 2 275 0 0 months in circulation

13,625 0 0 Less this amount redeemed ... -13,246 5 0 Balance of Corporation Notes issued in previous years, but not yet presented for pay-

£17,492 0 (2nd. Statement of the estimated Expenditure for the cur-.....£14.528 1 8 3rd. Statement of the estimated Income and Receipts for

1.345 15 0

The sum total-omitting particulars for which we have not room, is..... £14644 1 8

In explanation of the foregoing statements of Income and Expenditure, your Committee beg to state that it has been in-cumbent on them to recommend a tax of one shilling and three pence in the pound on the assessed value of the property in the City and Liberties in order, that the condended limiting ployers. The positions and the changes which it advocates are all of the most absurd, unreasonable and impracticable kind.—
Meantime, trade and industry are slackened, credit contracted, and hunger and want of employment breed fresh discontents.

The charge are the property in the current year may be may be met, independent of the tax for Education and Schools, which your Committee (not being in possession of the course your Worshipful Council may deem to the course your worshipful council

lation, your Committee are under the necessity of recommending that a similar amount, say £13,500, be authorised to be issued this year, but would strongly recommend that as soon as it becomes practicable, the whole should be redeemed and De-bentures issued for the amount, as they are convinced that the issueing of City notes is a system that should be discontinued. Your Committee have, however, (in order to show your Worshipful Council, as well as their fellow-citizens generally, the true position of the City Debt,) caused statements to be appended to this Report, Numbers 4, 5 and 6, by which it will be seen that the Real Estate of the City amounts to within £3,150 of the whole debt due by the Corporation for improve-

port these lists. The new of in his circulars, and is beyond all doubt. The interest in his circulars, and is beyond all doubt. The interest in his circulars, and is beyond all doubt. The interest in his circulars, and is beyond all doubt. The interest in his circulars, and is beyond all doubt. The interest in his circulars, and is beyond all doubt. The interest in his circulars, and is beyond all doubt. The interest in his circulars, and is beyond all doubt. The interest in his circulars, and is beyond all doubt. The interest in his circulars, and is beyond all doubt. The interest in his circulars, and is beyond all doubt. The interest in his circulars, and is beyond all doubt. The interest in his circulars, and is beyond all doubt. The interest in his circulars, and is beyond all doubt. The interest in his circulars, and is beyond all doubt. The interest in his circulars, and is beyond all doubt. The interest in his circulars, and is beyond all doubt. The interest in his circulars, and is beyond all doubt. The interest in his circulars, and is beyond all doubt. The interest in his circulars, and is beyond all the Austrians still hold the best fortified places and appear resolved to defend them obstinately. A fruitless attempt has also been made (on the 19th) to surprise the advanced posts of Mantua. The garrison, however, did not venture forth into the field. Ferrara likewise holds out against the insurgents. It is now reported that the Sardinian King has resolved to direct his principal efforts against Verona, where, it is fusther stated, Radetski is already arrived, and prepared to give him battle under its walls.

The Emperor of Austria has acceded to the proposals of the Germanic Diet in regard to the election of deputies to the Council in former years without providing such ways and means (either by taxation or otherwise) being first provided—for it appears to your Committee that sums have been voted by for it appears to your Counsilted on in the City for the current year, without the ways and means (eit

Your Committee do not deem it necessary to go into detailed statements of income and expenditure, as they are formed on the hasis of similar estimates in former years.

All of which is respectfully submitted. (Signed) WM. WAKEFIELD, Chairman. W. A. CAMPBELL, Ald. ROBERT BEARD, Ald. G. P. RIDOUT, Ald.

I concur in this Report so far as the City Liabilities and Assets are concerned, and also in the statement that Committees of former years did not provide the ways and means to

meet the City debt. (Signed) JOHN BELL, Ald. I concur in this Report, with the exception of that part which recommends an increase of Taxation to one shilling and three pence in the pound.

(Signed) R. Dempsey, Ald.

EMIGRATION.—The Times in a tolerably strong article has taken up the subject of emigration. We have not room for more than a small portion of it—but it will be quite enough to shew that this important matter is attracting notice in Britain. We say this because it is well known that the Times is strongly indicative of what the public feeling may be, and is ordinarily known to follow, not lead it.

known to follow, not lead it.

While noticing this we may congratulate Canada on the result of the humanity and patriotism which led an Irish gentleman to accompany certain of his own tenantry in their emigration to this noble country. Mr. De Vere, whose name has gration to this noble country. Mr. De Vere, whose name has been before in our paper, actuated by the purest motives and guided by an unusual share of philanthropy, accompanied several of his tenantry to this country as a steerage passenger, and was thus enabled to testify in the most unanswerable manner the hardships which these poor people undergo, and for which, in general, they have no redress. His proceedings have been already before our readers, and we now refer to them for the purpose of saying that we believe Mr. De Vere's experience has been already productive of good effects. This gentleman is now about to return to Europe—carrying with him more information, and more actual knowledge respecting "Emigration to Canada," in every sense of the term, than we believe falls to the lot of any other person, be he who he may. We should do injustice to Mr. De Vere did we not notice, that while in Toronto he closely and frequently inspected the Hospital sheds, crowded as they rder to obviate a Revolution, which destroys all the calculations of the authors of the treaties of 1815."

The Republican party in Southern Germany, headed by M.

Heave and Struck how recommendations of the steamers as they arrived with their leads of presences. loads of passengers, and to the Emigrant Sheds; so that no part of the travel of the emigrant from their deserted home in the Old Country to the shanty in the new is unknown to them. Mr. De Vere carries with him the esteem and affection of all who know him personally, and the high respect and ardent good wishes of those to whom he is known only by character.—

PASSENGERS' ACT .- We conceive there is a mistake among some of our contemporaries in the idea that the Provincial Pessengers' Act has been disallowed. If it have been we have not seen any proclamation to that effect—and there has been no recall of the Quarantine Proclamations which are based upon it. The Imperial Act and it must therefore both be acted upon and here. upon, and hence we presume, they are not incompatible with each other. The following observations in a letter now before us are so germain to the matter that we cannot forbear trau-

"You will rejoice with me in the disallowance of the Bill sent from hence. Lord Grey's conduct has been utterly weak and mean—to strengthen himself against public opinion at home in favour of Emigration, he writes a despatch to Lord Elgin on the 1st of December last, (a despatch bad in feeling, basty and purile in details,) in which he gives the outline of nasy and puerie in decais, in a measure restrictive of Emigration, to be instantly hurried through the Canadian Legislature—Lord Elgin brings forward a measure infinitely less severe than that Lord Grey suggests. The Legislature taken by surprise, frightened by the voice of popular prejudice, and influenced by the ne quid detrimenti respublica capiat mode of bringing the measure forward, pass it animously, though they had last year refused to impose simi lar restrictions, upon grounds of expediency and good feeling.

Meanwhile the Home Government carries another and far better measure.

Lord Stanley gets up and asks Lord Grey whether a severe restrictive measure had not arrived from Canada, and Lord Grey admits it, hypocritically lamenting the severity of what fall short of his own suggestions, and they are the severity of what fall short of his own suggestions, and they are the severity of what fall short of his own suggestions, and they are the severity of what fall short of his own suggestions, and they are the severity of what fall short of his own suggestions. severity of what fell short of his own suggestions, and then quoting Lord Elgin, throws the blame upon the prejudices of the

We beg our readers to refer to our own observations on the

We should be glad to remind the Hon. R. B. Sullivan of his expessions in regard to settling Immigrants, and of his promise to prompte the exploration and survey of the country north and west of Lake Superior—viz., that immense territory watered by the nible Saskatchawan. Now is the time for our talented Secretary to show how deeply earnest he is for Canadian prosperity, and employment for his distressed countrymen.

LIST OF SAILING DAYS BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PACKETS, FOR THE SUMMER OF 1848.

Date of leaving Liverpool: SATURDAYS.		Date of leaving America: WEDNESDAYS	
3rd June	Boston.	7th June	New York
10th do	New York.	14th do	Boston.
17th do	Boston.	21st do	New York
24th do	New York.	28th do	Boston.
1st July	Boston.	5th July	New York
8th do	New York.	12th do	Boston.
15th do	Boston.	19th do	New York
22d do	New York.	26th do	Boston.
29th do	Boston.	2nd Aug	New York
5th Aug	New York.	9th do	Boston.
12th do	Boston.	16th do	New York
19th do	New York.	23rd do	Boston.
26th do	Boston.	30th do	New York
2nd Sept	New York	6th Sept	Boston.
9th do	Boston	13th do	New York Boston.
16th do	New York.	20th do	New York
23rd do	Boston.	27th do	
30th do	New York.		Boston. New York
7th Oct	Boston.	11th do	Boston.
14th do	New York.		New York
21st do	Boston.	25th do	Boston.
28th do	New York.		New York
4th Nov	Boston.	8th do	Boston.
11th do	New York.		New York
18th do	Boston.	22d do	Boston.
25th do			New York
2nd Dec	Boston.	6th Dec	Boston.
9th do		13th do	New York
16th do	New York	. 20th do	Boston.
23rd do	STEEL STEELS	27th do	Doston.
30th do	Boston.		

At Liverpool June 22 At Beston..... New-York... July

Aug. ... July New-York ... " 16 " 25 " 30 Aug. 8 ew-York.. Boston New-York ... Boston Sept. New-York " 19 New-York Oct.Nov. Bston Dec.Dec. Beton Nw-York Beton 1849. 22 Voyages. 22 Voyages.

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LARGE ADDITION to the BOOKS in the DEPOSI-TORY OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORINTO, have just been received from the Society for Promoting thristian Knowledge, including the following NEW PUBLI-

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The present Stock of Bibles and Prayer-Books, is very CORPORATION SALE.

THE following Lots on the MARKET BLOCK, the proproperty of the Corporation, will be Leased by Auction, on MONDAY the 5th day of JUNE next:

On South Side of Church Street: Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6. ON FRONT STREET: Lots A, B, C, D, and Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. On Colborne Street :

Lots Nos. 1, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16. The Leases will be for a period of 42 years; afterwards reewable for terms of 21 years, continually, otherwise the Lesees to be paid for their improvements.

Buildings to be erected according to Plans adopted by the Common Council, before the 1st day of November, 1849.

Any further information may be obtained, upon application at the Chamber ain's Office.

The Sale will take place upon the Lots at 12 o'clock noon.

A. T. McCORD, Chamberlain.

R. McCLURE, Auctioneer.

Chamberlain's Office, Toronto, May 23rd, 1848.

JAMES ENGLISH

EFT IRELAND LAST SUMMER in the Whilelmina. He had rwo Boxs—John, 15 years old, Joshua 13.—oth the boys fell sick, and were left by him at Grosse Isle.— As nothing was heard of them for a long time, the Chaplain was written to, who replied that they found the name of one of the boys entered on the Register as having entered the Hospital, but nothing more; it was supposed he was dead and bu-ried, and that the other must bave died immediately on reaching the Island. The Father has since heard from an acquaintance that a person of the name of Brown stated in a letter that h

Any information will be gladly received, and may be addressed to the Rev. T. S. Kennedy, Rector, Darlington.

"Our Exchanges will oblige by copying.

10th May. 1849. 19th May, 1848

DR. DERRY Has Removed to 101, Bishop's Buildings, ADELAIDE STREET.

A LIVING,

WORTH £300 a-year, well paid, within 18 miles of Dublin, near the Railway, with very light duty atached, would be EXCHANGED for a Rectory or other RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Toronto, that she has made arrangements to receive pupils at her residence, No. 60, YORK STREET, where she will be prepared to impart her Permanent Clerical appointment, in the Province of Upper

Apply to the Rev. T. POPHAM, 22, Henry Street, Dublin.

CHURCH REVIEW

AND ECCLESIASTICAL REGISTER. THIS Quarterly Magazine is published at New Haven,

MRS. JAMILSON is prepared to afford the most satisfactory references in town, among others, she has received the kind permission of the following Gentlemen to refer to them: Alex. Murray, Esq., Messrs. Moffatts, Murray & Co., Wm. Wilson, Esq., Cashier Bank of Montreal, and Charles Jones. Esq.; and to show convincing restimonials of her success as a Teacher, from many cities in the Province and the United States. Connecticut, on the first of April, July, October, and January. It is devoted to the exposition and defence of the Doctrine, Discipline, and Worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States; to the promotion of an elevated Christian Literature; and to a faithful record of important Ecclesiastical, University and Missionary Intelligence from all parts of the world. The effort to establish the Charch Review has been warmly commended by a large number of the Bishops, and of distinguished Presbyters of the Church. The first num-A LADY is desirous of engaging in a Family as Resident Governess, where the usual branches of an English Education would be required. ber has just been issued.

PRICE, to Subscribers in Canada, Sixteen Shillings and Threepence, which includes the United States Postage. Subscriptions received by JOHN NIMMO, Agent for Canada, No. 92, King Street West, Toronto, or at this Office

REMOVAL.

MESSRS. A. & S. NORDHEIMER in returning thanks to their friends and to the Public in general for their liberal patronage, beg to acquaint them that they have removed their MUSIC ESTABLISHMENT to the new and large Premises lately occupied by Mr. Hall, and next door to the British Colo-

They also take this opportunity of informing the Public, that they have just opened the largest assortment of the newest and best PIANO FORTES, as well as other kinds of Musints, which will be offered at the lowest Manufact turers Prices.

of Second-hand Piano Fortes will be sold cheap, or Let on Hire. A. & S. NORDHEIMER.

Toronto, May 8, 1848.

NEW MUSIC. THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received at their New Store, No. 14 King Street, a very large collection of NEW MUSIC,

Consisting of the most popular Songs, Waltzes, Quadrillesl Polkas, &c. &c., to which they would call the attention of al lovers of good and new Vocal and Instrumental Music.

A. & S. NORDHEIMER. Toronto, May 8, 1848.

To Millers, Merchants, and others.

FOR SALE, a valuable Span of HORSES, WAGGON, and HARNESS, complete. They are suitable for mil-lers or country merchants, being powerful and fast travellers. Price,—£57 cash; or £60, six months' credit on approved ecurity. Apply to MR. CRUMPTON.

Yonge Street, Toronto.

To Market-Gardeners and others. NO LEASE for a term of years as may be agreed upon SEVEN ACRES of LAND, situate at the head o Spadina Avenue; it is in a high state of cultivation; and a worthy the attention of parties wanting land. Possession

given 1st September. Apply to MR. CRUMPTON.

Upper Canada College TILL RE-ASSEMBLE, after the EASTER VACATION,

Yonge Street, Toronto.

on SATURDAY, the 6th of May. TERMS: Day Scholars. - - 6 0 0 per annum. reparatory Form ollege Forms Boarders. £ s. d. reparatory Form - - - - - - - 30 16 0 per annua ollege Forms - - - - - - - - - - - - 33 16 0 " Optional Branches (Extra.) ebrew or German - - 1 5 0 per quarter. Ornamental Drawing
Vocal and Instrumental Music J. P. DE LA HAYE,

Collector U. C. College. MR. DE LA HAYE, French Master in U. C. College has of for four Boarders. April 27, 1848. The following papers will please give, each, four insertions

(one in each week) and send their accounts to the Collector:— The Church, Patriot, Herald, British Colonist, British Canadian, Globe, Mirror, Cobourg Star, Kingston News, Hamilton Spectator, Gazette, Brantford Courier, London Times, and

EDUCATION.

ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES, 25th May next. COBOURG. MRS. AND THE MISSES DUNN will open a BOARDING and DAY-SCHOOL on the 1st of MAY next. TERMS:

Boarders, with Tuition in the usual Branches of an English Education, the Use of the Globes, Fancy Work, &c., Washing included, per annum £30 0 0

Bay Pupils, in the same Branches, per quarter, 1 5 0 Music, Drawing,

and French, in addition to the English Studies, per annum, REFERENCES kindly permitted to the Honourable and Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Toronto, the Venerable the Arch-deacon of York, Cobourg, Rev. W. H. Ripley, Toronto, and G. M. Boswell, Esq., Cobourg. April 12th, 1848.

MRS. HERRMAN POETTER,

HAS REMOVED her School from Kingston to this CITY and has taken a house, No. 20, William Street, where she will be ready to receive Pupils on the 15th instant, and instruct them in the usual Branches of a sound and finished She will be happy to forward her Terms to any person re

REFERENCES kindly permitted to the LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO, and the Rev. WILLIAM HENCHMER, Kingston; also to the following Gentlemen, whose Daughters' Education MRS. POETTER has had the honour of finishing.

THOMAS KIRKPATRICK, Esq., Kingston. Hon. GEORGE S. BOULTON (G. S. DAINTRY, Esq., Cobourg. Trent. SHELDON HAWLEY, Esq., Belleville. JOHN TURNBULL, Esq., Colborne. J. D. GOSLEE, Esq.,

MR. HERRMAN POETTER, who is a native of Hanover wishes to devote a few hours during the day in giving lesson in the German Language. He has been in the habit teaching for some years, and will be happy to forward his Term when required. 20, William Street.

Toronto, May, 1848.

EDUCATION.

JAMES WINDEAT, B.A., Master of the District Grammar School at Brockville, and late of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, is desirous of receiving into his Family three or four additional BOARDERS, whom, if required, he will prepare, by a particular course of studies, either for the Exhibitions of the Upper Canada College—the Scholarships of the University the Previous Examination before the Benchers—or the Theological Institution at Cobourg.

Terms and other particulars made known upon application Brockville, Jan. 24, 1848.

BOARDING.

the Island. The Father has since heard from an acquaintance, that a person of the name of Brown stated in a letter that he left Quarantine in company with the elder boy, and that the younger had gone away convalescent long previous, no dates mentioned. He (Brown) was taken ill again at Montreal,—sent to the Hospital, and there separated from the boy: he has heard nothing of either of them since, but hoped they were safe at home.

The Father has since heard from an acquaintance, that he heard nothing in a letter that he left Quarantine in company with the elder boy, and that the younger had gone away convalescent long previous, no dates mentioned. He (Brown) was taken ill again at Montreal,—the house is situated near to the College. Reference permitted to the Lord Bishop of Toronto.

Bishop's Buildings, Adelaide Street,
Toronto, Sept. 16, 1847.

355-46

GOVERNESS WANTED.

REQUIRED in a Private Family in this City, a RESI

DENT GOVERNESS, competent to teach Music
and the usual branches of an English Education.

Address Box 32, Post Office, Toronto.

LETTERS received to Thursday, May 25.—

Mr. Reford, add. subs. and rem.; W. H. V.
E. H. Cutter, Esq.; W. H. Roach, Esq.

Esq.; Rev. Jas. Mockridge, add. sub.; Ric Toronto, May, 1848.

ILLUSTRATED.

OW Issuing in Parts at 3s. 1\frac{1}{2}d., and Divisions at 12s. 6d. each, to be completed in about Twenty-four parts, and

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Toronto, May 5th, 1848.

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gies and their pronunciation according to the best authorities. BLACKIE & SON. London, Eninburgh, and Glusgow THOMAS MACLEAR,

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90-563-4 May, 1848.

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Anvils. Vices, Sledges, Chaius, Spikes, Nails of all descriptions;
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Cooking and Fancy Stoves, Hollow Ware, Britannia & Plated
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TORONTO SOCIETY OF ARTS.

THE SECOND EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS, in THE SECOND EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS, in OIL and WATER-COLOURS, DRAWINGS, SCULPTURE, MODELS, and other works of Art, will take place at the OLD CITY HALL, TORONTO, on the first Monday in June next. Specimens in the above Departments, by Modern Artists, intended for Exhibition, are required to be sent in on or before the 29th May next, after which date none can be received, ubless by special permission of the Managing Committee, while the Secretary is prepared to receive any works which it is proposed should be exhibited at the Rooms of the Society of Arts, No. 78, King Street, from this date until the date previously No. 78, King Street, from this date until the date previously

By order of the Committee.
PETER MARCH, Secretary.
79-561 Toronto, April, 1848.

COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE POLICIES granted by the Colonial Company in the Participation Class of Assurances are ranked at the Periodical Divisions of Profits, according to the particular year in

At 25th May, 1848, the Lists for the present year will be closed, and all persons opening Policies before that date, will secure a share of the Profits at the investigation in 1854, cor-The mode of dividing the Profits of the Company is a subject

of much importance, and the Directors have studied to adopt such a plan as shall conduce on equitable principles to the iuterests of all concerned in the Institution.

when declared, can be added to the sum payable at death, or applied in present value towards reduction of the Annual Premium, or partly in the one way, and partly in the other. The Company have already Assured nearly £250,000 Sterling: and the successful progress of the Institution generally, has

been very remarkable, showing how greatly the extension of Life Assurance to the Colonies of Great Britain has been ap-In order to secure the Benefit of the present year's Entry, it necessary that all Declarations should be signed on or before

By Order of the Directors, A. DAVIDSON PARKER, Manager for Canada.

Office:-19, Great St. James Street, Montreal

AGENT AT TORONTO: JAMES HENDERSON.

OFFICE: -4, Duke-Street. UPPER CANADA

BUILDING SOCIETY. INCORPORATED IN ACCORDANCE WITH AN ACT OF PARLIAMENT, PASSED President:

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Bankers : TORONTO BRANCH OF THE COMMERCIAL BANK

E. SHORTIS, Secretary & Treasurer. The Stock-Book is now open at the Office of the Society, Albany Chambers.

Toronto, 22d April, 1848. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. MARYLAND. Snow Hill, February 21, 1846.

Mr. Seth W. Fowle:

Snow Hill, February 21, 1846.

Mr. Seth W. Fowle:

Balsam of Wild Cherry. I have been selling this valuable medicine in this town for many years. It has proved to be highly useful in many cases. Much has been said and written in commendation of this article, and justly too I think, from my observation of its effect upon others, and my own experience in using it. Some months since upon others, and my own experience in using it. Some months since when it is a decayed. I tried this Balsam; to my satisfaction and joy, when I had taken two bottles my cough was removed, my appetite returned, and my strength and general health restored. Whenever I have any symptoms of the kind return, I immediately resort to this medicine, and find it to have the desired effect. I believe this is one of the best medicines in the world for coughs and incipient consumption, and that invalids in the more advanced stages may be relieved by using it.

Signed by

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Firm of Townsend & Upshur.

None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS, on the wrapper.

For sale, Whoiesale and Retail, by LYMAN, KNEESHAW & Co. and ROBERT LOVE, Toronto; also by Druggists generally.

DIED. On Friday, the 12th inst., at Silver Springs, near Queenston, deeply regretted, Maria, the wife of Captain Teuch. The death of this amiable lady was caused by a fall from a carriage, on Sunday, the 30th ult., on her return from church, where she had gone to partake of the Body and Blood of her blessed Lord.

Thus was her last earthly journey undertaken to fulfil HIS last injunction, "Do this in remembrance of Me." On the 12th April, at her residence, Upper Leeson-Street,
355-46 Dublin, Ann, reliet of the late Richard Browne, Esq., of Harcourt-Street, and Rosey Park, County of Dublin.

Mr. Reford, add. subs. and rem.; W. H. White, Esq., rem.; E. H. Cutter, Esq.; W. H. Roach, Esq.; David Lindsay, Esq.; Rev. Jas. Mockridge, add. sub.; Richard Nettle, Esq., 95-563-7 rem. on acct. of Bristol Tracts.